Owens Corning

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

10/06/2025, 09:23 pm

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

Owens Corning is a global residential and commercial building products leader committed to building a sustainable future through material innovation. Our four integrated businesses – Roofing, Insulation, Doors, and Composites – provide durable, sustainable, energy-efficient solutions that leverage our unique material science, manufacturing, and market knowledge to help our customers win and grow. We are global in scope, human in scale with more than 25,000 employees in 31 countries dedicated to generating value for our customers and shareholders and making a difference in the communities where we work and live. Founded in 1938 and based in Toledo, Ohio, USA, Owens Corning posted 2024 net sales of $11 billion, and we have been a Fortune 500 company for 70 consecutive years. In February 2024, Owens Corning announced that the company decided to review strategic alternatives for its global glass reinforcements (GR) business. The decision to explore alternatives for the GR business is consistent with the company's strategy to focus on building and construction materials. On February 13, 2025, the company entered into a definitive agreement for the sale of our global glass reinforcements business for a purchase price of approximately $436 million, less costs to sell. The sale will complete Owens Corning's review of strategic alternatives for the business, announced on February 9, 2024, and aligns with the strategy to reshape the company to focus on residential and commercial building products in North America and Europe. The transaction is expected to close in 2025 and is subject to customary regulatory approvals and other conditions. For more information, visit www.owenscorning.com
[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.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

10975000000

(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: ☑ 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

US6907421019

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

690742101

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

OC

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:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

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
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Ireland
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Republic of Korea

(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: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*List of facilities is public information already online. See details here: https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/locations*

[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

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our value chain mapping begins when suppliers are onboarded as vendors into the OC supplier database. In 2024, over 3,300 new suppliers were onboarded. All suppliers are screened against World Check, cybersecurity risks, and they are checked for global or governmental sanctions. Another aspect of our supplier mapping is our annual supplier sustainability assessment. This survey addresses such topic areas as codes of conduct for both OC and the supplier, sustainability policies and goals, environmental management, health and safety performance and management, human rights and labor policies and practices, and raw material evaluations. Criteria for inclusion included suppliers with a high-risk sustainability rating, as well as all single- and sole-source suppliers and segmented critical and collaborative suppliers. This strategic approach ensures that we are focusing our efforts on gaining a better understanding of the most impactful and critical suppliers in our network. The information gained from these assessments is an important element in our decision making when training buyers or others responsible for the selection of suppliers or the awarding of business. Owens Corning undertook a supplier mapping process in 2024 to define the focus for the due diligence. Using the Owens Corning Human Rights Saliency Assessment results, the topics of modern slavery and forced labor were prioritized in 2024. Using a multi-criteria analysis of industries, filters were applied to the Owens Corning 17,000+ supplier base based on geography, industry, and products. Following the prioritization process, 40 suppliers were identified. Leveraging a third-party supplier due diligence tool, the 40 suppliers were screened to map their supply chains related to the products Owens Corning purchases. During this screening, most suppliers were cleared of having any forced labor risks. However, five suppliers were detected to have potential links to supplier networks linked to entities located in regions where forced labor is prevalent. This short list of suppliers was engaged through our Global Sourcing organization to discuss the potential risks identified in the screening and validate if further actions were required. Suppliers validated the source of input products and confirmed controls to prevent forced labor. Following the engagements, none of the suppliers were determined to have legitimate forced labor risks.
[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?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

☑ Landfill

[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)

3

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

Owens Corning defines the short-term time horizon as 1 - 3 years in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of our environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Over all short, medium, and long term time horizons, Owens Corning evaluates the low, medium and high levels of the impacts, risks, opportunities, and dependencies. Each of the dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are assessed to our impact and likelihood scales and is then categorized appropriately. All three levels of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities have been determined important to monitor, but those in the moderate and significant levels are defined as having substantive financial impact.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

Owens Corning defines the medium-term time horizon as 3 - 6 years in relations to the identification, assessment, and management of our environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Each of the dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are assessed to our impact and likelihood scales and is then categorized appropriately. Over all short, medium, and long term time horizons, Owens Corning evaluates the low, medium and high levels of the impacts, risks, opportunities, and dependencies. All three levels of risks have been determined important to monitor, but those in the moderate and significant levels are defined as having substantive financial impact.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

100

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

Owens Corning defines the long-term time horizon as 6 - 100 years in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of our environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Over all short, medium, and long term time horizons, Owens Corning evaluates the low, medium and high levels of the impacts, risks, opportunities, and dependencies. Each of the dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are assessed to our impact and likelihood scales and is then categorized appropriately. All three levels of risks have been determined important to monitor, but those in the moderate and significant levels are defined as having substantive financial impact.

[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Avalanche

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Temperature variability

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ 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

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ 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

Owens Corning's risk committee meets with functional and business leaders throughout the organization to discuss identified risks, dependencies, and impacts, including climate risks, and manage corresponding action plans. Risks are considered by the committee for all ranges of time horizon, and in all aspects of the value chain. At the asset level, our business units (BUs) create business-specific risk registers which are used in their Strategic and Operational Planning processes. In *creating these registers, the BUs identify internal and external factors that could pose threats and opportunities to their business. They evaluate the potential impact and likelihood, and then establish management plans to mitigate each risk. The risk committee considers significant risk to the corporation. They have a process where they: 1. Review the OC Risk Register substantiated by business and functional reviews. 2. Align around key mitigation programs. Based on the risk assessment register outputs, the risk committee identifies the various mitigation actions to be taken and a planned approach is taken towards implementing them through the businesses. 3. Meet quarterly. The risk committee meets quarterly to review the risk registers and their potential impact to Owens Corning. They review the existing risk aspects, add any new risks being identified from internal or external sources, and update any risks which are no longer considered applicable to the businesses. The risk committee also reviews the mitigation actions and outputs for the annual cycle. Annually the business reviews emerging risks for the company and partners with the Strategic Growth Council to ensure these are contemplated in strategic planning cycle for the company. 4. Review risk register with the executive committee. All risk assessment results and outputs are reviewed by the executive committee, and feedback received is incorporated in the action register and reflected in the mitigation planning. 5. Provide quarterly update to the Audit Committee of the board of directors As part of our process for identifying and managing opportunities within the business, we have a variety of activities in marketing, R&D, and across the company, including climate-related opportunities. As an example, tech scouting is a business strategy aligned with our corporate innovation team, and it is designed to continuously fuel Owens Corning business pipelines with technology-based opportunities that enable growth or mitigate threats. Our tech scouting team is integrated with each business unit, finding and assessing business opportunities that match our needs and strategy, and sourcing the most suitable technologies and partners. Any new products developed must go through our product stewardship process, and each product is evaluated through our Ecodesign Strategy Wheel. Opportunities are also addressed through our long-range planning, as part of our strategic planning process. Example: Physical Opportunity - Demand for products in our roofing business is generally driven by residential repair, remodeling activity, and new residential construction. As climate change increases frequency and severity of storms, Owens Corning as a building materials company may see increased demand for our roofing products. Evaluation of climate-related physical risks and opportunities have driven changes and expansion in production and marketing of specific Owens Corning products like Duration FLEX® shingles.*

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 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:
☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific
☑ Local
☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Rationing of municipal water supply
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

Market

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

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Local communities
☑ 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

Given the global nature of our business and our need for significant amounts of high quality water for our processes, we chose to use WRI Aqueduct to conduct a detailed water risk assessment and stress mapping for direct operations and supply chain. Owens Corning considers water availability, water quality, and stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin level, as well as the status of the ecosystems and habitats. The WRI Aqueduct Framework includes 13 water risk indicators—including quantity, quality, and reputational risks, the hydrological model in which water supply estimates now include groundwater as well as surface water, and improvements to the hydrological sub-basin providing different geographic scales allow for an enhanced and comprehensive water risk assessment approach. Owens Corning also utilizes life cycle assessments (LCAs). LCAs help us identify the amount of freshwater consumed during the life cycle of each of our products. Owens Corning undertook our 13th annual water risk assessment in 2024. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas enables us to screen our sites for high and extremely high baseline water supply stress, 2030 and 2040 projections for water supply stress changes, frequency of drought, upstream water quality, and other metrics. As this metric takes into account the supply and demand stress of regional water withdrawal, it provides a more complete understanding of water-stressed areas, and it informs the development of our water management plans to optimize water efficiency at facilities in water-stressed regions with high water demand. This includes a range of initiatives, such as leak detection, meter installation, and water mapping, which have lowered operating costs and further reduced our dependence on local and regional water sources. Regular human rights assessments at our sites ensure access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees. We recognize that increased water scarcity and rising costs impact our operations as well as people in the communities where we operate. To fulfill our commitment to strategic, sustainable water use, we must minimize our consumption and ensure that the production, use, and disposal of our products do not contribute to water contamination. By working with stakeholders at all levels — including the local level and the investor community— we can continually optimize water usage and reduce consumption and waste. Our strategies include engaging employees to raise awareness of best water use practices and engaging suppliers to understand water use and risk in the value chain. We strive to deepen our understanding of our water consumption through life cycle assessments (LCAs) which we share with our customers. By collaborating across our entire value chain, we can have a positive cumulative impact on water supplies and help ensure a sustainable future for communities in which we operate.

Row 3

(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

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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 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
☑ 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
☑ Local
☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Sea level rise

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Local communities

☑ 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

One common risk factor between Upstream and Downstream as it relates to climate is the risk of transportation disruptions. As with all other forms of risk, transportation risks are managed by the Risk Committee. Each of our business's risk liaisons analyze and manage their transportation risks and related impacts and dependencies, review the risks' management with their business leadership teams, and then present their result to the risk committee to discuss the identified risks and manage corresponding action plans. The risk committee would then ask questions about the risk and assign follow-up actions to risk liaisons, who then report back on progress made to manage the risk. Risks are considered by the committee for short and medium-term time spans, and in all aspects of the value chain. At the asset level, our business units (BUs) create business-specific risk registers which are used in their Strategic and Operational Long-Range Planning (LRP) processes. In creating these registers, the BUs identify internal and external factors that could pose threats and opportunities to their business. They evaluate the potential impact and likelihood, and then establish management plans to mitigate the risk. At the company level, Owens Corning has a risk committee that considers significant risk. The risk registers from the individual BUs as well as legal are consolidated and evaluated for the company. The company and BUs use risk maps as a risk analysis tool. They also use correlation analysis, sensitivity analysis and stress testing. Risk are retained, reduced, transferred or avoided. We have developed a sustainability risk scoring framework based on S&P Global Rating's ESG Risk Atlas. In this approach, we assign a sector risk score based on the commodity that the company supplies to Owens Corning. This score encompasses associated environmental and social risk criteria. In addition, a regional risk score, embodying governance characteristics, is assigned to a supplier's country. These scores are then tallied to determine an overall sustainability risk score. For suppliers that provide multiple commodities to Owens Corning, and therefore have multiple sustainability risk scores, we select the highest of their risk scores to ensure a more conservative representation of these suppliers. Upstream in our value chain, raw material sourcing risks are included in Owens Corning's risk assessments. Risks to disruptions in our material supply due to climate-related disruptions (weather-driven, regulatory, etc.) are included due to the impact on our production that any raw material disruption could have to our production of insulation, roofing, or composite materials. Downstream, the risk of transportation disruptions is also included in our climate-related risk assessments. Owens Corning uses distributors to sell our building materials products to consumers, and a disruption of transportation would put our relationship with our distributors at risk, as well as resulting in a potential loss of sales. During recent hurricanes that impacted our plants in Houston, TX, Atlanta and Savannah, GA, Jacksonville and Lakeland, FL, Owens Corning employed upstream transportation mitigation plans devised as a result of risk planning, as well as downstream transportation mitigation plans devised as a result of risk planning, including shipping from other Owens Corning plants.

Row 4

(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

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(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

☑ Long-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

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

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)

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

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(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 addition to asset, business-unit, and enterprise-level risks managed by the Risk Committee, there are also efforts for identifying risks & opportunities with respect to climate change that are coordinated through the Sustainability organization by ongoing work with each BU to identify & address opportunities & identify & reduce risk

through: 1. Operations Sustainability 2. Product & Supply Chain Sustainability 3. Innovation & collaboration to deliver energy efficiency & durable material solutions at scale 4. Employee safety, health & engagement & community vitality. One specific process used to assess downstream risk is our Product Stewardship Review process. Product Stewardship reviews all new and significantly modified existing products sold by Owens Corning and is required as part of Owens Corning's total effort to assure that OC products are safe and environmentally sound to make, use and dispose of; and that the products perform as claimed. In August 2023, the Legal, Sustainability, and Research and Development (R&D) functions announced a new enterprise capability combining Product Stewardship and Product Compliance. The new and cross-functional Product Stewardship Center of Excellence (PSCOE) serves as a natural complement to our enterprise strategy. The new function's mission is to facilitate product design quality and product compliance capabilities as the company expands adjacencies and develops multi-material systems. The PSCOE at Owens Corning owns the health, safety, and environmental impact of our products to ensure they are safe to make, use, and perform as expected. This requires that every product is evaluated for health, safety, environmental codes and regulations, quality, and performance. Owens Corning's approach to product stewardship is a truly collaborative effort — individuals across our organization bring their collective expertise together to achieve our aspirations. The PSCOE provides counsel, guidance, and direction as we work to build a more sustainable future through material science innovation. The Product Stewardship Centre of Excellence (PSCOE) function includes, Executive Sponsors: Executive Vice President and Chief R&D Officer and Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, the Director, Product Stewardship and Compliance, and the Product Stewardship Leader who manages the day-to-day tasks of PSCOE and leverages the expertise of the Product Stewardship Review Board. The Product Stewardship Review Board, in alignment with our Environmental, Health, Safety, and Product Stewardship Policy, meets weekly to evaluate all new and modified products with consideration given to development, test market, manufacturing, and launch stages of a product's life cycle. The group consists of members across the global enterprise with a range of expertise. We understand that achieving our sustainability 2030 goals and moving toward a circular economy requires designing products based on a view of the product's lifecycle. As part of the product stewardship review process, we use the Ecodesign Strategy Wheel to evaluate the sustainability impacts of R&D projects, new products, and new processes, inspired by the Okala Ecodesign Strategy Wheel. This brainstorming tool divides a product's life cycle into seven stages to help project teams consider product sustainability by asking appropriate questions designed to spark thinking about life cycle approaches.
[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

Owens Corning assesses dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities at many levels of the company and through many groups. Perhaps the best example is the Owens Corning Risk Committee, which evaluates the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts and risks at the asset-level, business unit level and enterprise-level through the Enterprise Risk Management process. The Sustainability organization also works with each business unit to identify and address interconnections and interdependencies (synergies, alignment, contributions) between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. The Sustainability organization fills out the Risks on a Page with respect to environmental dependencies, impacts, and risks based on their holistic assessments and sends their work to the Enterprise Risk Management process. The Risks on a Page are also used to assess the interconnections between risks, impacts, and

dependencies. More details of the Risks on a Page can be found on pages 25 and 26 of our 2024 Sustainability Report. This shows how, for example, one risk may impact other risks or be impacted by them. Examples of types of impacts, risks, and dependencies which have their interconnections are assessed by the Risk Committee in the Enterprise Risk Management process include: 1. Climate risks 2. Raw material sourcing 3. Product Liability 4. Geopolitical risks 5. Competitive threats. The Sustainability organization also assesses the interconnections of the preceding types of risks, impacts, dependencies as well as associated opportunities. In addition, the following types are also considered: 1. Water quality and availability dependencies 2. Impacts to biodiversity and nature
[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

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

Owens Corning identifies priority locations for all direct operations and tier one suppliers in the upstream value chain for water stress. We use 7 of the 13 indicators in the WRI Aqueduct tool, weighted by relevance to our operations, to assess water stress at each location. If a location scores Extremely High Risk (4 or higher) for any of our 3 significantly relevant indicators (baseline water stress, baseline water decline, drought risk) or a high total score based on all 7 indicators, a site is included in our high water stress list. Furthermore, we review internal water usage, water discharge, and production data for our direct operations to identify our high-stress water priority locations. Collectively, this assessment informs the development of our water management plans to optimize water efficiency at facilities in water-stressed regions with high water demand. We also maintain a "watchlist" for all sites where water risk has the potential to increase to high stress over time. Each year, we evaluate all sites according to these indicators, and location-based targets will be added as needed to address high water-stressed areas. See page 289 of our 2023SR for our priority locations. For our tier 1 suppliers, we run the same WRI Aqueduct tool and focus on the high and extremely high baseline water stress as priority locations. For biodiversity, Owens Corning performs a complete location screening annually for all our facilities using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). We upload site coordinates into IBAT to help us obtain information about a facility's proximity to nationally and regionally protected sites, key bird and biodiversity areas, and endangered or threatened species in the vicinity. Sites located in close proximity to protected and high-value biodiversity habitat areas may pose a higher risk for impacts to biodiversity. Sites that are determined to be within a KBA's boundaries are prioritized to assess potential adverse impacts, and plans are established to assess the remaining sites. See page 283 of our 2024SR for our priority locations. IBAT provides us with a greater awareness of our sites' proximity to protected sites and enables us to act with greater transparency. As we work to develop strategies that will protect biodiversity, we rely on the guidance we receive from expert organizations dedicated to best practices for saving species. Owens Corning works with third-party nonprofit organizations to conduct Biodiversity Impact Assessments at selected sites, designed to help us address adverse impacts as part of our Biodiversity Management Plan. In conjunction with the Wildlife Habitat Council, we are developing bespoke methodologies to assess our impacts at our locations around the world.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[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:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

30000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Owens Corning uses revenue as an indicator to define substantive effect, but we also may use EBITDA, direct operating costs, or another indicator listed depending on the risk. Of the risks that we monitor, Owens Corning has established three levels for value impact, which have a number of different factors which can be used to qualify a risk into one of the three levels. The lowest level are those risks where the company can absorb the financial impact, and the reputational impact is relatively non-existent. In terms of potential impact and/or likelihood, low impact qualifiers include financial losses between $8-32MM, low reputational risk, and no impacts such as injuries, and/or is a highly unlikely risk, with 10-33% probability of occurring. The next level is medium impact, with a potential to be known by the public or to damage our reputation. In terms of potential impact and/or likelihood, medium risk can be qualified by financial loss of $32-56MM, potential reputational damage, potential medical treatments required, and/or is a risk which may occur with 33-67% likelihood. The highest level of impact can be qualified by factors such as a material financial impact of greater than $56MM, long-term reputational damage, or serious injury, among other factors, and/or is a risk with a >67% probability to occur, with the potential to be catastrophic to the organization. Each risk is assessed to our impact and likelihood scales and is then categorized appropriately. All three levels of risks have been determined important to monitor, but those in the moderate and significant levels are defined as having substantive financial impact.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

16000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Owens Corning uses revenue as an indicator to define substantive effect, but we also may use EBITDA, direct operating costs, or another indicator listed depending on the opportunity. Of the opportunities that we monitor, Owens Corning would consider “opportunities” to be economic, or commercial in nature: - Economic: Items that increase revenue, profitability, or return on capital, or lower cost of capital - Commercial: Non-financial elements that improve customer loyalty, willingness to transact, or otherwise create strategic benefits (operational or otherwise), including safety and sustainability initiatives We would consider an opportunity to be of significance to management if it would add half a percent to revenue for any of our reportable segments, currently approximately $12-20 million as of year-end 2024 (though our threshold for financial materiality differs).

[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

Our businesses use water in different regions with different regulations and in different processes. As a result, our water management approach is tailored to the site level. All manufacturing plants must comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations which include evaluating wastewater permitting requirements. We identify and classify potential water pollutants that may have detrimental impacts over water bodies and ecosystems by following legal obligations and permitting requirements. At applicable sites, we actively measure and track relevant pollutant data, including chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), and total suspended solids (TSS). Where it is necessary to meet discharge requirements, we pretreat or treat our wastewater prior to discharge accordingly. Most of our sites are charged for their water discharge, and all our sites are expected to comply with local regulations. To measure and evaluate success, we track the amount of pollutant from our discharge after any relevant treatment by regular sampling and testing by accredited external labs to ensure we meet all legal and permitting requirements. Meeting our legal and permitting requirements is success. We publicly report our BOD, COD, and TSS effluents as average milligrams of effluent per liter of water.
[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:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Owens Corning tracks and reports on oxygen demanding pollutants, including Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), Chemical oxygen demand (COD), and Total suspended solids (TSS). BOD, COD, and TSS at Owens Corning are from process wastewater discharge. We either treat the process water ourselves prior to discharge and are fully permitted to what the receiving bodies are capable of handling, or we are discharging to a third-party treatment system. Untreated high levels of BOD in the process water we discharge could result in impacts to aquatic and natural life across ecosystems, as the consequences of high BOD are that aquatic organisms may become stressed, suffocate, and die. Similarly, discharged water with high COD contains effluent organics that can compete with downstream organisms for oxygen. This oxygen demand can kill or inhibit life downstream of the discharge area of our plants. High total suspended solids in our process wastewater can have both environmental effects and effects on human health. When it comes to water quality, high TSS may decrease water's natural dissolved oxygen levels and increase water temperature. Any untreated process water from our plants could impact watersheds, disrupting even industrial uses of water, and affect fauna and human health.

(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

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Our businesses use water in different regions with different regulations and in different processes. As a result, our water management approach is tailored to the site level. We have a regulatory law standard that all our manufacturing plants are evaluated for the need for a wastewater permit and/or treatment We identify and classify potential water pollutants that may have detrimental impacts over water bodies and ecosystems by following legal obligations and permitting requirements. At applicable sites, we actively measure and track relevant pollutant data, including chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), and total suspended solids (TSS). Where it is necessary to meet discharge requirements, we pretreat or treat our wastewater prior to discharge accordingly. Most of our sites are charged for their water discharge, and all our sites are expected to comply with local regulations. To measure and evaluate success, we track the amount of pollutant from our discharge after any relevant treatment by regular sampling and testing by accredited external labs to ensure we meet all legal and permitting requirements. Meeting our legal and permitting requirements is success. We publicly report our BOD, COD, and TSS effluents as average milligrams of effluent per liter of water.

[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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*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

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(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

Some of Owens Corning's products are only made at a small number of facilities, where disruption could lead to delayed fulfilment of customer orders. These facilities could be materially damaged by natural disasters such as floods, etc. We have experienced flooding at multiple plants. Owens Corning could incur uninsured losses and liabilities which increase direct costs such as loss of physical assets, as well as disruptions in production capacity which could increase indirect costs such as lost sales, and additional indirect cost incurred through higher insurance premiums to cover a site which is seen as at-risk after a flooding event. In addition, natural disasters pose a significant threat to the safety of our employees, contractors, and customers. We engage with our third-party loss prevention engineering firm to equip our locations to have minimal losses from natural disasters. As climate change occurs, these risks could become more likely also causing insuring these risks to be less feasible. For example, at one Owens Corning facility the company experienced a catastrophic flood approximately 13 years ago. The 190,000 square foot building, located in New Jersey is flood-prone. As such, continuing to purchase flood insurance for this facility has become challenging and we must engage multiple providers to retain adequate coverages. Other natural disasters could also impact OC locations in a similar manner.

(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

☑ Long-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

The financial impact cannot be quantified, uncertainty too high, information not useful

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

300000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1300000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on the nature of our businesses the unmitigated financial risk would occur when multiple sites are impacted by one event, thus impacting the ability to rely on our network of facilities. Many of Owens Corning's products are produced at a limited number of locations, and an extreme weather event could lead to disruption. The estimated exposure assumes no more than three facilities are impacted concurrently by the same natural catastrophe. The assumption of three facilities for this value was selected because our locations are diverse enough within their geographic regions that any extreme weather event would be unlikely to impact any more than a maximum of three sites. It is estimated this unmitigated impact for up to three sites would be 300 million - 1.3 billion USD, and this range is based on loss of physical assets/inventory, as well as disruptions in production capacity which could increase indirect costs such as business interruption/ lost sales, at between 1 and 3 sites. The impact figure is a range to account for variation in the potential financial impacts for individual affected sites.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

34700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Owens Corning mitigates this risk through the purchase of insurance, loss prevention engineering, strategic location evaluation, and sourcing and supply chain diversification. The cost calculation of 34,700,000 references the approximate cost to insure the company against natural disasters such as floods, tornadoes, hurricanes and earthquakes, as well as considerations of other average costs to manage or mitigate the risk incurred annually, such as engineering efforts designed to mitigate risks from natural disasters including elevating critical electronic systems above the ground level.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Owens Corning mitigates this risk through the purchase of insurance, loss prevention engineering, strategic location evaluation among other process such as strategic sourcing and supply chain planning. The cost calculation of 34,700,000 references the approximate cost to insure the company against natural disasters such as floods, tornadoes, hurricanes and earthquakes, as well as considerations of other average costs to manage or mitigate the risk incurred annually, such as engineering efforts designed to mitigate risks from natural disasters including elevating critical electronic systems above the ground level. One case of this mitigation plan in action can be seen when the previously mentioned (see company-specific description section above) Owens Corning facility experienced a catastrophic flood resulting from a named storm approximately 13 years ago. The 190,000 square foot building is located in New Jersey, and is flood-prone due to its proximity to a river system and the Atlantic Ocean. The impact of this storm meant the company had to rebuild much of the site's systems to bring it back online, and Owens Corning needed to do so in a way that mitigated future storm risk. The company was faced with the task of building back in a resilient way that mitigates risk. We achieved this through risk management actions such as purchasing additional insurance, and using the rebuild as an opportunity to redesign the electrical systems: much of the electrical system was elevated to be more resilient against potential future floods. As a result, this site was able to come back online and is now more resilient, which we define as being more prepared for future flood events, having responded to the physical risk with appropriate mitigation measures. The site has not experienced a major flooding event since these changes were made.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mississippi River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The largest water risk to our sites in the Mississippi river basin in the U.S. that meets our threshold of substantive impact is increased water stress. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one composites glass facility located in the South Central region of the U.S exposed to extremely high BWS with the potential to have substantive impact. There is also a roofing plant with high BWS and an insulation plant with medium to high BWS. The WRI Aqueduct tool identifies these areas as having medium, high, and extremely high baseline water stress which measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and ground-water supplies. Higher values indicate more competition among users. The composites glass facility also has the potential to have substantive impact due to it having extremely high interannual variability. This measures the average between-year variability of available water supply, including both renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate wider variations in available supply from year to year. Decreased availability could result in reduced or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply, as we need water for the production of our composites glass and insulation. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in relation to water.

(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:
☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

(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 financial impact cannot be quantified, uncertainty too high, information not useful

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

5000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The total cost of our response to risk is between 1 million and 5 million, which represents the increased cost of trucking in water from a third party rather than the municipal supply for one year. This cost has been calculated from our knowledge of current water delivery costs. The 1 million is considered the minimum that this would cost in the Mississippi River basin while we anticipate that 5 million would be the highest we would expect to pay in one year. These calculated costs are based on the costs of specific carriers, distances to transport water, the costs of additional infrastructure required, and the ongoing management costs associated with maintaining these installations.

(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

4000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We estimate that the cost of response would be approximately 4,000,000 for the composites glass or the insulation plant located in the Mississippi River basin. Our response would need to be installation of additional water treatment processes and additional water efficiency improvements. These costs would be estimated to be about 0.5-1.5 million for water reuse and 2.5-3.5 million for wastewater treatment improvements for the Mississippi River basin area in the United States. These investments would be to increase the amount of water recycled and reused so that the water meets the quality and the supply necessary for our production processes. This would be a one-time cost separate from ongoing process costs. All our estimates are based on the total costs of past water treatment projects at Owens Corning, including equipment and labor.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our top priority has been to increase our water use efficiency through leak detection and repair, process improvements, and water recirculation and recycling. Our composites site in this basin has implemented a reverse osmosis system that reuses the reject RO water to feed into another system, thereby reducing intake volumes by almost 40,000 cubic meters annually. The site also raises employee awareness of water conservation through its facility-wide monthly safety meetings in which every employee must attend. At least once or twice a year, environmental topics are incorporated and water conservation is part of those presentations. Our insulation site in this basin has implemented several projects to minimize the amount of flow for spray nozzles used throughout different parts of the process. The site also installed water meters to monitor for abnormal flow and conducts daily walk-throughs of wash down areas to ensure efficient water use which conserves usage and minimizes wash water to discharge. Increasing our water efficiency ensures that we are able to best use natural resources and reduce operating costs. Improved water efficiency results in better product yield. In sites where we need to treat water prior to use, it is in our best interest (financially and maintenance related) to *minimize the amount of water that needs to be treated by minimizing the amount of water we use. Our system is designed so that we can shift production to unaffected plants to avoid delays if an issue arises. Owens Corning continues to research opportunities to reduce our water consumption while also increasing water that is recycled and recirculated throughout our processes.*

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(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:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Finland
☑ Lithuania
☑ Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Many of Owens Corning's products are made from heavy manufacturing processes that generate carbon emissions. Owens Corning is subject to or has chosen to voluntary participate in Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS) around the world, including in Europe, Canada, United States and South Korea. Expansions to these schemes, or similar trading schemes being setup in other nations could impact Owens Corning by increasing our operating costs in those countries by reducing our carbon allowances. Facilities under EU ETS continue to improve their energy and GHG efficiency. However, allowances are decreasing year on year by a flat rate without consideration of production increase. This explains the emissions being higher than allowances. With the further reductions in allowances through Phase 4 of the European ETS, our annual allowances were reduced, which requires us to purchase credits. Phase 4 applies to the period 2021 to 2030. We had ten plants in 2023 that were impacted by the EU ETS: Composites plants L'Ardoise, Besana, and Apeldoorn, and Insulation plants Tessenderlo, Klasterec, Hallekis, Hassleholm, Parainen, Vilnius, and Trzemeszno. Both composite glass and insulation production create GHG emissions.

(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:

☑ Virtually certain

(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 financial impact cannot be quantified, uncertainty too high, information not useful

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

52769526

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

90865173

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Facilities covered under the EU-ETS continue to improve their energy and GHG efficiency. However, EU-ETS emissions allowances decrease year on year regardless of production increases, resulting in emissions being higher than allowances. With the further reductions in allowances through Phase 4 of the European ETS (the period from 2021 to 2030), our annual allowances were reduced, which requires us to purchase allowances. We estimate that, if no further corrective actions are taken, we will see an average shortage of about 96,980 tonnes of CO2e per year from 2025 to 2030. With an estimated cost per ton of CO2e rising to 80-155 euros per tonne by 2030, and an average low cost of 77.92 euros per ton for 2025-2030, and an average high cost of 134.17 euros per ton for 2025-2030, the potential impact over that 6-year period could be between €45.339 - 78.070 million, or $52.770 - 90.865 million at current exchange rates. (1.1639 US Dollars per Euro as of August 22, 2025). This figure assumes business-as-usual operations in the future, which does not reflect Owens Corning's climate strategy: we have a proactive strategy to drastically reduce our emissions, evidenced by our Science-Based Target aligned with the 1.5-degree scenario, in which we commit to reducing our Scope 1 and 2 emissions 50% by 2030, against a 2018 base year.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Emissions Reduction Projects

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1734962

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

A primary way we have been managing this risk is by emission reduction projects. Since 2006, Owens Corning has implemented over 1,300 energy-use efficiency and reduction projects in our facilities around the world. The result has been a reduction in estimated usage by approximately 1.5 million MWh per year. These *projects include lighting retrofits, heat recovery, insulation improvements, and process optimizations. In 2024, we implemented 13 projects, generating annual energy savings of 15,116 MWh and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by over 4,134 metric tons (MT) per year. Generally, we invest in energy/GHG reduction projects costing 1.5-3MM/year. If the average annual investment in energy GHG reduction projects is $1.73 million per year between 2025-2030, we would expect to invest $10,400,000 in energy and GHG reduction projects.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

A primary way we have been managing this risk is by emission reduction projects. In 2024, we implemented 13 projects, generating annual energy savings of 15,116 MWh and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by over 4,134 metric tons (MT) per year. In addition to energy efficiency and GHG reduction efforts, changes to the manufacturing process are needed to make significant reduction in carbon emissions, and these changes will require more investment. One case study of a change implemented to manage emission-limiting risk in the EU ETS can be seen in a furnace rebuild undertaken in 2019 in our Trzemeszno, Poland location, in which a fuel-fired furnace was transitioned to an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF). As part of our response to this we expect to reduce our CO2 emissions by 75-80% with this line compared to a traditional coke-fired furnace line. As a result, the new line's EAF will reduce carbon intensity by roughly 10% for all Paroc Insulation in Europe. The new EAF is the third stone wool electric furnace for Owens Corning in Europe and the second on the Owens Corning site in Poland. In August 2024, Owens Corning broke ground on the new Paroc Hallekis plant in Sweden. The plant is converting from coke-fired furnaces to electric melting, which is estimated to reduce the plant's scope 1 and 2 emissions by about 80 percent with a scheduled start up of the electric melting furnace in 2027. As we plan for the growth of the EU ETS in the long-term, we are managing this risk with financial planning and operations changes like the further electrification of furnaces. Reduction of CO2 emissions will reduce the amount of allowances Owens Corning will need to purchase.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Gulf Coast

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The largest water risk to our sites in the Gulf Coast basin in the U.S. that meets our threshold of substantive impact is increased water stress. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one roofing and asphalt facility located in the South West region of the U.S exposed to extremely high BWS with the potential to have substantive impact. Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and ground-water supplies. Higher values of baseline water stress indicates more competition among users. The roofing and asphalt facility also has the potential to have substantive impact due to it having extremely high interannual variability. This measures the average between-year variability of available water supply, including both renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate wider variations in available supply from year to year. Decreased availability could result in reduced or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply, as we need water for the production of our composites glass and insulation. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in relation to water.

(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:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

(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 financial impact cannot be quantified, uncertainty too high, information not useful

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

5000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The total cost of our response to risk is between 1 million and 5 million, which represents the increased cost of trucking in water from a third party rather than the municipal supply for one year. This cost has been calculated from our knowledge of current water delivery costs. The 1 million is considered the minimum that this would cost in the Gulf Coast basin while we anticipate that 5 million would be the highest we would expect to pay in one year. These calculated costs are based on the costs of specific carriers, distances to transport water, the costs of additional infrastructure required, and the ongoing management costs associated with maintaining these installations

(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

4000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We estimate that the cost of response would be approximately 4,000,000 for the roofing & asphalt plant located in the Gulf Coast basin. Our response would need to be installation of additional water treatment processes and additional water efficiency improvements. These costs would be estimated to be about 0.5-1.5 million for water reuse and 2.5-3.5 million for wastewater treatment improvements for the Gulf Coast basin area in the United States. These investments would be to increase the amount of water recycled and reused so that the water meets the quality and the supply necessary for our production processes. This would be a one-time cost separate from ongoing process costs. All our estimates are based on the total costs of past water treatment projects at Owens Corning, including equipment and labor.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our top priority has been to increase our water use efficiency through leak detection and repair, process improvements, and water reuse and recycling. Improved water efficiency results in better product yield. In sites where we are required to treat water prior to use, it is in our best interest (financially and maintenance related) to minimize the amount of water that needs to be treated by minimizing water usage. Our system is designed so that we can shift production to unaffected plants to avoid delays if an issue arises. Owens Corning continues to research opportunities to reduce our water consumption while also increasing water that is recycled and reused throughout our processes.
[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:
☑ OPEX

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

52769526

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

34700000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of OpEx vulnerable to identified transitional risks from climate change is calculated from our EU ETS risk, $52.77 million, and divided by our total OpEx disclosed originally in our 10-K of 2.127 billion in 2024. With the further reductions in allowances through Phase 4 of the European ETS, our annual allowances were reduced, which requires us to purchase credits. Phase 4 applies to the period 2021-2030. Our course of action in managing these risks involves: interaction with the commission in charge of defining the new allocation rules (in reviewing the rules under EU ETS Phase IV, we determined that the Continuous Filament Glass Fiber sector qualifies to continue receiving free allowances until 2030); actively pursuing R&D initiatives involving a change in material composition or in manufacturing processes to enable emissions reductions; and implementation of energy and GHG reduction projects. This figure assumes business-as-usual operations in the future, which does not reflect Owens Corning's climate strategy: we have a proactive strategy to drastically reduce our emissions, evidenced by our Science-Based Target aligned with the 1.5-degree scenario, in which we commit to reducing our Scope 1 and 2 emissions 50% by 2030, against a 2018 base year. The amount of OpEx vulnerable to identified physical risks from climate change is calculated from our flooding risk and divided by our total OpEx. Based on the nature of our businesses the unmitigated financial risk would occur when multiple sites are impacted by one event, thus impacting the ability to rely on our network of facilities. Many of Owens Corning's products are produced at a limited number of locations, and an extreme weather event could lead to disruption. The estimated exposure assumes no more than three facilities are impacted concurrently by the same natural catastrophe. The assumption of three facilities for this value was selected because our locations are diverse enough within their geographic regions that any extreme weather event would be unlikely to impact any more than a maximum of three sites. It is estimated this unmitigated impact for up to three sites would be $300 million - 1.3 billion, but the mitigated impact would be $34.7 million. The impact figure is a range to account for variation in the potential financial impacts for individual affected sites.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

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

3000000

(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)

3000000

(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

The amount of OPEX vulnerable to substantive effects of water stress is about 3MM USD in 2024. That is less than 1% of Owens Corning OPEX for 2024. This financial metric was chosen to be transparent of the substantive effects that water stress, availability, and supply has on Owens Corning's ability to make products. As stated throughout our CDP response, our production is heavily reliant on water as an input to our production.
[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

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

3

(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:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The largest water risk to our sites in the Mississippi river basin in the U.S. that meets our threshold of substantive impact is increased water stress. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one composites glass facility located in the South Central region of the U.S exposed to water risk with the potential to have substantive impact. The WRI Aqueduct tool identifies this area as having extremely high baseline water stress which measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and ground-water supplies. Higher values indicate more competition among users. The tool also identifies two roofing and asphalt facilities with high and extremely high baseline water stress. Decreased availability could result in reduced or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply, as we need water for the production of our composites glass, roofing and *asphalt. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in relation to water. However, if water scarcity becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability, which could also increase our operating costs.*

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Gulf Coast - Lower West Fork Trinity

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The largest water risk to our site in the Gulf Coast/Trinity river basin in Texas that meets our threshold of substantive impact is baseline water stress and interannual variability. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one roofing and asphalt facility located in Texas exposed to water risk with the potential to have substantive impact. The WRI Aqueduct tool identifies this site as having high baseline water stress and interannual variability. Decreased water availability could result in reduced or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply. We *currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in USA in relation to water. However, if water scarcity becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability, which would increase our operating costs.*

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :India West Coast - Kalu

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The largest water risk to our site in the India West Coast basin in India that meets our threshold of substantive impact is drought risk. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one composites glass facility located in the Western region of India exposed to water risk with the potential to have substantive impact. The tool also indicates medium-high drought risk, which measures where droughts are likely to occur, the population and assets exposed, and the vulnerability of the population and assets to adverse effects. Higher values indicate higher risk of drought. Decreased availability could result in reduced or disrupted *production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in India in relation to water. However, if water scarcity becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability, which would increase our operating costs.*

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Balsas

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The largest water risk to our site in the RÃ--o Balsas basin in Mexico that meets our threshold of substantive impact is baseline water stress and drought risk. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one composites glass facility located in Mexico exposed to water risk with the potential to have substantive impact. The WRI Aqueduct tool identifies this site as having high baseline water stress and drought risk. Decreased water availability could result in *reduced or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in Mexico in relation to water. However, if water scarcity becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability, which would increase our operating costs.*

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☑ St. Lawrence

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The largest water risk to our site in the St Lawrence river basin in Canada that meets our threshold of substantive impact is baseline water stress and flood risk. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one insulation facility located in Ontario exposed to water risk with the potential to have substantive impact. The WRI Aqueduct tool identifies this site as having high baseline water stress and flood risk. Decreased water availability could result in reduced *or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in Canada in relation to water. However, if water scarcity becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability, which would increase our operating costs.*

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Poland

☑ Oder 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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The largest water risk to our site in the Oder basin in Poland that meets our threshold of substantive impact is drought risk and interannual variability. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one insultation facility located in Poland exposed to water risk with the potential to have substantive impact. The WRI Aqueduct tool also indicates medium-high drought risk, which measures where droughts are likely to occur, the population and assets exposed, and *the vulnerability of the population and assets to adverse effects. Higher values indicate higher risk of drought. Decreased availability could result in reduced or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in India in relation to water. However, if water scarcity becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability, which would increase our operating costs.*

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :China Coast - Lake Tail Hu

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The largest water risk to our site in the China Coast Lake Tail Hu basin in China that meets our threshold of substantive impact is baseline water stress, flood risk, and drought risk. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one composite glass facility located in China exposed to water risk with the

potential to have substantive impact. The WRI Aqueduct tool identifies this site as having high baseline water stress, flood risk, and drought risk. Decreased water availability could result in reduced or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in China in relation to water. However, if water scarcity becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability, which would increase our operating costs.
[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
☑ Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

Owens Corning defines significant environmental actions as those in which the total cost of fines or penalties are equal to or greater than 300,000 USD. There were zero significant environmental actions reported in 2024.
[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

3

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

10450

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

2

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(3.3.1.5) Comment

We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change.
[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:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ Alberta TIER - ETS

☑ EU ETS

☑ Korea ETS

☑ Ontario EPS - ETS

☑ Québec CaT - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

20226

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

17252

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/A

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

17.2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

280666

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

27604

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

285254

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/A

Korea ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

5

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

89111

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

83641

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/A

Ontario EPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1.1

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

23259

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

7049

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

30308

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/A

Québec CaT - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

139768

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

32426

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Owens Corning (OC) implemented a global strategy to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas across our operations. We focus on reducing the emissions from our raw materials and processing, increasing renewable energy sources, while also implementing low cost/no-cost solutions to drive reductions. For our 2030 goal, we have embraced a Science-Based Target for GHG in line with the most stringent standard, designed to limit global warming to 1.5° Celsius. Our 2030 goal is to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2018.Carbon Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS) are tools that we use to ensure that we reduce our GHG emissions and reduce costs related to the trading scheme. While OC always strives to be a responsible corporate citizen, many of our products are made from heavy manufacturing processes that generate carbon emissions. OC has a long-term strategy to manage its greenhouse gas emissions focused on compliance and then driving cost reductions while taking advantage of market opportunities in areas where trading schemes are in existence. Our strategy for compliance includes tracking and reducing emissions. To calculate emissions and allowances, we use a software application from Schneider Electric, Resource Advisor, to track environmental data at the plant level. The data are normalized on a unit of production basis to evaluate variations and potential areas of risk. If risks are identified, mitigation plans are developed. The plant-level environmental data are then aggregated at a business unit and corporate level. Every plant, business unit, and corporate organization is provided footprint files for comparisons and the ability to track against goals. Using estimates for future production for our plants, we can calculate estimated associated emissions, then calculate how much in allowances we will need to purchase in future years. Our strategy for reducing emissions includes energy reduction projects, using renewable electricity, and eliminating blowing agents with high GWP. In 2024, we implemented 13 projects, generating annual energy savings of 15,116 MWh and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by over 4,134 metric tons (MT) per year. We have established a 2030 goal for 100% renewable electricity to help us sharply reduce emissions from our processes and products. We continue to review potential renewable energy projects domestically and internationally. In 2024, approximately 56% of our electricity across our portfolio globally came from renewable sources, such as wind, hydro, solar, and geothermal. This metric is defined as the renewable energy sourced from the grid and the energy enabled by our PPAs, including on-site generation. We have also committed to solve the technical, business, and commercial puzzles in both our global foam insulation operations and our products to eliminate blowing agents that have high global warming potential, a significant source of Scope 1 emissions for our operations. Facilities under EU ETS continue to work to improve their energy and GHG efficiency. However, allowances are decreasing year on year by a flat rate without consideration of production increase. This explains the emissions being higher than allowances. In most cases the difference is compensated by surplus allowances from previous years. With the further reductions in allowances through Phase 4 of the ETS, our annual allowances were reduced, which requires us to purchase credits. To manage this risk, we are considering electrifications of assets in our EU locations in the medium term and have completed similar conversions in recent years. Volatility in carbon market pricing creates additional risk. Our course of action in managing these risks involves: interacting with the commission regarding the implementation of the EU Green Deal and Fit-for-55 package; pursuit of R&D initiatives involving a change in material composition or in manufacturing processes to enable emissions reductions; and implementation of energy and GHG reduction projects. In 2024, we have many examples of GHG reduction initiatives in the EU: In August, Owens Corning broke ground on the new Hallekis Sweden. The plant is converting from coke-fired furnaces to electric melting, which is estimated to reduce the plant's scope 1 and 2 emissions by about 80% with a scheduled start up of the electric melting furnace in 2027. In Tessenderlo, Belgium an additional section was installed at the end of production line 11, enabling a preheating of the molds entering the cellulating furnace by using exhaust gas. Further, the design of the new section contributes to a 10% reduction in natural gas usage.

(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:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ 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

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

(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

Demand for products in our roofing business is generally driven by both residential repair and remodeling activity and by new residential construction. As the effects of climate change are felt in the increased frequency and severity of storms, Owens Corning as a building materials company may see an increased demand for our products in our roofing business due to storm related roof damage. As a company with the majority of our roofing business located within the United States, we are therefore affected by the effects of weather in the US, which vary by region. Storms are one of the drivers of roofing product sales, along with renovation and new home builds. Because of this, we are in a position to increase sales of roofing products when seasonal storms such as hail and hurricanes affect the US, especially the South which is prone to severe weather, and increases in these weather events would lead to higher sales. All of our architectural laminate shingles are designed to protect against high winds seen in these conditions. In addition, the entire Duration series meets Class 3 Impact Resistance standards (UL 2218 & FM 4473), and our TruDefinition® Duration FLEX®, and TruDefinition® Duration STORM® shingles possess some of the highest Impact Resistance Ratings possible: UL 2218 & FM 4473 Class 4, and are preferred products in many hail-prone regions. With elevated storm activity, our entire shingle product line could see increased revenues.

(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:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(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

Owens Corning would anticipate incremental growth relative to the metrics of financial position, performance, and cash flows over the long-term. However, this improved performance would not be expected to materially enhance the overall financial position of Owens Corning.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

1

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

80000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The unpredictability of the storm season has continued to be a significant factor in the volatility of the roofing market. Storm activity accounts for less than 10% of Owens Corning's revenue. Specific to hurricanes, external sources suggest that destructive storms will increase in frequency and/or severity due to climate change. The IPCC projects "an 80% increase in the frequency of Saffir-Simpson category 4 and 5 Atlantic hurricanes over the next 80 years," and NOAA projects "Tropical cyclone intensities globally will likely increase on average (by 1 to 10% according to model projections for a 2 degree Celsius global warming). This change would imply an even larger percentage increase in the destructive potential per storm, assuming no reduction in storm size." Going by these sources, this range of values represents up to a 10% increase in storm activity in the long term. For every 5% increase in storm activity we estimate an increase in demand for roofing products which would increase revenue by approximately 40 million: thus the top estimated value in this range is 80 million for a 10% increase.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Owens Corning has a strong network of facilities throughout the United States. Through sophisticated supply chain planning, production from each of these locations can be redirected to serve a storm damage market. The way we are enabling this opportunity can be seen in the following example case: After Hurricane Katrina led to surge ordering of replacement shingles to repair the huge number of damaged roofs, Owens Corning determined that to effectively respond to surge ordering, shingles from different plants within the same region needed their coloring to be completely interchangeable, so if shingles from two or more different plants end up on the same roof, they will match color as intended. This led the company to develop "regional shingles", which dramatically improve our ability to get shingles to weather impacted areas from multiple plants. A regional shingle is a shingle produced at different manufacturing facilities, tested and proven to be color-matched to allow mixing between all or some of the producing manufacturing facilities in a specific region. With state-of-the-art technology and stringent testing requirements, Owens Corning Roofing is able to provide regional shingles that allow more efficient service during storm surge demand, more flexibility for multiple locations, and easy inventory management. We developed and rolled out the regional shingle approach for our roofing locations in 2005, and maintain this strategy today. As a result, our regional shingle gives us the flexibility to have a competitive advantage in storm reaction time, as shingle demand can be met from multiple sites, should severe weather lead to a surge in demand. Cost to realize opportunity is 0 incremental management costs. Increased freight costs are able to be passed through in price when serving storm-ravaged areas. Furthermore, increased storm activity is a passive change in market conditions and has no associated cost to realize.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Owens Corning has a strong network of facilities throughout the United States. Through sophisticated supply chain planning, production from each of these locations can be redirected to serve a storm damage market. The way we are enabling this opportunity can be seen in the following example case: After Hurricane Katrina led to surge ordering of replacement shingles to repair the huge number of damaged roofs, Owens Corning determined that to effectively respond to surge ordering, shingles from different plants within the same region needed their coloring to be completely interchangeable, so if shingles from two or more different plants end up on the same roof, they will match color as intended. This led the company to develop "regional shingles", which dramatically improve our ability to get shingles to weather impacted areas from multiple plants. A regional shingle is a shingle produced at different manufacturing facilities, tested and proven to be color-matched to allow mixing between all or some of the producing manufacturing facilities in a specific region. With state-of-the-art technology and stringent testing requirements, Owens Corning Roofing is able to provide regional shingles that allow more efficient service during storm surge demand, more flexibility for multiple locations, and easy inventory management. We developed and rolled out the regional shingle approach for our roofing locations in 2005, and maintain this strategy today. As a result, our regional shingle gives us the flexibility to have a competitive advantage in storm reaction time, as shingle demand can be met from multiple sites, should severe weather lead to a surge in demand.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(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

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mississippi River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our management strategy enables us to optimize and reduce water consumption through proactive measures such as recycling/reuse of water and leak detection and repair. By focusing on improving our water use efficiency we are able to lower costs for plant operations and reduce dependency on local or regional water sources. We continue to focus on increasing our water recycling and recirculation. By increasing the recycling/recirculating ratio at plants, we have reduced fresh water purchases resulting in financial benefits. Since 2018, our conservation and efficiency efforts have avoided more than 2.9 million cubic meters of water, saving more than $2.3 million in water intake related costs — and enough drinking water for about 2.5 million people for a year. Additionally, water efficiency programs including leak detection, meter installation, and water mapping have increased water efficiency at many of our plants. Reducing water use will not only reduce intake costs, but also reduce costs associated with treating water to meet our quality standards and discharging costs.

(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:

☑ 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

To calculate the financial impact of our water efficiency projects, we started with our 2018 base year water usage rate per metric ton of production, and then multiplied that by our 2024 level of production. We do not know of any other material impacts to the usage in 2024, so our assumption is that any differences are related to the efficiencies gained by our initiatives. Comparing the annual usage at 2018 usage rates with actual annual usage, we estimate that we have saved nearly 2.9 million cubic meters of water since 2018. Using our 2024 estimated average cost of water of $0.77 per m3, this has saved us over $2.5 million in the six years from 2018-2024. Our capital projects devoted to water over the next three years are expected to be consistent with recent years, and so our estimated savings from water conservation efforts is approximately $2 million from intake savings alone. Decreased water treatment and discharge costs would increase these savings.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

1200000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To calculate the financial impact of our water efficiency projects, we started with our 2018 base year water usage rate per metric ton of production, and then multiplied that by our 2024 level of production. We do not know of any other material impacts to the usage in 2024, so our assumption is that any differences are related to the efficiencies gained by our initiatives. Comparing the annual usage at 2018 usage rates with actual annual usage, we estimate that we have saved nearly 2.9 million cubic meters of water since 2018. Using our 2024 estimated average cost of water of $0.77 per m3, this has saved us over $2.5 million in the six years from 2018-2024. Our capital projects devoted to water over the next three years are expected to be consistent with recent years, and so our estimated savings from water conservation efforts is approximately $2 million from intake savings alone. Decreased water treatment and discharge costs would increase these savings.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To calculate the financial impact of our water efficiency projects, we started with our 2018 base year water usage rate per metric ton of production, and then multiplied that by our 2024 level of production. We do not know of any other material impacts to the usage in 2024, so our assumption is that any differences are related to the efficiencies gained by our initiatives. Comparing the annual usage at 2018 usage rates with actual annual usage, we estimate that we have saved nearly 2.9 million cubic meters of water since 2018. Using our 2024 estimated average cost of water of $0.77 per m3, this has saved us over $2.5 million in the six years from 2018-2024. Our capital projects devoted to water over the next three years are expected to be consistent with recent years, and so our estimated savings from water conservation efforts is approximately $2 million from intake savings alone. Decreased water treatment and discharge costs would increase these savings.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

With a focus of improved efficiency, reducing water withdrawals, and water reuse/recirculation, we are continually exploring water-saving initiatives through process and system improvements. Several of our sites have implemented a chiller plant control system which has not only proven highly effective for energy conservation, but has also led to significant water savings. By integrating a system that treats the water, enabling it to be reused, we are able to save millions of gallons of water per year per plant. Our plant in Besana, Italy, installed a reverse osmosis system in July 2024. This system allows for the reuse of water at the plant, rather than relying on potable water. Currently, the reverse osmosis is being used for the cooling tower and HVAC system. It is estimated that this will save roughly 150,000 cubic meters of water per year. There are future plans to expand this effort and install a metering system to track water consumption. Limited water in the Monterrey, Mexico, area means finding new ways to conserve and reuse it. At Owens Corning's only FOAMULAR plant in Mexico, water filtration systems were installed in March 2024. These systems allowed for water in both the foam and fiber areas to be recycled through the process. As part of ongoing efforts to conserve water, the Doors plant in Laurel converted one of the chip wash units on site from well water to treated process water. This change resulted in a 50-gallon-per-minute reduction in the use of groundwater. Additionally, less water will be sent to the municipal wastewater treatment system, which reduces monthly water costs. For example, in 2024, the Owens Corning Paroc plant in Hässleholm has been exchanging residual heat with a neighboring plant, Hässleholm Miljö Beleverket. So, when Beleverket was producing leftover water from one of its processes, they contacted the Hässleholm team, building on an already established partnership. The team determined that purchasing the recycled water from Hässleholm Miljö Beleverket would be half the cost of using fresh water, saving both water and money.
[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)

100000000

(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

The opportunity for climate change, as described in 3.6.1, is increased demand for roofing shingles because of increasing severity and frequency of serious storm events. In years consistent with historical standards, approximately 40 million shingles are demanded across the U.S. due to severe weather. In 2024, historically high severe weather events drove increased demand for U.S. shingles. Considering our market share of this increased shingles demand and our average revenue per shingle sold, our revenue aligned with the substantive effects of climate change in 2024 was approximately $100,000,000. Of Owens Corning's approximately $10.975 billion in revenue in 2024, this represents approximately 0.91% of our enterprise-wide revenue that is aligned with the substantive effects of climate change.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

2207399.7

(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

We used the numerator of 2024 OPEX (total money saved from cost of 2024 water) over total OPEX of Owens Corning 2024. Since 2018, our conservation and efficiency efforts have avoided more than 2.9 million cubic meters of water, saving more than 2.3 million in water intake related costs — and enough drinking water for about 2.5 million people for a year. See more details in our 2024 Sustainability Report on page 259.

[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:

☑ 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:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In our Corporate Governance Guidelines, available publicly on our corporate website, our board diversity and inclusion policy requires diverse slates of candidates: Nominees for Director to serve on the Board of Directors (the "Board") shall be selected on the basis of, among other things, understanding the business environment of Owens Corning (the "Corporation"), willingness to devote adequate time and efforts to Board responsibilities, ability to make independent analytical inquiries, experience, knowledge, skills, expertise, mature judgment, acumen, character, integrity, and diversity. In this context, "diversity" includes gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, national origin, or other elements of one's identity. When formulating its Board membership recommendations, the Governance and Nominating

Committee shall also consider advice and recommendations from others, including stockholders, as it deems appropriate. The Governance and Nominating Committee is committed to including, in each third party search qualified candidates who reflect diverse backgrounds, including diversity of gender and race.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

OC-Corporate-Governance-Guidlines-June-19-2025.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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 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

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board oversees management's execution of the Company's sustainability strategy. The Board performs an annual review of sustainability matters. In addition, the Audit and Governance and Nominating Committees maintain oversight of management's responsibilities for particular aspects of sustainability associated with their respective areas. The Board committees periodically provide reports concerning these sustainability topics to the Board and the Board considers and discusses such reports. Board oversight on sustainability strategy includes our goals for renewable energy, energy use reduction, and our Science-Based Targets for reducing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Sustainability is embedded in the company from the products we make to the actions we drive within the communities we operate. The Board reviewed management's development of the Company's 2030 goals and oversees our progress in meeting goals such as GHG emissions reduction, energy efficiency of our operations, and sourcing 100% renewable electricity. The Board also reviews and approves annual compensation incentive of executive officers - including those tied to sustainability goals. Major acquisitions, capital projects and innovation are all reviewed by the Board or its committees. Responsibility for risks related to climate change and sustainability lies with the Audit Committee; this is due to the Audit Committee's responsibility for overseeing risk for Owens Corning, including climate and sustainability risks. These risk management policies include current regulations, potential regulation changes, acute and chronic physical risks, and other climate related-issues. sustainability matters that include climate related issues are a scheduled agenda item annually at a minimum and additionally as needed.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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 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

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board oversees management's execution of the Company's sustainability strategy. The Board performs an annual review of sustainability matters. In addition, the Audit and Governance and Nominating Committees maintain oversight of management's responsibilities for particular aspects of sustainability associated with their respective areas. The Board committees periodically provide reports concerning these sustainability topics to the Board and the Board considers and discusses such reports. Board oversight on sustainability strategy includes our goals for renewable energy, energy use reduction, and our Science-Based Targets for reducing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Sustainability is embedded in the company from the products we make to the actions we drive within the communities we operate. The Board reviewed management's development of the Company's 2030 goals and oversees our progress in meeting goals such as GHG emissions reduction, energy efficiency of our operations, and sourcing 100% renewable electricity. The Board also reviews and approves annual compensation incentive of executive officers - including those tied to sustainability goals. Major acquisitions, capital projects and innovation are all reviewed by the Board or its committees. Responsibility for risks related to climate change and sustainability lies with the Audit Committee; this is due to the Audit Committee's responsibility for overseeing risk for Owens Corning, including climate and sustainability risks. These risk management policies include current regulations, potential regulation changes, acute and chronic physical risks, and other climate related-issues. sustainability matters that include climate related issues are a scheduled agenda item annually at a minimum and additionally as needed.
[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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

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

☑ 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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[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:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:*

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☑ 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 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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ 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 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:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Owens Corning created the position of Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) in 2007 to underscore the essential role of sustainability in our overall operations. The CSO reports directly to the CEO and is responsible for our compliance with legal and company requirements related to sustainability topics. In addition, Owens Corning employs a sustainability organization made up of approximately 56 employees, reporting to the CSO. The team has a wide range of responsibilities, including: Circular economy, Value chain sustainability, Sustainability analytics and reporting, Product sustainability and transparency, Sustainability insights, research, and engagement, Corporate environmental and operations sustainability, Corporate health and wellness, Corporate safety, and Decarbonization. The CEO and CSO also create vision and values related to sustainability, and they develop, maintain, and promote sustainability strategy and policies. In addition, they redefine targets and goals as needed. The CSO and the Sustainability organization are responsible for monitoring and reporting performance. We use the EcoStruxure™ Resource Advisor system from Schneider Electric to monitor our environmental metrics and data. Data is entered into the system, where it can be reviewed and analyzed. The Sustainability Leadership Team meets regularly to: Review initiatives and performance against metrics, Debate current trends in the market, Evaluate the transparency of our product attributes and the level of information needed to satisfy customers, and to Understand increasing stakeholder expectations. Climate-related issues are addressed through our risk management process. They are included in our risk registers, which are developed by the business unit and legal teams from the plant level up.

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ 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 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:

☑ 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

Owens Corning created the position of Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) in 2007 to underscore the essential role of sustainability in our overall operations. The CSO reports directly to the CEO and is responsible for our compliance with legal and company requirements related to sustainability topics. In addition, Owens Corning employs a sustainability organization made up of approximately 56 employees, reporting to the CSO. The team has a wide range of responsibilities, including: Circular economy, Value chain sustainability, Sustainability analytics and reporting, Product sustainability and transparency, Sustainability insights, research, and engagement, Corporate environmental and operations sustainability, Corporate health and wellness, Corporate safety, and Decarbonization. The CEO and CSO also create vision and values related to sustainability, and they develop, maintain, and promote sustainability strategy and policies. In addition, they redefine targets and

goals as needed. The CSO and the Sustainability organization are responsible for monitoring and reporting performance. We use the EcoStruxure™ Resource Advisor system from Schneider Electric to monitor our environmental metrics and data. Data is entered into the system, where it can be reviewed and analyzed. The Sustainability Leadership Team meets regularly to: Review initiatives and performance against metrics, Debate current trends in the market, Evaluate the transparency of our product attributes and the level of information needed to satisfy customers, and to Understand increasing stakeholder expectations. Climate-related issues are addressed through our risk management process. They are included in our risk registers, which are developed by the business unit and legal teams from the plant level up.
[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
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

[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

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(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

Our stockholders have expressed heightened interest in and appreciation of our sustainability programs and achievements, as well as our investments in building a diverse and inclusive culture. In response to stockholder feedback and in recognition of the Company's ongoing commitment to safety, sustainability, and inclusion and diversity, we are continuing to enhance how we disclose our sustainability goals and results. Progress against sustainability goals influence the Compensation Committee's assessment of the CEO's and NEOs' annual performance and compensation decisions. In the 2025 Proxy Statement, our Named Executive Officers were our CEO, EVP and CFO, the President of our Roofing business, the President of our Composites business, and our EVP, CAO and General Counsel. There are three goals areas with linkage to compensation: Safety, Sustainability, and Inclusion & Diversity. Within the environmental sustainability bucket, we have a waste to landfill goal, and a GHG goal to continue to reduce GHG year-over-year in support of our 2030 sustainability goal of 50% reduction. More details can be found in our 2025 Proxy: https://s21.q4cdn.com/855213745/files/doc_financials/2024/ar/2025-Proxy-Statement.pdf

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

This incentive directly supports the actions needed to meet our company's climate and reduction in waste to landfill commitments. Our Science-Based Target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions 50% by 2030, against a 2018 base year was approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative as aligned with the 1.5-degree scenario. For our CEO, the incentive supports consideration of climate impacts in strategic plans and operations.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ 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

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our policy states – "Owens Corning is committed to safeguarding and sustaining the environment, and complying with all applicable laws, for the benefit of current and future generations. This commitment is guided by our core aspiration to be a sustainable company: one which meets the needs of the present while leaving the world a better place for the future. Owens Corning recognizes scientific consensus that the global climate is changing and that human activities are contributing to that change. We support the climate action measures called for in the Paris Agreement and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2018 report seeking to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The key conclusions regarding the impact of human activity on global climate change merit meaningful reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) around the world. We are committed to making GHG reductions that align with the best available scientific evidence and with the IPCC 1.5°C conclusion. Our long-term goal for greenhouse gas emissions is a 50% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 (our direct operations) emissions by 2030, from a base year of 2018. We believe addressing the global impact of climate change requires more than GHG reductions within our own operations. In addition to our GHG reduction goal we are specifically committed to:" here we list upstream and downstream commitments.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ 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

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

(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 the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Intergovernmental Plan on Climate Change (IPCC) 2018 Report

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

OwensCorning_Climate_Change_Statement.pdf

Row 2

(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

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our policy states – "Owens Corning is committed to safeguarding and sustaining the environment, and complying with all applicable laws, for the benefit of current and future generations. This commitment is guided by our core aspiration to be a sustainable company: one which meets the needs of the present while leaving the world a better place for the future. Owens Corning recognizes scientific consensus that the global climate is changing and that human activities are contributing to that change. We support the climate action measures called for in the Paris Agreement and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2018 report seeking to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The key conclusions regarding the impact of human activity on global climate change merit meaningful reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) around the world. We are committed to making GHG reductions that align with the best available scientific evidence and with the IPCC 1.5°C conclusion. Our long-term goal for greenhouse gas emissions is a 50% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 (our direct operations) emissions by 2030, from a base year of 2018. We believe addressing the global impact of climate change requires more than GHG reductions within our own *operations. In addition to our GHG reduction goal we are specifically committed to:" here we list upstream and downstream commitments. Our goal of having 100% renewable electricity is in our Sustainability Report.*

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ 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

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

(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 the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN SDG's, IPCC 2018 Report

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

OwensCorning_Climate_Change_Statement.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

Our policy states - " Environmental Protections and Sustainability Creating environmental awareness while conserving resources, preventing waste, reducing greenhouse gases, and protecting the environment and local communities. Continual improvement in our EHS performance and pollution-prevention efforts." See link for more details: https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/governance/environmental-safety

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

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

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we 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

Owens-Corning-Business-Conduct-Policy-EHS and PS Policy.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
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ UN Global Compact

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

Science Based Targets Network (SBTN): Owens Corning is a member of the SBTN Corporate Engagement Program, which is part of the Global Commons Alliance. The SBTN includes international environmental nonprofit organizations, agencies, and mission-driven entities. Its goal is to empower individuals, companies, and governments to become stewards of the environment using science-based targets — measurable, actionable, and timebound objectives based on the best available science. The SBTN aims to develop methods and tools that help companies set goals and actions toward understanding and preventing negative impacts on nature and biodiversity by expanding on the successes of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This, in turn, fosters an atmosphere that builds momentum toward our collective goals. Owens Corning's membership with the SBTN is through being part of the SBTN Corporate Engagement Program (CEP), through which Owens Corning can work with SBTN during the development of their methods, tools, and guidance. Our membership can be seen at the following URL: https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/company/join-engagement-program/corporate-engagement-program-members/ UN Global Compact: Since 2010, Owens Corning has been a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), a strategic, voluntary policy initiative for businesses committed to aligning their operations with 10 universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. Owens Corning's membership with the UNGC is Participant, and our profile on the UNGC website, which includes a list of our Communications on Progress (CoP) are found at the following URL: https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/11350. Our 2030 Scope 1 and Scope 2 goals have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as meeting these standards. Concurrently, the SBTi has approved our Scope 3 GHG reduction goal as being aligned with the IPCC’s pathway to achieve well below 2.0° C temperature increases. Aligning our goals with SBTi ensures that our goals will be impactful, achievable, rooted in science, objective, and comparable to other targets.
[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 directly with policy makers

☑ 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:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

OwensCorning_Climate_Change_Statement.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

United States Lobbying Disclosure Senate ID #30427-12; House ID #325770000 • Florida • Georgia • Oklahoma • Pennsylvania • Texas • Utah • Virginia

(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

Owens Corning ensures external engagement aligns with its environmental commitments through a structured process led by the Government Affairs team, in collaboration with Sustainability and Legal. All advocacy activities—including lobbying, trade association participation, and external communications—are reviewed to ensure consistency with our climate policy and enterprise priorities We focus on advancing policies that support energy efficiency, building decarbonization, and circularity, such as glass cullet recycling and tax credits for above-code building practices. Our experts hold leadership roles in key industry organizations, reinforcing sustainability in codes, standards, and public policy. This governance framework ensures our external engagements reflect Owens Corning's environmental goals and transition plan.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Owens Corning's advocacy efforts focus on key environmental priorities such as: • Promoting glass cullet recycling to reduce raw material extraction and energy use • Supporting federal and state tax credits (e.g., 45L and 25C) that incentivize energy-efficient building practices • Advancing building decarbonization through code development and adoption

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Subsidies on products or services

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Owens Corning's advocacy efforts are central to achieving our climate commitments and transition plan. In 2024, we engaged on federal and state policies that promote building decarbonization, energy efficiency, and circularity. This includes support for the 45L New Home Tax Credit, 25C Retrofit Tax Credit, ENERGY STAR® Homes, DOE Zero Energy Ready Homes, and adoption of the 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1 standards We also advocated for glass recycling policies alongside NAIMA to increase the availability of recycled glass (cullet), which reduces energy use, conserves raw materials, and lowers carbon emissions in our manufacturing processes Our Government Affairs team ensures all external engagements—including lobbying and trade association participation—are aligned with our climate policy through regular reviews with Sustainability and Legal We measure success by: • The enactment and enhancement of climate-aligned policies (e.g., tax credits, recycling legislation) • Increased market adoption of above-code building practices • Uptake of Owens Corning products in eligible buildings • Energy return performance across building types and environmental conditions • Geographic tracking of building efficiency trends in collaboration with external researchers

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Engagements on regulations around state building requirements, including: Owens Corning's advocacy efforts are central to achieving our climate commitments and transition plan. In 2024, we engaged on federal and state policies that promote building decarbonization, energy efficiency, and circularity. This includes support for the 45L New Home Tax Credit, 25C Retrofit Tax Credit, ENERGY STAR® Homes, DOE Zero Energy Ready Homes, and adoption of the 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1 standards

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Other low-impact production and innovation, please specify :Low Carbon Products and Services

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Owens Corning's advocacy efforts are central to achieving our climate commitments and transition plan. In 2024, we engaged on federal and state policies that promote building decarbonization, energy efficiency, and circularity. This includes support for the 45L New Home Tax Credit, 25C Retrofit Tax Credit, ENERGY STAR® Homes, DOE Zero Energy Ready Homes, and adoption of the 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1 standards We also advocated for glass recycling policies alongside NAIMA to increase the availability of recycled glass (cullet), which reduces energy use, conserves raw materials, and lowers carbon emissions in our manufacturing processes Our Government Affairs team ensures all external engagements—including lobbying and trade association participation—are aligned with our climate policy through regular reviews with Sustainability and Legal We measure success by: • The enactment and enhancement of climate-aligned policies (e.g., tax credits, recycling legislation) • Increased market adoption of above-code building practices • Uptake of Owens Corning products in eligible buildings • Energy return performance across building types and environmental conditions • Geographic tracking of building efficiency trends in collaboration with external researchers

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Engagements on regulations around federal building requirements, including: 1) EPA Energy Star Homes; 2) DOE Zero Energy Ready Homes; 3) federal 45L new homes tax credit to meet #1 & #2 above 4) Manufactured Housing Energy Efficiency Standards; 5) Mainstreaming the 2021 IECC and 2019 ASHRAE 90.1 standards as the mandatory

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Low Carbon Products and Services

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Owens Corning's advocacy efforts in energy and renewables—specifically low-carbon products and services—are directly tied to our environmental commitments and transition plan. We engage on federal and state policies that promote building decarbonization, energy efficiency, and circularity. This includes support for the 45L New Home Tax Credit, 25C Retrofit Tax Credit, ENERGY STAR® Homes, DOE Zero Energy Ready Homes, and adoption of the 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1 standards We also advocate for glass recycling policies alongside NAIMA to increase the availability of recycled glass (cullet), which reduces energy use, conserves raw materials, and lowers carbon emissions in our manufacturing processes Our Government Affairs team ensures all external engagements—including lobbying and trade association participation—are aligned with our climate policy through regular reviews with Sustainability and Legal We measure success by: • Enactment and enhancement of climate-aligned policies • Increased market adoption of above-code building practices • Uptake of Owens Corning products in eligible buildings • Energy return performance across building types and environmental conditions • Geographic tracking of building efficiency trends in collaboration with external researchers

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add 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

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :North America Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA)

(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

☑ Water

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

NAIMA works closely with worldwide manufacturers of fiberglass, rock wool and slag wool insulation products and other allied organizations to advance sustainable development through activities that promote the following as they relate to insulation: 1. Pollution reduction through increased insulation 2. Energy efficiency awareness 3. Natural resource preservation. NAIMA unites with other international organizations to inform government agencies, environmental building organizations, manufacturing companies, consumers, and academia around the globe about the role insulation plays in energy efficient construction, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change. Owens Corning recognizes NAIMA as a key partner for insulation manufacturing in North America. Our funding supports various NAIMA efforts, including efforts to improve energy efficiency, and promote the development of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs). The North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA) is made up of companies that manufacture fiberglass, rock wool, and slag wool insulation. Its members produce the majority of the insulation products used in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAIMA is primarily focused on promoting energy efficiency and the preservation of the environment, as well as the safe production and use of its members' products.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1819296

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

NAIMA advocates for improved building performance, energy efficiency and supports the safe production and installation of insulation products. They also establish industry standards and best practices, conduct research on insulation performance and safety, and provide technical guidance and educational resources.

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Business Roundtable

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

From the Business Roundtable website on climate change their position is: "Business Roundtable believes that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the world must work together to limit global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, consistent with the Paris Agreement. The United States and the international community must aggressively reduce GHG emissions and create incentives for developing new technologies to achieve this

107 goal. Business Roundtable supports a goal of reducing net U.S. GHG emissions by at least 80 percent from 2005 levels by 2050, which should be achieved in a manner consistent with the key principles listed in the following section." (https://www.businessroundtable.org/climate) Owens Corning's funding of the Business Roundtable supports their efforts to drive creativity, innovation and economic opportunity, as well as balanced approaches to climate policy. One specific example of recent work with Business Roundtable are efforts to advocate for affordable housing and other social justice concerns.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

200000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The Business Roundtable, an association of chief executive officers from leading U.S. companies, advocates for policies that promote a thriving U.S. economy and expanded opportunities for all Americans

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[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 voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The whole report contains many references to all of Owens Corning's responses to environmental issues

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

2024 Sustainability Report

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Environmental Control, p. 4; Sustainability, p.5; Climate Risk Discussion, p.12; Regulation and renewables, p. 14

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024-Annual-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

2024 Annual Report
[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

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ On a per project basis

[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

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Time horizons were selected based on the following factors: • TCFD-aligned recommendations, which define short-term as 2-5 years, medium-term as 5-10 years, and long-term as 10+ years • Owens Corning's climate targets • Internal data availability such as projections of business growth rate • Owens Corning's enterprise risk management documentation by business units and 2023 risk register, which includes Owens Corning's impact, likelihood and velocity scales During the climate scenario analysis, the selected time horizons were considered to: • Short-term (2025): Understand potential immediate impact of climate change on assets, revenue, and costs • Medium-term (2030): Understand potential shifts in CapEx due to climate change and potential returns on climate risk responses • Long-term (2050): Understand potential longer-term vulnerabilities, opportunities, and strategic implications The prioritized climate-related transition risks and opportunities were assessed under three climate pathways and three time horizons, in alignment with TCFD recommendations. The climate-related transition risk and opportunities were assessed using the following climate pathway scenarios: • Low Carbon Economy (LCE): o Future scenario in which warming of <2°C is estimated by 2100. o IEA net zero "NZE", IPCC SSP-1, RCP2.6, NGFS Net Zero 2050. o Ambitious sustainability scenario that limits global warming to 2°C by 2100 through stringent and immediately introduced climate policy and innovation. o Involves more transition risks early on but limits physical risks relative to a higher carbon scenario. • Moderate Carbon Economy (MCE): o Future scenario in which warming of >2°C but less than 4°C is estimated by 2100. o IEA announced pledges "APS", IPCC SSP2-4.5, NGFS NDCs. o Scenario envisions a world where announced ambitions and targets can deliver more significant emissions reductions. but does not limit warming to below the 2°C threshold, though it does limit warming to below the >4°C threshold of a higher carbon pathway. • High Carbon Economy (HCE): o Future scenario in which warming of >4°C is estimated by 2100. o IEA currently stated policies "STEPS", IPCC SSP5-RCP8.5, NGFS current policies. o Scenario where the world cuts emissions, but not significantly, and climate change accelerates causing 2.5°C warming by 2050 and >4°C by 2100, bringing irreversible changes.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Through a stakeholder engagement process initiated in late 2023, Owens Corning identified and prioritized a total of eight climate-related risks and opportunities for further analysis using the following steps: 1. Engaged stakeholders through seven interviews with more than 20 Owens Corning employees across seven business *areas (including Carbon Pricing, Risk, Sourcing, Strategic Marketing, Legal and Regulatory, Glass Science & Technology [S&T], and Roofing S&T), and a first workshop with nine Owens Corning stakeholders. 2. Developed a list of risks and opportunities by reviewing internal documentation (e.g., geographies, risk registers, prior climate-related risk assessments), conducting peer benchmarking, and reviewing publicly available sectoral data. 3. Narrowed down an initial list of 15 climate-related risks and opportunities to four transition risks and two opportunities relevant to Owens Corning. This refinement involved engagement with a cross-functional group of nine stakeholders who participated in a workshop alongside a stakeholder survey. In 2024, the list was expanded to reflect an additional transition risk and an additional transition opportunity as we integrated our Doors business into the modeling. 4. Each of the above risks and opportunities was then assessed through modeling techniques for potential financial impacts in low, medium, and high-carbon economy transition scenarios. Specific financial results of modeling are not able to be shared publicly as they are still being assessed internally, but the results of these scenario analyses identified impact areas and potentially impacted strategies related to the risks and opportunities.*

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and 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

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

These initial analyses referenced time horizons of the current period, 2036, and 2051. The initial scenario analysis work focused on two areas: physical climate risks posed to our company locations, and potential impacts of climate change on demand for our roofing products influenced by severe weather activity. In the first project, OSU conducted a climate scenario analysis for physical climate risk across facilities over the same emission pathways and time horizons. The findings will be incorporated into our risk assessment for our plants. Variables assessed included factors like precipitation and flood risk, cyclones and severe weather, drought risk, wind, and maximum temperature. Each of these factors can change for each facility in response to different climate scenarios, and awareness of these potential changes at the site level is a key step to ensuring preparedness at the enterprise level. We are currently evaluating more detailed analysis for specific facilities. For the second scenario analysis, OSU was able to model the potential changes to U.S. roofing product demand by region for each emission pathway and time horizon.

This analysis will help us evaluate how drivers of roofing shingle demand potentially change as variables like wind, tropical cyclones, and hail fluctuate in different climate scenarios. Outcomes of this analysis will provide Owens Corning the ability to ensure our production capability can adapt to climate change and ensure we successfully serve our markets as their demand for roofing products changes due to climate change. We are still evaluating how best to incorporate these findings within our business units' decision-making process See more details in our Carbon White Paper: https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2021/Carbon-White-Paper.pdf

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In addition to the impacts associated with climate regulation, Owens Corning is affected by the physical consequences of a changing climate. While the effects of climate change are being felt globally, the risks associated can vary across geographical regions depending on external factors. These include both the region's actual climate and the ability of its infrastructure to absorb the impacts. Owens Corning is committed to understanding the climate risk at each of our sites around the world. In 2020, Owens Corning began work with The Ohio State University to assess the resilience of our strategies against a range of climate-related scenarios and time horizons. Climate models are continually developed, updated, and refined, and Owens Corning recognizes this continuous evolution as we advance our understanding of relevant physical processes and biogeochemical cycles. Climate modeling groups coordinate their projections of future climate conditions through a Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP). See more details in our Carbon White Paper: https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2021/Carbon-White-Paper.pdf

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and 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

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

These initial analyses referenced time horizons of the current period, 2036, and 2051. The initial scenario analysis work focused on two areas: physical climate risks posed to our company locations, and potential impacts of climate change on demand for our roofing products influenced by severe weather activity. In the first project, OSU conducted a climate scenario analysis for physical climate risk across facilities over the same emission pathways and time horizons. The findings will be incorporated into our risk assessment for our plants. Variables assessed included factors like winds, cyclones and severe weather, flood risk, drought risk, and maximum temperature. Each of these factors can change for each facility in response to different climate scenarios, and awareness of these potential changes at the site level is a key step to ensuring preparedness at the enterprise level. We are currently evaluating more detailed analysis for specific facilities. For the second scenario analysis, OSU was able to model the potential changes to U.S. roofing product demand by region for each emission pathway and time horizon. This analysis will help us evaluate how drivers of roofing shingle demand potentially change as variables like wind, tropical cyclones, and hail fluctuate in different climate scenarios. Outcomes of this analysis will provide Owens Corning the ability to ensure our production capability can adapt to climate change and ensure we successfully serve our markets as their demand for roofing products changes due to climate change. We are still evaluating how best to incorporate these findings within our business units' decision-making process

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In addition to the impacts associated with climate regulation, Owens Corning is affected by the physical consequences of a changing climate. While the effects of climate change are being felt globally, the risks associated can vary across geographical regions depending on external factors. These include both the region's actual climate and the ability of its infrastructure to absorb the impacts. Owens Corning is committed to understanding the climate risk at each of our sites around the world. In 2020, Owens Corning began work with The Ohio State University to assess the resilience of our strategies against a range of climate-related scenarios and time horizons. Climate models are continually developed, updated, and refined, and Owens Corning recognizes this continuous evolution as we advance our understanding of relevant physical processes and biogeochemical cycles. Climate modeling groups coordinate their projections of future climate conditions through a Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP).

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply
☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Time horizons were selected based on the following factors: • TCFD-aligned recommendations, which define short-term as 2-5 years, medium-term as 5-10 years, and long-term as 10+ years • Owens Corning's climate targets • Internal data availability such as projections of business growth rate • Owens Corning's enterprise risk management documentation by business units and 2023 risk register, which includes Owens Corning's impact, likelihood and velocity scales During the climate scenario analysis, the selected time horizons were considered to: • Short-term (2025): Understand potential immediate impact of climate change on assets, revenue, and costs • Medium-term (2030): Understand potential shifts in CapEx due to climate change and potential returns on climate risk responses • Long-term (2050): Understand potential longer-term vulnerabilities, opportunities, and strategic implications The prioritized climate-related transition risks and opportunities were assessed under three climate pathways and three time horizons, in alignment with TCFD recommendations. The climate-related transition risk and opportunities were assessed using the following climate pathway scenarios: • Low Carbon Economy (LCE): o Future scenario in which warming of <2°C is estimated by 2100. o IEA net zero "NZE", IPCC SSP-1, RCP2.6, NGFS Net Zero 2050. o Ambitious sustainability scenario that limits global warming to 2°C by 2100 through stringent and immediately introduced climate policy and innovation. o Involves more transition risks early on but limits physical risks relative to a higher carbon scenario. • Moderate Carbon Economy (MCE): o Future scenario in which warming of >2°C but less than 4°C is estimated by 2100. o IEA announced pledges "APS", IPCC SSP2-4.5, NGFS NDCs. o Scenario envisions a world where announced ambitions and targets can deliver more significant emissions reductions. but does not limit warming to below the 2°C threshold, though it does limit warming to below the >4°C threshold of a higher carbon pathway. • High Carbon Economy (HCE): o Future scenario in which warming of >4°C is estimated by 2100. o IEA currently stated policies "STEPS", IPCC SSP5-RCP8.5, NGFS current policies. o Scenario where the world cuts emissions, but not significantly, and climate change accelerates causing 2.5°C warming by 2050 and >4°C by 2100, bringing irreversible changes.

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[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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

In the first project, climate scenario analysis was conducted for physical climate risk to our facilities over the same emission pathways and time horizons, and these facilities-level findings will be incorporated into our risk determination for our plants. Variables assessed included factors like winds, cyclones and severe weather, flood risk, drought risk, and maximum temperature. Each of these factors can change for each facility in response to different climate scenarios, and awareness of these potential changes at the site level is a key step to ensuring preparedness at the enterprise level. We are currently developing an action plan to ensure consideration of all potential climate risks for relevant sites, which will help us to be more resilient against climate-related physical impacts in the long-term. For the second physical scenario analysis, researchers modelled the potential changes to US roofing product demand by region for each emission pathway and time horizon. This analysis can help us to understand how drivers of roofing shingle demand could potentially change as variables like wind, tropical cyclones, and hail fluctuate in different climate scenarios. The roofing finance team has used the scenario analysis report for perspective on climate and relative to the advancement of storm events that we are seeing in our data sets. In recent years storm events have continued to play a bigger part in our assessment and planning for market size and activity. The scenario analysis was part of a discussion of how Owens Corning should take action going forward. Outcomes of this analysis can help Owens Corning to ensure our production capability can adapt to climate change and ensure we successfully serve our markets as their demand for roofing products changes due to climate change. The exact way in which these findings will be incorporated into our business decisions is still being determined, but undertaking the analysis was a key first step achieved in 2021. The results of this assessment help us to be better prepared to respond to a range of potential roofing market situations in future years, given the development of climate change and related storm impacts. We used the results of the physical scenario analyses as an input in two subsequent modeling efforts. In 2023, Owens Corning began work to identify transition risks and opportunities through consultant-led climate transition scenario analyses. This modeling has referenced IEA, NGFS, and other scenarios, though low, medium, and high-carbon futures, with a time frame from 2025 to 2050. The results of these scenario analyses will be used to facilitate transition planning for the organization, and to manage identified climate risks and opportunities as needed. Owens Corning is still in the process of interpreting the learnings from these latest transition scenario analyses, and we are engaging internally to ensure appropriate *consideration of the results of this work. Management of the identified risks and opportunities modeled will be integrated into our overall enterprise management systems for risks and opportunities. The Risk Management section of our 2024 Sustainability Report contains more details on how risks – including climate risks - are managed at Owens Corning. This work will also be a key input into Owens Corning's desire to develop a climate transition plan.*

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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

In the first project, climate scenario analysis was conducted for physical climate risk to our facilities over the same emission pathways and time horizons, and these facilities-level findings will be incorporated into our risk determination for our plants. Variables assessed included factors like winds, cyclones and severe weather, flood risk, drought risk, and maximum temperature. Each of these factors can change for each facility in response to different climate scenarios, and awareness of these potential changes at the site level is a key step to ensuring preparedness at the enterprise level. We are currently developing an action plan to ensure consideration of all potential climate risks for relevant sites, which will help us to be more resilient against climate-related physical impacts in the long-term. For the second physical scenario analysis, researchers modelled the potential changes to US roofing product demand by region for each emission pathway and time horizon. This analysis can help us to understand how drivers of roofing shingle demand could potentially change as variables like wind, tropical cyclones, and hail fluctuate in different climate scenarios. The roofing finance team has used the scenario analysis report for perspective on climate and relative to the advancement of storm events that we are seeing in our data sets. In recent years storm events have continued to play a bigger part in our assessment and planning for market size and activity. The scenario analysis was part of a discussion of how Owens Corning should take action going forward. Outcomes of this analysis can help Owens Corning to ensure our production capability can adapt to climate change and ensure we successfully serve our markets as their demand for roofing products changes due to climate change. The exact way in which these findings will be incorporated into our business decisions is still being determined, but undertaking the analysis was a key first step achieved in 2021. The results of this assessment help us to be better prepared to respond to a range of potential roofing market situations in future years, given the development of climate change and related storm impacts. We used the results of the physical scenario analyses as an input in two subsequent

modeling efforts. In 2023, Owens Corning began work to identify transition risks and opportunities through consultant-led climate transition scenario analyses. This modeling has referenced IEA, NGFS, and other scenarios, though low, medium, and high-carbon futures, with a time frame from 2025 to 2050. The results of these scenario analyses will be used to facilitate transition planning for the organization, and to manage identified climate risks and opportunities as needed. Owens Corning is still in the process of interpreting the learnings from these latest transition scenario analyses, and we are engaging internally to ensure appropriate consideration of the results of this work. Management of the identified risks and opportunities modeled will be integrated into our overall enterprise management systems for risks and opportunities. The Risk Management section of our 2024 Sustainability Report contains more details on how risks – including climate risks - are managed at Owens Corning. This work will also be a key input into Owens Corning's desire to develop a climate transition plan.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :It is in process

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Owens Corning is committed to taking meaningful climate action informed by science to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. This ambition led to the development of our 2030 GHG emissions reduction goal for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, which is approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative as aligned with the 1.5° scenario, and calls for 50% absolute reductions in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. Our current Scope 3 target calls for a 30% reduction by 2030, and is approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative as well. In 2024, we reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 43% from our base year of 2018. Our Scope 3 emissions were lower by 12% in the same timeframe, and we have a strategic roadmap to achieve our 2030 goal. We are proud to be among the companies heeding the call for greater urgency and impact, continuing to use the latest climate science in setting targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and measuring and reporting our progress in the science-led decarbonization of our company. As we, and other great companies around the world, look to imagine a decarbonized future, we are energized by all levers yet to be pulled on the path to carbon neutrality, and look forward to a global consensus definition of carbon neutrality for companies (currently under development). Historically, our process for setting climate targets has not involved Annual General Meeting Resolutions: we leverage our existing sustainability governance structure, in which the Board of Directors, CEO, and CSO all collaborate on creating our company's sustainability vision and values, developing sustainability strategy and policies, and redefining targets or goals. This approach has been successful, as we have both set and met stringent climate goals. Regarding the global low carbon transition, Owens Corning is working to develop a low carbon transition plan within the next two years, as consensus grows in

transition plan methodologies and related net-zero commitments. It should be noted that our transition plan may take longer than two years to fully implement. Our existing 2030 GHG reductions target for Scope 1 and 2 is aligned with the 1.5° scenario, and therefore the further consideration of a 1.5° world by 2050 - and our company's role within it - is a logical next step in our approach to climate action.
[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

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

In response to the identified risk of potential for increased energy efficiency and emissions regulations and standards, Owens Corning has made dramatic improvements to its product lines across the enterprise, such as PINK Next Gen™ Fiberglas™, released in 2021, which is certified made with 100% renewable electricity through the use of power purchase agreements, and it has earned UL GREENGUARD® Gold certification for low volatile organic compounds. In addition, we are always working to develop new products to comply with climate-related regulation and reduce emissions. The validation of new, lower-GWP blowing agent formulation, such as those used in Foamular NGX, is one example of a new product with significantly lower global warming potential, and reduced Scope 1 emissions in production. The successful development of this product also addresses a short-term climate transition risk, by helping the company to stay ahead of regulations of this sort elsewhere. In 2024, all Owens Corning XPS insulation production in the U.S. and Canada was converted to FOAMULAR® NGX®. This conversion supports our efforts to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions to help meet our 2030 sustainability goals, as well as help Owens Corning stay ahead of environmental regulations on blowing agents. In 2021, OC launched Duration® COOL Plus Midnight color providing a new dark color offering in this energy saving line. OC offers a wide array of shingle choices that meet or exceed an aged SRI of 20 — the current aged Solar Reflectance Index minimum required for the Green Building Standards Code of Los Angeles County and Los Angeles City Cool Roofs Ordinance. These innovations help our customers save energy and avoid emissions. Another example of an environmental opportunity affecting our strategy can be seen in our Solar PROtect™ Program, which educates contractors on installing solar panels on top of Owens Corning roofing products. Solar panels can sometimes compromise the roof of a home, but this program offers warranty protection for certified installers and allows them to install the best products for their customers. The Solar PROtect™ Program goes hand-in-hand with the Owens Corning Total Protection Roofing System®.

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

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

We believe transportation of materials and engagement with a supplier can be done more efficiently if the supplier is nearby, which enhances sustainability across the supply chain and minimizes the impact of storms and natural disasters. Another example of how we manage climate-related risks in the value chain can be seen through our regional shingle strategy. Hurricane Katrina led to a surge in demand for replacement shingles due to storm damage. As a result, shingles from different plants within the same region needed their coloring to be completely interchangeable, so if shingles from two or more different plants end up on the same roof, they would match color as intended. This resulted in the development of "regional shingles", which is a shingle produced at different manufacturing facilities, tested and proven to be color-matched to allow mixing between all or some of the producing manufacturing facilities in a specific region. With state-of-the-art technology and stringent testing requirements, Owens Corning Roofing is able to provide regional shingles that allow more efficient service during storm surge demand, more flexibility for multiple locations, and easy inventory management. We developed and rolled out the regional shingle approach for our roofing locations in 2005, and maintain this strategy today. As a result, our regional shingle gives us the flexibility to have a competitive advantage in storm reaction time, as shingle demand can be met from multiple sites, should severe weather lead to a surge in demand. Another way in which climate-related risks and opportunities influence our strategy in the value chain can be seen in the development of our 2030 sustainability goals. Our 2024 Sustainability Double Materiality Assessment yielded 'climate risk & resilience and GHG emissions' as material topics: these two areas combine to inform our 2030 goal to reduce Scope 3 emissions from our supply chain 30% by 2030 against a 2018 base year. The SBTi has approved our Scope 3 GHG reduction goal as being aligned with the IPCC's pathway to achieve well below 2.0° C temperature increases.

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

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

Owens Corning has invested in energy-efficient, performance-driven products such as Cool Roof Collection™ shingles and PINK Next Gen® Fiberglas™. Currently, Owens Corning is investing substantially in R&D to respond to the climate-related risks and opportunities that have been identified through our ERM process. We intend to produce new processes and products in response to these risks and opportunities in the short term through the long term, as the world transitions to increased climate action. The risk management process has had a moderate impact on how funds are invested in R&D, as the risk management process often leads to mitigation needs and identified business opportunities. An example of climate-related R&D with near term implications is the development of Foamular NGX®, a foam insulation a greater than 80% reduction in global warming potential (GWP), compared to legacy FOAMULAR® insulation products. NGX was developed to comply with expected and actual blowing agent regulation, such as a phaseout in Canada that went into effect in 2021, and in several US states (CA, NY, NJ, MA, *WA, VT, MD, and CO) that have enacted similar regulations to Canada. Foamular NGX® is available in Canada and all US states affected by the anticipated regulation, managing the transition risk. The investment in developing a product that meets and exceeds the stringent regulations reflects Owens Corning's continued commitment to offering building materials that merge the highest levels of performance and our corporate sustainability goals. Another example is our shingle products' resistance to storm damage. Storms are one of the drivers of roofing product sales, and seasonal storms such as hail and hurricanes affect the U.S., especially the South, which is prone to severe weather. All of our architectural laminate shingles are designed to protect against high winds seen in these conditions. In addition, the entire Duration® Series meets Class 3 Impact Resistance standards (UL 2218 and FM 4473), and our TruDefinition® Duration FLEX® and TruDefinition® Duration STORM® shingles possess some of the highest Impact Resistance Ratings possible: UL 2218 and FM 4473 Class 4, and are preferred products in many hail-prone regions.*

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

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

Identified climate related risks and opportunities have had a significant impact for Owens Corning. To help meet our 2030 Science-Based Target for a 50% Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction, which was developed in response to climate risks for our company, we have made major investments in renewable energy. In 2015, Owens Corning signed power purchase agreements for renewable electricity totaling 250 megawatts. In Q4 of 2016, two wind farms came online and are now providing renewable energy into the grid, impacting emissions and renewable energy in 2021. Furthermore, in 2021, we entered into two wind VPPAs, one in Finland and one in Sweden, which bring in 43 MW and 48 MW of renewable electricity capacity, respectively. We have also entered into a VPPA in Spain that involves three separate VPPAs with a contracted capacity of 81.9 MW, which are collectively expected to produce 223 GWh per year. Owens Corning continues to look for opportunities to expand our renewable portfolio in the short term, reviewing several on-site and off-site programs as we work towards our goal of 100% renewable electricity by 2030, and a 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the same timeframe. In addition to growing our renewable electricity portfolio, in support of our goal of sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030, we are also changing our operations strategy in response to climate risks and opportunities through the electrification of assets. A recent example can be seen with construction of a new energy-efficient Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) in Hällekis, Sweden. In August 2024, the plant in Hällekis, Sweden, broke ground on a project aimed at helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the facility. The plant is installing an electric melter to take the place of the coke-fired furnaces being used for manufacturing insulation. The project is expected to reduce the plant's Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 80%. Two cupolas will be replaced with one electric melter at the facility. A new 7,500-meter facility is being constructed with two buildings. One building will house the melter and the other will *be for raw materials handling and filtration processes. The project is officially underway, and the next step is the construction of a new filter house, which will be used for the environmental cleaning of process gases. This is expected to wrap up in 2025. The entire project is expected to be up and running in 2027.*

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

☑ Water

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

The results of our latest double materiality assessment in 2024 we identified water use as a sustainability reporting topic for Owens Corning. We continue to monitor, report, and responsibly manage our water usage is an important part of meeting company and stakeholder expectations. As a result, water-use goals were included in our second set 10-year sustainability goals from 2020 to 2030 as they were in our prior set with a goal year of 2020. Recognizing the impact of increased water scarcity and rising costs, we have shifted to location-based water targets for the 2030 sustainability goals. As such, water-related issues (such as baseline water stress) are integrated and addressed through long-term business objectives and strategies. Our long-term business and financial objectives are to implement practices and technologies that reduce water use and provide financial performance which, at a minimum, provides a neutral return on the investment. We have installed reverse osmosis and other water treatment technologies at several plants to increase recycled water amounts, thus reducing water intake demand. This strategy has worked well for us over our last two sets of sustainability goals, as is evident in our ambitious goals and reported attainment. Owens Corning is committed to improving water-use efficiency for our direct operations and reducing water withdrawal in high water-stress sites. We have a long-term strategy to drive down our consumption of water through employee engagement, focus, conservation, recycling/reuse, treatment, process innovation, & product design. Our strategy is delivered by setting ambitious long-term (10-year) goals, achieving them and then setting new goals. For our 2030 goal set and beyond we have developed location-based goals (high-stress and other sites) for water. We are also participating in the U.S. DOE's Water In-Plant Training program to identify water efficiency improvements while sharing the learnings across our global network. Our long-term strategies for responsible water sourcing and consumption include continuing to explore and proceed with key investments in water infrastructure and continuing employee and stakeholder engagement to raise awareness of best water use practices to optimize water usage and reduce consumption and waste.

[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

☑ Revenues

(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

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

Owens Corning has incorporated climate risks and opportunities into our financial planning process. Our new product developments are factored into our forecasting, as previous climate-related products, like ECOTOUCH PINK Insulation, were when they were being developed. Currently Low Carbon Products, which were introduced in 2017 and made up 22% of 2024 revenues, have also been included in future revenue projections at a forecasted rate of growth. These risks and opportunities have a moderate impact on revenues in the financial planning process. Across all of our businesses, we also offer an extensive portfolio of products that can help our customers save energy and lower emissions. In 2024, 51% of our revenue came from this category of products.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(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

☑ Water

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

Owens Corning incorporates the impact of the identified risks into its direct operating costs for financial planning models based on a number of factors including the likelihood, timeframe, and magnitude of the financial impact of the risk or opportunity. For example, in the event of reduced production capacity due to climate-related increases in storm activity and severity, Owens Corning would potentially see increased (Direct) Operating Costs with substantial magnitude of impact in the affected regions. The increase would be due to cleanup costs, as well as alternate transportation costs, increased maintenance, increased sourcing costs due to supply chain strain, and likely increased production costs as the repaired line is brought back up to production. This estimated impact would be included in the financial planning process in various scenarios and analyses. When Hurricane Sandy damaged our Kearny roofing plant, we had a good example to use to adjust our planning estimates for future potential severe weather events and their impact on operating costs. Additionally, expenses associated with water use, treatment, and discharge are standard operating costs of our manufacturing processes. To accurately plan for financial requirements, we need to include water-related costs. Our business and financial objectives are to implement practices & technologies that reduce water use & provide financial performance which, at a minimum, provides a neutral return on the investment. For example, we have implemented chiller plant control systems at several of our sites, allowing more water to be reused, thereby reducing intake volumes and consumption. Our long-term strategy is to continue to explore and proceed with key investments in infrastructure. Since we have increased water efficiency through equipment maintenance and optimization in the short term, we are committed to finding more opportunities for increased water efficiency and improvements in water quality in the long term.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(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

☑ Water

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

Indirect costs like insurance have been influenced by climate and water-related risks, such as extreme weather events and their increased likelihood. A recent example is that at one Owens Corning facility the company experienced a catastrophic flood approximately 12 years ago. In the years since the flood, purchasing flood insurance for this facility has become more difficult leading to constraints in capacity and increased premiums to achieve coverage. This indirect cost not only became more difficult to purchase, the available protection capacity was altered entirely due to the increased likelihood of climate-related weather events like flooding. This example influences indirect cost financial planning in any OC site with similar natural disaster risk. Additionally, expenses associated with water use, treatment, and discharge are standard operating costs of our manufacturing processes. To accurately plan for financial requirements, we need to include water-related costs. Our business and financial objectives are to implement practices & technologies that reduce water use & provide financial performance which, at a minimum, provides a neutral return on the investment.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

CapEx is influenced by climate risks and opportunities. A recent example can be seen at our Hällekis, Sweden site, where Owens Corning broke ground in 2024 to install an electric melter to take the place of the coke-fired furnaces being used for manufacturing insulation. The project is expected to reduce the plant's Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 80%. Two cupolas will be replaced with one electric melter at the facility. A new 7,500-meter facility is being constructed with two buildings. The project is officially underway, and the next step is the construction of a new filter house, which will be used for the environmental cleaning of process gases. This is expected to wrap up in 2025. The entire project is expected to be up and running in 2027. Our response to identified climate related risks and opportunities like these has had a substantial impact on our financial planning of capital allocation. Expenses associated with water use, treatment, and discharge are standard operating costs of our manufacturing processes. To accurately plan for financial requirements, we need to include water-related costs. Our business and financial objectives are to implement practices & technologies that reduce water use & provide financial performance which, at a minimum, provides a neutral return on the investment. Water projects are included with all capital budget reviews and allocated by business. This process includes business impact, payback, ROI, risk, sustainability impact, & metering opportunities. Individuals from each plant, finance, & sustainability evaluate potential projects such as chiller upgrades, wash-water system upgrades, & implementation of wastewater treatment facilities. For example, we have implemented chiller plant control systems at several of our sites, allowing more water to be reused, reducing intake volumes and consumption. Throughout the year, each project is tracked through a stage-gate process to ensure the project is yielding the expected deliverables. This strategy has worked well, as is evident in our ambitious goals and reported attainment. Our long-term strategy is to continue to explore and proceed with key investments in infrastructure. Since we have increased water efficiency through equipment maintenance and optimization in the short term, we are committed to finding more opportunities for increased water efficiency and improvements in water quality in the long term.

Row 5

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Water

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

Identified climate and water risks and opportunities have had a moderate impact on our financial planning for acquisitions and divestments. Over the last several years, acquisitions have been an important part of our growth strategy. We look for acquisition opportunities with businesses that meet specific criteria: they must provide stable and attractive margins and strong synergies, address our target growth areas, and meet our strategic objectives. We evaluate our acquisition candidates through multiple lenses, including sustainability, and we ask a critical question: Will this business be better with us as its owner? As sustainability guides our operations, we want to be confident that we can improve the environmental, health, and safety (EHS) performance, employee experience, customer experience, and community impact of the companies that join us. Can we bring a new perspective on safety and health? Can we improve energy and water efficiency and lower waste in operations? Owens Corning has purchased several companies in the last 4 years. The acquired businesses successfully expand the capabilities and global reach of our business segments, most recently with the introduction of our Doors business segment after acquiring Masonite in 2024. Improving EHS performance and enhancing the employee experience are critical elements in our acquisition integration process. The identified climate change related opportunities, including more aggressive building codes, increased building materials demand due to potentially increased storm activity and severity, and improved demand for existing products due to our reputation for sustainable products were all factors in our acquisitions to expand our product lines. These opportunities continue to be involved in our financial planning process as we continue to evaluate and analyze additional acquisition targets for the medium and long term.

Row 6

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

☑ Liabilities

(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

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

Assets & Liabilities: Climate risks and opportunities have had a moderate impact on our financial planning for assets and liabilities, primarily through our acquisitions. Owens Corning has purchased several companies in the last 6-7 years, including Paroc, Vliepa, Natural Polymers, Weardeck, and most recently Masonite in 2024. With these acquisitions, Owens Corning reported 14,075 million in total assets as of December 31st 2024. These companies were determined to be important to expand our portfolio of energy-saving and performance driven products, an opportunity we consider in the Long-Term horizon. These opportunities continue to be involved in our financial planning process as we continue to evaluate and analyze additional acquisition targets.

[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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Products that save energy/emissions in use

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

5753550278

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

51

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Across all of our businesses, we offer an extensive portfolio of products that can help our customers save energy and lower emissions. In 2024, 51% of our revenue came from this category of products.
[Add 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)

94

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

40

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

-19.7

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

7

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our water related CAPEX varies year to year based on necessary replacements, upgrades, and acquisitions, which resulted in significantly higher spend in 2024 compared to 2023. We expect higher water-related capital expenditure in 2025 as compared to 2024. Our 19.7% OPEX decrease is due to water prices mitigated slightly by water related operational efficiencies such as leak detection & repair, increased recirculation and recycling of water, and a 1% decrease in production. Given our growth strategy and recent acquisitions and higher inflation in 2024, we expect OPEX to increase from 2024 to 2025.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Other, please specify **:Use an internal price for corporate engagement/stewardship purposes**

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Our internal carbon price varies by region and considers a range of potential forecasted costs, ranging from $60 per metric ton to $160 per metric ton, depending on the location. A regional approach to internal carbon pricing allows us to more accurately estimate and evaluate the cost of carbon for capital project planning in regions with varying carbon prices.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We expect the price to increase over time as allowances available to companies are decreasing and more companies will need to purchase allowances in the future

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

60

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

160

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Risk management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

As we monitor and forecast future carbon prices, we review regional carbon prices at least annually, and this drives our evaluation and decision making for a carbon offset budget, driving energy efficiency and stress testing investments using our internal price of carbon.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[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

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Suppliers who produce products with higher carbon footprints related to asphalt, processed minerals, and specialty chemicals

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

31

Water

(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 water

☑ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Tier 1 suppliers that are high or extremely high baseline water stress on WRI Aqueduct Tool is the threshold for Owens Corning.

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

16
[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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritized engaging with suppliers which we identified as having substantive impacts on climate change, in particular on our Scope 3 emissions. Suppliers who produce products with high carbon footprints such as asphalt, processed minerals, and specialty chemicals were prioritized for engagement. Criteria for inclusion also included suppliers with a high-risk sustainability rating, as well as all single- and sole-source suppliers and segmented critical and collaborative suppliers. This strategic approach ensures that we are focusing our efforts on gaining a better understanding of the most impactful and critical suppliers in our network.

Water

(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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Business risk mitigation

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Currently, Owens Corning screens and surveys our suppliers, and requires suppliers to meet all legal and regulatory requirements. In addition, Owens Corning has a tool used in measuring supplier risk, that is our supplier sustainability assessment. This survey is mapped to respective sustainability risk categories. Specific topic areas addressed within the survey include codes of conduct for both Owens Corning and the supplier, sustainability policies and goals, environmental management system usage, health and safety policies and goals, labor policies and practices, and raw material evaluations. We began distributing our annual supplier sustainability assessments in 2014. Over the years, we have continued to refine our approach in identifying and prioritizing key suppliers to engage in the supplier sustainability assessment. We assess suppliers to understand their water management in stressed areas, water pollution reduction, water recycling/reuse, and water use reduction. Within the next two years we hope to strengthen supplier water-related screening, survey questions and requirements as part of our purchasing processes.

[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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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 Supplier Code of Conduct states that Suppliers will cooperate with any information requests by Owens Corning to confirm compliance with the requirements in this Code. The Supplier Code of Conduct references requirements for both water and climate in section 17, Reducing Environmental Impacts. The Code also states *that Owens Corning can verify alignment to and achievement of our requirements using mechanisms such as self-declarations, due diligence screenings, on-site visits, online assessments, and verifications through third-party audits. Compliance with this Code will be evaluated by Owens Corning based on risk, including an assessment of size of Supplier, types of goods or services being supplied, country of operation and other data where required. Owens Corning reserves the right to terminate our relationship with any Supplier that fails to meet the requirements.*

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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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 Supplier Code of Conduct states that Suppliers will cooperate with any information requests by Owens Corning to confirm compliance with the requirements in this Code. The Supplier Code of Conduct references requirements for both water and climate in section 17, Reducing Environmental Impacts. The Code also states that Owens Corning can verify alignment to and achievement of our requirements using mechanisms such as self-declarations, due diligence screenings, on-site visits, online assessments, and verifications through third-party audits. Compliance with this Code will be evaluated by Owens Corning based on risk, including an assessment of size of Supplier, types of goods or services being supplied, country of operation and other data where required. Owens Corning reserves the right to terminate our relationship with any Supplier that fails to meet the requirements.
[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:
☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

At Owens Corning, our responsible supply chain strategy is global in scope and human in scale. We are helping to shape a global supply chain centered on shared value by protecting the environment, caring for people, and empowering communities, while enhancing the competitiveness of our business. To achieve this mission, Owens Corning recognizes the importance of collaboration with our suppliers to work together to achieve these shared values. Our Supplier Code of Conduct was *overhauled in 2024, with several new details added around reducing environmental impacts in our supply chain. The new Supplier Code states that suppliers are expected to meet our requirements related to several environmental topics, among other topic areas: • Suppliers will report environmental performance and provide footprint data for products sold. • Establish goals and monitor the reduction of their environmental footprint, and to minimize environmental impacts in local communities. • Establishment of an environmental management system (EMS) to mitigate adverse environmental impacts, fulfill compliance obligations, enhance environmental performance, and communicate information to relevant stakeholders • Embed sustainability practices across their operations that aim to: • Reduce the generation of waste and achieve zero waste to landfill. • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and implement carbon neutral solutions. •Reduce the consumption of water. • Protect and enhance nature and biodiversity*

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

At Owens Corning, our responsible supply chain strategy is global in scope and human in scale. We are helping to shape a global supply chain centered on shared value by protecting the environment, caring for people, and empowering communities, while enhancing the competitiveness of our business. To achieve this mission, Owens Corning recognizes the importance of collaboration with our suppliers to work together to achieve these shared values. Our Supplier Code of Conduct outlines the expectations we have set for suppliers and contributes to our commitment to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the Core Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), as well as the United Nations Global Compact, Sustainable Development Goals, and Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. The Supplier Code of Conduct states that suppliers are expected to meet our requirements related to the following topics: Raw materials procurement and conflict materials Employment standards Grievance mechanisms Conflicts of interest, gifts, and entertainment Anti-corruption Antitrust and competition laws Trade and import restrictions Subcontracting Communication Monitoring and compliance

[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:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Sustainability performance, including climate-related performance and initiatives, is one of the categories for our annual Supplier Awards. As we want to influence the sustainability performance of all our suppliers, any supplier can attend the event and all suppliers are eligible for the award, regardless of how critical the supplier is to our business. Through the awards scheme, our intention is to challenge and inspire our suppliers to engage with us proactively and to continue to improve their sustainability performance, which helps their business and ours. The impact of the engagement is to help suppliers understand Owens Corning's sustainability strategy and what our suppliers can do to help us meet it. When our suppliers improve their own sustainability performance, they help us to achieve our Scope 3 Sustainability Goal. At the 2024 event, Fassa was honored with the Sustainability award. To earn this award, a supplier must demonstrate their commitment to our Supplier Code of Conduct and improve the life cycle impact of Owens Corning's products. New to the supplier event this year was a safety and sustainability symposium featuring a panel of Owens Corning and supplier leaders. The symposium focused on collaboration with our suppliers to share expectations and best practices to achieve our sustainability goals. In 2024, we measured a 4% decrease in our Scope 3 emissions compared to the base year of 2018.

(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 :Improves compliance with Supplier Code of Conduct which requires suppliers to identify, manage, and reduce substances that pose a hazard if released to the environment, including CO2e emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Our annual supplier celebration event connects suppliers with employees to share ideas and discuss how to work even closer together to achieve our shared sustainability goals. During Supplier Day, we announce the winners for an Owens Corning Supplier Sustainability Award. Sustainability performance, including water performance, is a factor in the determination of award winners. As we want to influence the sustainability performance of all our suppliers, any supplier can attend the supplier event and 100% of suppliers are eligible for the award, regardless of how critical the supplier is to our business, thus we have selected "100% of total *procurement spend" and "Less than 1%" for % of suppliers by number for this response. Through the awards scheme, our intention is to challenge and inspire our suppliers to engage with us proactively and to continue to improve their sustainability performance, which helps their business and ours. The impact of the engagement is for our suppliers to understand our sustainability strategy including water. The measure of success is the number of suppliers nominated for an OC Supplier Sustainability Award with sustainability & impact as an attribute of their performance. The annual award ceremony is an opportunity to share our sustainability goals & initiatives as well as best practices from award winners. One way to measure risk is if our suppliers have and/or report on environmental goals related to water, such as water management in water stressed areas, water pollution reduction, water recycling/reuse, and/or water use reduction. We track this information through our annual supplier sustainability survey. Our goal is an increase in the percentage of suppliers that have sustainability water-related goals and water management strategies. As a result of this engagement, we have established ongoing relationships with these suppliers around sustainability topics, including water when relevant. An additional outcome of this engagement is that since we've seen an increase in suppliers with water-related goals and water management strategies, we've taken our segmented critical suppliers from the supplier survey, and we then ran their addresses into WRI's Aqueduct tool to see which of those suppliers have high and extremely high water stress.*

(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 :Suppliers are reducing their water withdrawal and discharge and are growing in number that have sustainability water-related goals.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

In 2024, we continued our targeted engagement with our high-impact suppliers on their contribution to our Scope 3 emissions data. The purchased goods and services category represents the majority of our Scope 3 emissions, and with that we focused on our chemical and mineral suppliers that account for 30% of our total Scope 3 emissions. Since the start of this engagement in 2023, we've met with nearly 60 suppliers with high carbon footprints such as asphalt, processed minerals, plastics, and specialty chemicals. Each interaction has expanded our understanding of our suppliers' decarbonization maturity as well as educating our suppliers on Owens Corning values related to decarbonization and our efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of our products. Suppliers have shared the progress being made to reduce GHG emissions within their organizations, and they've also shared emissions documentation that led to future roadmap discussions. Through these interactions we were able to externally validate and incorporate emissions factors from six suppliers for specific products we purchase and use. By using these specific factors, we replace using industry average emissions factors and further refine our Scope 3 calculations to be more robust. We will continue engaging with our suppliers to incorporate their product-specific emissions factors moving forward as part of our roadmap to meet our 2030 goal. The results of our 2024 engagements were shared with Commodity Leaders and the Responsible Supply Chain Steering Committee to continue developing processes and embedding sustainability into our supplier engagements in order to advance towards our 2030 Scope 3 goal.

(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 :Improves compliance with Supplier Code of Conduct which requires suppliers to identify, manage, and reduce substances that pose a hazard if released to the environment, including CO2e emissions.

(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]

(5.11.9) 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

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Engaging Customers through Building Science: Owens Corning's experts continually research and deploy building science to serve architects, buildings, occupants, and the environment. One of the primary ways Building Science is promoted within the company is through an internal team who specialize in engaging architects, engineers, and builders through informational sessions. This team uses engagement to educate actual and potential customers and architects about how to optimally use Owens Corning's energy-saving products to maximize their performance and contribute to green buildings. Engaging Architects, Engineers, and Construction customers around Building Science is crucial, as customers who are engaged around Building Science can have a 'ripple effect' on sustainable revenue. This is because the company prioritizes engaging with high-impact architects and engineers who, if successfully engaged, can spread practices and specifications that use OC products to a broader network. For example, if a major architecture firm is engaged and begins to specify using an OC insulation product as a result, that firm may share their approach with their satellite locations and other architectural firms in their region, magnifying the impact of the engagement. Another way that we engage insulation customers around climate is through our Certified Energy Expert® (CEE) program, which provides contractors with training on thermal performance, moisture prevention, and more — information that they can then pass along to their customers. With their advanced understanding of building science, they offer their customers an expertise that makes them a trusted ally throughout the building process. In doing so, they have helped grow sales of Owens Corning insulation while facilitating the construction of energy-efficient buildings. Owens Corning supports these contractors with local marketing materials that promote both our brand and that of the contractor. In addition, our limited lifetime warranty includes CEE workmanship as well as our products. This metric is comprised of 33.6% associated with our insulation business through AEC and CEE program engagement.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

OC's engages customers around Building Science. The impact of this engagement is that the company can build trust with customers and drive the use of Owens Corning energy-saving products in more green building applications, as more customers are engaged. We track building science engagement by monitoring people reached and events held. Successful engagement would be passing a threshold of at least 100 building science events in a year, to ensure building science is reaching enough stakeholders. In 2024, the company again held over 100 Building Science engagement events, indicating a successful level of engagement, and reached ten thousand architects, engineers, and builders who currently use or could potentially use Owens Corning's insulation products. In 2024, the team also continued their hybrid approach, with virtual and in-person engagement events, which continues to be an effective strategy. Engaging with contractors around sustainability and climate through the Certified Energy Expert program is impactful as it helps our customers to use our insulation products optimally, in line with building science and delivering emissions and energy savings in the value chain. In 2024, we had 105 insulation contractors in this elite group, which is up from 93 in 2023. This incremental growth in CEE members is one way that we measure success as our engagement with contractors around building science grows over time.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ 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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Our rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers and other stakeholders is driven by our double materiality assessment. Through our 2024 assessment, positive product impact was identified as a material issue, and water use is identified as a sustainability reporting topic that are both important to both our external stakeholders and internal to OC. We are dedicated to product innovation and are driven by our goal to offer the most recognized and preferred products for sustainability. To better understand customers' needs and deliver the products they want, our teams actively engage and connect with customers to ensure customer-centric innovation. OC's experts continually research & deploy building science to serve architects, builders, occupants, & the environment. We have a specialized 24/7 portal, Owens Corning Building Science Solution Center, which connects architects to emerging research, best practices, & thought leadership across a spectrum of building disciplines. Our product research often takes us into the field where we speak directly with customers to determine what they need and want from our products. Through our Life Cycle Assessment work and Product Environmental Declarations, we can better understand & control the impact of our products, including operational water use, water consumption, and emissions to water, enabling us to share that information with our customers so they can do the same.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our ability to meet our customers' expectations and be transparent about what is in our products will be a key advantage going forward and one measure of success for this engagement is increased sales. Our product stewardship process plays an important role in our development of sustainable products & solutions and includes an assessment of water usage across several Ecodesign categories including reduced impact from materials, manufacturing, & use phase. We treat water as a resource and success in this engagement will also be measured in our progress towards our 2030 water goals and our circular economy goal to collaborate across the value chain with customers, suppliers, communities, academics, policymakers, government entities, and other organizations to drive improvements to circularity.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Building science and housing-oriented governmental and NGO's

(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
☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
☑ 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:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ Unknown

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

Owens Corning also undertakes climate-related engagement with other partners in the value chain in the form of building science and housing-oriented governmental and NGO engagement, which promote housing which is energy efficient and thereby reduce emissions. For example, in 2024 we continued to work with the Gary Sinise Foundation's RISE (Restoring Independence, Supporting Empowerment) program, which builds specially adapted and energy-efficient homes for severely wounded U.S. military members and their families. We donate insulation and roofing products for homes built through the program and work with contractors who volunteer in the construction of those homes, which includes leveraging our building science expertise around how to make the home optimally energy efficient through the use of our products, which reduces energy use and emissions. Our commitment to supporting safe, efficient housing for people in need makes R.I.S.E. a perfect fit for Owens Corning. Another example can be seen in our involvement with the ZEBRA Project. Owens Corning is a leading partner in the ZEBRA (Zero wastE Blade ReseArch) consortium in Europe, launched in 2020, along with such partners as Arkema, LM, Engie, Suez, and IRT, to develop the first 100% recyclable *wind turbine blade. In 2024, the consortium successfully recycled materials from wind turbine blades and manufacturing waste back into usable materials. The materials from the blades included the Owens Corning Ultrablade® product. Owens Corning was able to recover glass fibers to be used in our SUSTAINA® product line. Additionally, a life cycle assessment (LCA) was conducted to investigate the environmental impacts and advantages of closed-loop recycling. For the LCA, every stage of the 62-meter ZEBRA blade's life cycle was examined, and it was determined that recycling of resin and glass fibers and the process as a whole offers a 30% reduction in CO2 -equivalent emissions per blade.*

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2024, the ZEBRA consortium successfully recycled materials from wind turbine blades and manufacturing waste back into usable materials. The materials from the blades included the Owens Corning Ultrablade® product. Owens Corning was able to recover glass fibers to be used in our SUSTAINA® product line. Additionally, a life cycle assessment (LCA) was conducted to investigate the environmental impacts and advantages of closed-loop recycling. For the LCA, every stage of the 62-meter ZEBRA blade's life cycle was examined, and it was determined that recycling of resin and glass fibers and the process as a whole offers a 30% reduction in CO2 -equivalent emissions per blade. Success in this endeavor would result in the first recyclable wind blade, reducing waste to landfill in the value chain, as well as offering reduced embodied carbon emissions per wind blade developed in the future.

[Add 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

We consider this consolidation approach to match the consolidation approach used for financial reporting. In both cases, we are consolidating all entities which Owens Corning controls directly as the corporation of Owens Corning. The entities over which we have direct operational control are the only entities to which we have line-of-sight to collect sustainability data and from which it makes sense to take responsibility for environmental impacts.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

We consider this consolidation approach to match the consolidation approach used for financial reporting. In both cases, we are consolidating all entities which Owens Corning controls directly as the corporation of Owens Corning. The entities over which we have direct operational control are the only entities to which we have line-of-sight to collect sustainability data and from which it makes sense to take responsibility for environmental impacts.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

We consider this consolidation approach to match the consolidation approach used for financial reporting. In both cases, we are consolidating all entities which Owens Corning controls directly as the corporation of Owens Corning. The entities over which we have direct operational control are the only entities to which we have line-of-sight to collect sustainability data and from which it makes sense to take responsibility for environmental impacts.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

We consider this consolidation approach to match the consolidation approach used for financial reporting. In both cases, we are consolidating all entities which Owens Corning controls directly as the corporation of Owens Corning. The entities over which we have direct operational control are the only entities to which we have line-of-sight to collect sustainability data and from which it makes sense to take responsibility for environmental impacts.

[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, an acquisition

☑ Yes, a divestment

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

Acquired - Masonite International Corporation Divested - Pultron Joint Venture

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

Masonite Acquisition - On May 15, 2024, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of Masonite International Corporation (“Masonite”), a leading global designer, manufacturer, marketer, and distributor of interior and exterior doors and door systems, for $3.2 billion. The acquisition was primarily funded with debt proceeds and cash on hand. The acquisition of Masonite's market-leading doors business creates a new growth platform for the Company, strengthening its position in building and construction and expanding its offering of branded residential building products. Masonite's operating results and preliminary purchase price allocation have been included in the Company's newly established Doors reportable segment from May 15, 2024, within the Consolidated Financial Statements. Pultron Joint Venture Divestiture - On June 8, 2022, Owens Corning and Pultron Composites announced a joint venture to manufacture fiberglass rebar, and Owens Corning gained a controlling stake in the Joint Venture. In Q2 of 2024, Owens Corning sold our stake in the Joint Venture.

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[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

In accordance with World Resources Institute (WRI) protocols, we collected or estimated Masonite's utility and production data back to either our base year of 2018 or the year they opened. The revenue denominator we use to calculate our 2030 environmental sustainability goals has been updated to include the acquisition back to the base year of 2018. All Masonite locations are included in the environmental baseline and metrics provided in this report. Likewise, in accordance with WRI protocols, we removed all of the production and environmental/utility data associated with the site which we had acquired through our joint venture with Pultron for all years back to our 2018 baseline.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(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

Owens Corning is committed to following the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and reports market-based Scope 2 emissions gathered from utilities by Schneider Electric, along with location-based Scope 2 emissions. Owens Corning's GHG emissions were verified by SCS Global Services in 2024.
[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

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3060557

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights *and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility*

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1634141

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1140488

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3172140

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate emissions from purchased goods and services by multiplying invoiced quantities of supplied commodities by material-specific emissions intensity factors. These factors are developed from procurement data taxonomy and, where available, are replaced with verified supplier-provided emissions data to better represent our true impact. For facing materials, packaging, and doors, we use manufacturer-specific life cycle assessments (LCAs) combined with annual production data. For unique outsourced production, we use industry-average emission factors. This approach ensures accuracy and reflects supplier decarbonization progress.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219971

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: Scope 3 emissions associated with capital goods were estimated using the EIO-LCA on-line tool developed by Carnegie Mellon University7. Primary data were collected internally for total capital expenditures. The data are stored in multiple SAP datasets each containing enumerated assets, categorized into the following five asset classes based on the NAICS industry sector8 associated with each asset category: Miscellaneous Construction (MC); Machinery and Equipment (MAE); Office Equipment (OE); Land (L); and Transportation Equipment (TE). The total acquisition value for each category is used as the economic activity indicator to estimate the economic activity associated with each of the five category's respective sectors. The results are summed for each SAP dataset and multiplied by the GWP per dollar of economic activity to give a total GHG value in metric tons. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

982330

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: We have revamped our calculations for chemicals and minerals to incorporate verified supplier-provided emissions data when available, in order to better represent our true impact. Invoiced quantities from our financial spend data on supplied commodities are multiplied by a material-specific emissions intensity factor, using material mappings developed from our procurement data taxonomy. Over *the sustainability reporting goal period, we will track progress by continuing to engage suppliers so that we can replace the material-specific emissions intensity factor with information directly supplied by the supplier. Our practices require us to track progress from our base year forward to assess supplier impact. For facing materials and packaging, we calculate the GHG emissions of these raw materials based on manufacturer-specific life cycle assessments (LCAs). This involves combining annual production data with corresponding life cycle modules. In the case of bespoke calculations using a product-based methodology, Owens Corning has accounted for the impact and size of outsourced production for one product line in Asia Pacific by using an existing process with representative, industry-average emission factors for the unique blend of input materials. This enables us to include additional, material sources of Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services that were not previously captured. In prior years, this impact would have been reflected in our Scope 1 emissions.*

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1646564

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For inbound transportation, we determine the weight of supplied raw materials and the distances transported by each major mode using our transportation systems. For outbound, we use internal logistics management data on product shipments. Activity data is combined with mode-specific emissions factors. This method ensures emissions reflect actual transportation patterns.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28364

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In our ISB, R&A, and CSB business, our waste streams, which are primarily forms of glass, are inert and have negligible emissions. However, our Doors business has more substantial waste to landfill emissions. Emissions are calculated for waste generated in Doors operations by identifying and classifying all waste streams, then multiplying each by the appropriate U.S. EPA GHG Emission Factor Hub value. This approach is chosen for its alignment with regulatory standards and data availability.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18494

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: Owens Corning estimates GHG emissions from business travel using data from the carriers' sustainability reporting for both commercial air travel and rental car emissions. Business travel in personal vehicles is also included using emission factors from the EPA and estimates of miles travelled. The primary activity data for this category is based on financial transaction records (payments to transport providers or employee reimbursements). Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses Ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34465

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: Owens Corning uses a simplified version of the Scope 3 GHG Protocol's average-data method to calculate employee commuting emissions. GHG emissions are calculated using the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Emissions from a Typical Passenger Vehicle and global commute-time databases to estimate employees' average roundtrip commuting distance by country. These data are then multiplied by average annual days worked and employee counts. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses Ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All our relevant leased assets have been accounted for under Scope 2 emissions. We account for both their estimated electricity usage and estimated GHG Emissions based on the square footage of space while utilizing factors from the Energy Star Portfolio Manager (1) Energy Star Portfolio Manager - Energy Star Score for Warehouses in the United States for warehouses, (2) Energy Star Portfolio Manager - Energy Use in Office Buildings for building types of office and other. The data is subsequently calculated using factors from the US EPA EGRID and 2018 International Energy Agency (IEA) Electricity Emission Factors for CO2 factors as appropriate.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculated emissions associated with transportation and distribution of our products is included in Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution - Outbound (see page 229 of our 2024 Sustainability Report for details https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf) as Owens Corning pays for the transportation and distribution of our products, per the GHG protocol's "Who pays" rule. This therefore minimizes the emissions that would be considered "downstream" and therefore this category is not considered relevant.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

428997

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: As in previous reported years, Scope 3 emissions were calculated and determined for Owens Corning's composites business only, which primarily manufactures intermediate products. These glass fibers are primarily used by customers in order to make glass-fiber reinforced plastic (GFRP) materials. Calculation of Scope 3 emissions involved identifying the NAICS sector associated with GFRP manufacturing (325211) and scaling the results for the total economic flow of the NAICS sector for glass fiber (327212) manufacturing. The Net Sales of Composites was used to calculate total economic activity within the 327212 industry sector with the EIO-LCA tool. Similar calculations are made for the 325211 industry sector, and scaled to Owens Corning's sales volume. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130321

(7.5.3) Methodological details

None of our traditional products from Insulation, Roofing, our Composites have end-use energy consumption. The impact from the use of sold products is avoided emissions. We estimate that the insulation we produced in North American in 2024 reduced GHG emissions for homeowners by approximately 10.5 million metric tons a year and 632 million metric tons over a 60-year building life. For Masonite steel doors, we calculate emissions from the foam core by identifying the types and amounts of blowing agent used, estimating a 1% annual release rate, and multiplying by the agent's global warming potential over an 80-year lifespan. This method captures long-term use-phase emissions.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

460227

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions associated with the End-of-Life (EoL) of fiberglass insulation and XPS insulation products manufactured in 2023-24 were included. Emission factors were determined from internal cradle-to-grave EPDs, and the LCAs upon which they are based, for fiberglass and XPS insulation. These data were used with 2023-24 production volumes disposed as waste-to-landfill to estimate Scope 3 EoL GHG emissions. Calculation worksheets provided by Owens Corning were reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Production data by business unit were combined with the appropriate LCA-derived emission factors by product type to estimate GHG emissions. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Owens Corning does not have any downstream leased assets

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Owens Corning does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Owens Corning is not a private or public financial institution. All investments in new businesses are accounted for under Scope 1 or Scope 2.
[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)

1662166

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI’s guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility

Past year 1

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

2108878

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility

Past year 2

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

2306217

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights *and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility*

Past year 3

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

2507109

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility
[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)

1280576

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

746601

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility

Past year 1

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

1318049

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

730170

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility

Past year 2

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

1376978

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

807495

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs –

Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility

Past year 3

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

1502950

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

1000834

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Measurement approach and assumptions used to measure emissions – Owens Corning follows the World Resources Institute (WRI) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for defining and accounting for our baseline structure. In 2024, we included over 160 sites in the scope and boundary of our reporting. The data for divested facilities are excluded from our company environmental footprint; however, the data for closures are included in our reporting. We review all structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments on an annual basis, in keeping with WRI's guideline for baseline adjustments. Per the stated protocol, the data of mergers or acquisitions greater than 10% are reviewed for accuracy and integrity and then integrated into our reporting inventory from base year to current year. This process of updating the baseline is completed for both the numerator (aspect) and denominator (sales or production) of our calculations. Emissions factors – see pages 320 – 322 of our 2024 Sustainability report https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf for lists of sources of emissions factors. In general, we use US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, The Climate Registry… Inputs – Usage volumes of the greenhouse gas (GHG) sources identified - purchased electricity, biomass, heat, steam, cooling, natural gas, diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, propane, CO2, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, LPG, blowing agents, and emissions from the processing of asphalt, dolomite, limestone, and soda ash. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility
[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)

3217099

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate emissions from purchased goods and services by multiplying invoiced quantities of supplied commodities by material-specific emissions intensity factors. These factors are developed from procurement data taxonomy and, where available, are replaced with verified supplier-provided emissions data to better represent our true impact. For facing materials, packaging, and doors, we use manufacturer-specific life cycle assessments (LCAs) combined with annual production data. For unique outsourced production, we use industry-average emission factors. This approach ensures accuracy and reflects supplier decarbonization progress.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

213223

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: Scope 3 emissions associated with capital goods were estimated using the EIO-LCA on-line tool developed by Carnegie Mellon University7. Primary data were collected internally for total capital expenditures. The data are stored in multiple SAP datasets each containing enumerated assets, categorized into the following five asset classes based on the NAICS industry sector8 associated with each asset category: Miscellaneous Construction (MC); Machinery and Equipment (MAE); Office Equipment (OE); Land (L); and Transportation Equipment (TE). The total acquisition value for each category is used as the economic activity indicator to estimate the economic activity associated with each of the five category's respective sectors. The results are summed for each SAP dataset and multiplied by the GWP per dollar of economic activity to give a total GHG value in metric tons. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

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)

780252

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: We have revamped our calculations for chemicals and minerals to incorporate verified supplier-provided emissions data when available, in order to better represent our true impact. Invoiced quantities from our financial spend data on supplied commodities are multiplied by a material-specific emissions intensity factor, using material mappings developed from our procurement data taxonomy. Over the sustainability reporting goal period, we will track progress by continuing to engage suppliers so that we can replace the material-specific emissions intensity factor with information directly supplied by the supplier. Our practices require us to track progress from our base year forward to assess supplier impact. For facing materials and packaging, we calculate the GHG emissions of these raw materials based on manufacturer-specific life cycle assessments (LCAs). This involves combining annual production data with corresponding life cycle modules. In the case of bespoke calculations using a product-based methodology, Owens Corning has accounted for the impact and size of outsourced production for one product line in Asia Pacific by using an existing process with representative, industry-average emission factors for the unique blend of input materials. This enables us to include additional, material sources of Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services that were not previously captured. In prior years, this impact would have been reflected in our Scope 1 emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1516333

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For inbound transportation, we determine the weight of supplied raw materials and the distances transported by each major mode using our transportation systems. For outbound, we use internal logistics management data on product shipments. Activity data is combined with mode-specific emissions factors. This method ensures emissions reflect actual transportation patterns.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

22125

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

In our ISB, R&A, and CSB business, our waste streams, which are primarily forms of glass, are inert and have negligible emissions. However, our Doors business has more substantial waste to landfill emissions. Emissions are calculated for waste generated in Doors operations by identifying and classifying all waste streams, then multiplying each by the appropriate U.S. EPA GHG Emission Factor Hub value. This approach is chosen for its alignment with regulatory standards and data availability.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

13163

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: Owens Corning estimates GHG emissions from business travel using data from the carriers' sustainability reporting for both commercial air travel and rental car emissions. Business travel in personal vehicles is also included using emission factors from the EPA and estimates of miles travelled. The primary activity data for this category is based on financial transaction records (payments to transport providers or employee reimbursements). Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses Ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

30071

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: Owens Corning uses a simplified version of the Scope 3 GHG Protocol's average-data method to calculate employee commuting emissions. GHG emissions are calculated using the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Emissions from a Typical Passenger Vehicle and global commute-time databases to estimate employees' average roundtrip commuting distance by country. These data are then multiplied by average annual days worked and employee counts. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses Ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All relevant leased assets have been accounted for under Scope 2 emissions. We estimate both their electricity usage and associated GHG emissions based on the square footage of the space, applying factors from the Energy Star Portfolio Manager. Specifically, we use the Energy Star Score for Warehouses in the United States for warehouse spaces, and Energy Use in Office Buildings for office and other building types. These estimates are then calculated using emissions factors from the US EPA EGRID and the 2018 International Energy Agency (IEA) Electricity Emission Factors for CO_2, as appropriate.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculated emissions associated with transportation and distribution of our products is included in Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution - Outbound (see page 229 of our 2024 Sustainability Report for details https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2025/2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf) as Owens Corning pays for the transportation and distribution of our products, per the GHG protocol's "Who pays" rule. This therefore minimizes the emissions that would be considered "downstream" and therefore this category is not considered relevant.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

370096

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Measurement approach, assumptions used to measure emissions, inputs, emissions factors: As in previous reported years, Scope 3 emissions were calculated and determined for Owens Corning's composites business only, which primarily manufactures intermediate products. These glass fibers are primarily used by customers in order to make glass-fiber reinforced plastic (GFRP) materials. Calculation of Scope 3 emissions involved identifying the NAICS sector associated with GFRP manufacturing (325211) and scaling the results for the total economic flow of the NAICS sector for glass fiber (327212) manufacturing. The Net Sales of Composites was used to calculate total economic activity within the 327212 industry sector with the EIO-LCA tool. Similar calculations are made for the 325211 industry sector, and scaled to Owens Corning's sales volume. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

533

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

None of our traditional products from Insulation, Roofing, our Composites have end-use energy consumption. The impact from the use of sold products is avoided emissions. We estimate that the insulation we produced in North American in 2024 reduced GHG emissions for homeowners by approximately 10.5 million metric tons a year and 632 million metric tons over a 60-year building life. For Masonite steel doors, we calculate emissions from the foam core by identifying the types and amounts of blowing agent used, estimating a 1% annual release rate, and multiplying by the agent's global warming potential over an 80-year lifespan. This method captures long-term use-phase emissions.

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)

93981

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with the End-of-Life (EoL) of fiberglass insulation and XPS insulation products manufactured in 2023-24 were included. Emission factors were determined from internal cradle-to-grave EPDs, and the LCAs upon which they are based, for fiberglass and XPS insulation. These data were used with

2023-24 production volumes disposed as waste-to-landfill to estimate Scope 3 EoL GHG emissions. Calculation worksheets provided by Owens Corning were reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Production data by business unit were combined with the appropriate LCA-derived emission factors by product type to estimate GHG emissions. Rationale for choices - We have chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of the most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights and how we manage these impacts. We report at this level because we believe that transparency is an essential component of any sustainability effort. This approach enables us to provide an integrated, comprehensive view of our commitments, progress, and activities related to sustainability and social responsibility. We select our emissions factors on the basis of availability and accuracy, for example, Owens Corning uses ecoinvent due to the comprehensive availability of processes and their respective factors.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Owens Corning does not have any downstream leased assets

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Owens Corning does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Owens Corning is not a private or public financial institution. All investments in new businesses are accounted for under Scope 1 or Scope 2.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3197218

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

102897

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

795053

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1555016

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

25744

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

14929

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

31373

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

420578

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

589

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

443969

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No upstream or downstream leased assets, downstream transportation & distribution, no franchises, no investments not included in Scope 1&2 emissions,

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3593903

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

94814

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

884957

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1448360

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

32385

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

15215

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

33498

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

473178

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

665

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

483954

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No upstream or downstream leased assets, downstream transportation & distribution, no franchises, no investments not included in Scope 1&2 emissions,

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3428876

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

92215

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

922089

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1510838

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

36536

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

9328

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

33648

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

442134

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

7380

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

467716

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No upstream or downstream leased assets, downstream transportation & distribution, no franchises, no investments not included in Scope 1&2 emissions,
[Fixed row]

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

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

☑ High assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

A Type 2 assurance engagement was performed on Owens Corning's performance against AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate (limited) level. GHG emissions covering scope 1, scope 2 (location- and market-based), select scope 3 categories (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12), energy use and social and economic disclosure topics of employee engagement (% responding and % actively engaged and gender pay indicators have all been assured to a high (reasonable) level.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ AA1000AS

(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 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:

☑ High assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

A Type 2 assurance engagement was performed on Owens Corning's performance against AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate (limited) level. GHG emissions covering scope 1, scope 2 (location- and market-based), select scope 3 categories (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12), energy use and social and economic disclosure topics of employee engagement (% responding and % actively engaged and gender pay indicators have all been assured to a high (reasonable) level.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ AA1000AS

(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: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(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:

☑ High assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

380 - A Type 2 assurance engagement was performed on Owens Corning's performance against AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate (limited) level. GHG emissions covering scope 1, scope 2 (location- and market-based), select scope 3 categories (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12), energy use and social and economic disclosure topics of employee engagement (% responding and % actively engaged and gender pay indicators have all been assured to a high (reasonable) level.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

(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:

☑ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

380 - A Type 2 assurance engagement was performed on Owens Corning's performance against AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate (limited) level... All other data, including but not limited to, performance data and progress towards 2030 goals were assured to a moderate level (limited level)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ AA1000AS

(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)

1048

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.05

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our site Chillan acquired renewable energy credits in 2024, reducing their emissions by 1048 metric tons of CO2e.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

401238

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

16.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We implemented 13 energy reduction projects resulting in improved energy efficiency at plants and an impact of reducing emissions by 4134 metric tons of CO2e. We continued to convert our foam blowing agent to NGx, which resulted in a decrease of 397,104 metric tons of CO2e in 2024. This is a total decrease of 401,238 metric tons of CO2e in 2024, divided by total scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions of 2,408,767 metric tons of CO2e gives 16.7%
[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)

362249

(7.12.1.2) Comment

The emissions reported here represent emissions from CO2 combusted during burning of biomass at select Doors locations worldwide. The CH4 and N2O emissions are included in Scope 1 emissions, and the CO2 emissions are excluded, per GHG Protocol Guidance on reporting biomass.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1352746.3

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1191.67

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1399.32

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

229265.52

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :HCFC

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

76337

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :HFOs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1225.78

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17159

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9630

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23640

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9681

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9681

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89490

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

52843

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6424

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2905

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9734

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165107

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

79096

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

79096

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6187

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14516

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7490

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4903

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24560

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4471

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

964

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

337

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41520

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

152152

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

152152

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3403

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8711

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21894

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11594

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5516

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45903

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2581

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110759

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

68355

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17834

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16317

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5707

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65642

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

89532

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

903

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42274

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43892

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43892

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

534

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

580

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

174

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57314

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

653

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

210

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3709

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4454

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

874

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

915838

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

707024

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

429303
[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	*Corporate*	*18425*
Row 2	*Insulation Systems Business*	*640582*
Row 3	*Foam*	*310387*
Row 4	*Composite Solutions Business*	*459803*

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 5	*Roofing*	*187168*
Row 6	*Doors*	*45801*

[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	*Insulation Systems Business*	*563375*	*129943*
Row 2	*Foam*	*15013*	*3418*
Row 3	*Corporate*	*47816*	*46958*
Row 4	*Roofing*	*108680*	*107419*
Row 5	*Composite Solutions Business*	*452485*	*375973*
Row 6	*Doors*	*93206*	*82890*

[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)

1662166

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1280576

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

746601

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our response does not include other entities. For this report, the content and boundaries of material topics were developed and determined based on their economic, environmental, and social impacts. We report on the ways we have caused or contributed to impacts in our material topics, as well as how our activities, projects, and services are directly linked to these topics through our business relationships. This includes relationships with entities that we do not control and may not have the leverage to influence their impacts. In summary, the boundaries of all impacts cover all our sites around the world, including Asia Pacific, Europe, and the Americas. We consider all our operations to be significant locations of operation. Internal boundaries include all sites owned or leased by Owens Corning, such as plants, offices, distribution centers, warehouses, and manufacturing facilities. The external boundary includes supplier locations, communities, and customer locations where Owens Corning conducts business.

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

Our response does not include any other entities
[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:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(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:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Since many of our products are sold through distribution centers or retail stores, we often cannot identify the end-use customer of our product. In addition, the diversity of our product lines translates to thousands of customers who utilize or incorporate our products into various applications. This directly affects our ability to allocate emissions. To better understand our impacts, help us overcome this challenge, and inform our customers, we provide Environmental Product Declarations for our core building products. We have conducted full LCAs on 75% of our products, including shingles, fiberglass, mineral wool, cellular glass, and extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam insulation, as well as composite glass product offerings such as reinforcements, nonwoven mats, and technical fabrics. We also collaborate with customers where there is strategic value to both parties.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Since many of our products are sold through distribution centers or retail stores, we often cannot identify the end-use customer of our product. In addition, the diversity of our product lines translates to thousands of customers who utilize or incorporate our products into various applications. This directly affects our ability to allocate emissions. To better understand our impacts, help us overcome this challenge, and inform our customers,, we provide Environmental Product Declarations for our core building products. We have conducted full LCAs on 75% of our products, including shingles, fiberglass, mineral wool, cellular glass, and extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam insulation, as well as composite glass product offerings such as reinforcements, nonwoven mats, and technical fabrics. We also collaborate with customers where there is strategic value to both parties.
[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 seek to increase the availability of transparent sustainability data to customers through Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) and Environmental Product Declarations (EPD). As part of our product sustainability goals, we are committed to evaluating our core products' impacts throughout their life cycles — and to being fully transparent about our findings. We adopted a two-part methodology to calculate this cradle-to-grave environmental impact.
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ 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

1034996

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6263191

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

7298187.00

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

1877898

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1486920

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3364818.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5152

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5152.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2912894

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7755263

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

10668157.00
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ 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:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1034996

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Solid biofuels - UK Department for Environmental, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2018-2024

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

Owens corning does not use other biomass.

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

Owens corning does not use other renewable fuels

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

516894

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coke - The Climate Registry: 2018-2024 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Industrial

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

40267

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel: US EPA MRR, Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, 2013. Gasoline (petrol): US EPA MRR, Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, 2013. Kerosene: US EPA MRR, Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, 2013. Number 2 Fuel Oil: US EPA MRR, Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, 2013.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5706030

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Liquified Natural Gas (LNG): The Climate Registry, 2018-2024 General Reporting Protocol – USA Transport. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG): US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule (MRR), Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, 2013. Natural Gas: US EPA MRR, Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, 2013. Propane: US EPA MRR, Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector, 2013. Jet Fuel (Jet A or A-1): The Climate Registry, 2023 General Reporting Protocol – USA Transport.

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

Owens Corning does not use other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7298187

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Our total Scope 1 emissions
[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:
☑ Wind

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

707181

(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)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Owens Corning has VPPAs for 250 megawatts of renewable electricity - 125 megawatts of wind energy in Texas, and another 125 megawatts in Oklahoma. Through our VPPAs, Owens Corning retired 918815 renewable energy credits (RECs) in the US and Canada in 2024.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(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)

211634

(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)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Owens Corning has VPPAs for 250 megawatts of renewable electricity - 125 megawatts of wind energy in Texas, and another 125 megawatts in Oklahoma. Through our VPPAs, Owens Corning retired 918815 renewable energy credits (RECs) in the US and Canada in 2024.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

5811

(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)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The 2.7-megawatt solar panels installed at our insulation plant in Delmar, New York, U.S., provided approximately 6% of its required electricity.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

9252

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(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)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Our Tessenderlo, Belgium, location sourced approximately 15% of its electricity from wind turbines onsite and off-site.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

226

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(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)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The roofing plant in Kearny, New Jersey, U.S., sourced around 2% of its required electricity from roof solar panels in 2024

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

2751

(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)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The 1-megawatt solar panels installed at our insulation plant in Fairburn, Georgia, U.S., saving an estimated 1,003 metric tons of CO2e emissions.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

61408

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Belgium

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Our Zele and Tessenderlo sites in Belgium have a contract with a supplier for hydropower supported by GO's for the remainder of their electric power demand.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

82984.98

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ France

(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)

1975

(7.30.14.10) Comment

L'ardoise is powered by a behind the meter hydro electric plant - Power plant profile: Caderousse, France (power-technology.com)

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

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

12158

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(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)

1985

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Gastonia gets 100% of its energy from the City of Gastonia municipal electric grid and the municipality gets functionally 100% of its energy from Catawba Nuclear, opened in 1985.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

5225

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Liversedge was fully covered by UK GO's

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(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)

18264

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

(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

Apeldoorn is now supplied with VPPA's from renewable electricity generation in Spain.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(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)

34191

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

(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

Klasterec is now supplied with VPPA's from renewable electricity generation in Spain.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(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)

38983

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

(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

Hassleholm, Hallekis, and Skovde are now supplied with VPPA's from renewable electricity generation in Spain.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Finland

(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)

61059

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Finland

(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)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Parainen is supplied by a VPPA from Finland

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Spain

(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)

1152

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

(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

San Vicente is now supplied with VPPA's from renewable electricity generation in Spain.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(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)

965

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

(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

Bruggen is now supplied with VPPA's from renewable electricity generation in Spain.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(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)

19766

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(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

Vilnius is supplied with VPPA's from renewable electricity generation in Spain.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(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)

84756

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Finland

(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

Trzemeszno is partly supplied with Wind energy from a VPPA from Finland

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(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)

51492

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(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

Trzemeszno is partly supplied with Wind energy from a VPPA from Sweden

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ France

(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)

2672

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

(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

Chambery S&T is now supplied with VPPA's from renewable electricity generation in Spain.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(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)

19820

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

(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

Besana is now supplied with VPPA's from renewable electricity generation in Spain.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(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)

9256

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

(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

Carrick-on-Shannon is now supplied with VPPA's from renewable electricity generation in Spain.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro, Solar, Wind mix

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

18237

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Balance of Carrick on Carrick-on-Shannon's energy is coming from their supplier contract which is a mix of hydro, solar, and wind power.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

25890

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Chile Doors Sites - Cabrero, Santiago Doors, Chillan

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

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

16366

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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)

1974

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Our UK sites get their GO's from Drax Power Station in the UK.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70659.4

(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)

81681.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

152341.20

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72143.39

(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)

111610.15

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

183753.54

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

285158.54

(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)

401742.19

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

686900.73

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26020.59

(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)

211678.05

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

237698.64

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

129115.83

(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)

368475.96

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

497591.79

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34190.68

(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)

32278.23

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

66468.91

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61059.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

245.66

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

19293.42

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

80598.53

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85656.37

(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)

135484

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

221140.37

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

964.73

(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)

5305.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6270.43

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

212399.73

(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)

216129.94

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

428529.67

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27493.16

(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)

271982.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

299475.46

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54106.21

(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)

120787.27

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

174893.48

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19766.25

(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)

129564.61

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

149330.86

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

167629.85

(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)

375001.08

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

542630.93

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18263.52

(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)

90028.95

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

108292.47

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

136249.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

3983.98

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

202474.17

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

342707.90

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95961.57

(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)

209185.97

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

305147.54

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1392.63

(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)

1392.63

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1152.5

(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)

363.22

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1515.72

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38982.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

922.49

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

179783.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

219689.28

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21590.62

(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)

28567.85

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50158.47

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1804859.53

(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)

4106768.56

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5911628.09
[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

0.000219

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

2408767

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

10975000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

We did continue to increase our share of renewable electricity, but most of the change is due to the continued conversion of our blowing agent from high GWP to lower GWP chemicals. Meanwhile, we have continued to increase our revenues. The intensity figure presented in the first column is the ratio between the scope 1+2 figure presented in column 2 and the revenue figure presented in column 4. However, in our 2024 Sustainability Report on page 319, we report a similar figure which is also the Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity per unit revenue. However, there is a difference between the 0.000219 here and the 0.000203 there because the revenue denominator there has been updated according to GHG protocol for acquisitions, while the revenue denominator presented here matches our 10-k annual reporting figure for consistency.
[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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter - Owens Corning.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/21/2019

(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

12/31/2018

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

3060557

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

1140488

(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)

4201045.000

(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

12/31/2030

(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)

2100522.500

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

1662166

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

746601

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

2408767.000

(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

85.33

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Owens Corning used the Absolute Emissions Contraction Method from the Science Based Target Initiative to set aggressive 2030 GHG emissions goals. Our approved targets are a commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2018 base year and to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions 30% within the same timeframe. The Scope 1 & 2 target was determined by the Science Based Target Initiative to be in line with 1.5°C trajectory, and the Scope 3 target was determined to be in line with the Well-Below 2°C trajectory. During 2024, SCS Global Services' Greenhouse Gas Verification program conducted a verification of Owens Corning's end-of-year 2024 emissions against the requirements of the Carbon Disclosure Project and the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol. The Verification Statement documents that SCS Global Services has conducted verification activities in compliance with ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions. The statement also attests that a Type 2 assurance engagement was performed on Owens Corning's performance against AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate level. Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12, employee engagement (% responding and % actively engaged) and types and amounts of philanthropic contributions have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report, including but not limited to, performance data and progress towards 2030 goals were assured to at least a moderate level.) SCS's review of the management systems, governance documents, data collection methods, and KPI calculations have found no material errors. Owens Corning's reporting of 2024 Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, water use, waste, air pollution, VOCs, social performance indicators, and progress towards 2030 sustainability goals were assured at a moderate-level and no material errors or misstatements were identified. Owens Corning reported Scope 1, 2, and scope 3 categories 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12 GHG emissions, energy use, employee engagement (% responding and % actively engaged),and types and amounts of philanthropic contributions was assured at a high-level and this data can be considered reliable.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Owens Corning recognizes that climate change poses a real and grave threat to life around the world — we also acknowledge that human behavior is largely to blame. The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is causing temperatures around the world to increase significantly, which is proving severely detrimental as it exposes people to extreme heat, drought, and rising sea levels. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the world must prevent global warming from exceeding 1.5° Celsius over preindustrial levels. Significant reduction in atmospheric greenhouse gases is needed to achieve this. To help combat climate change, Owens Corning is taking action through a global strategy to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, our value chain. As a company, we focus on reducing the emissions from our raw materials and processing, *as well as increasing renewable energy sources while implementing process innovation, capital improvements and low- and no-cost solutions to drive reductions in energy use. For our 2030 goal, we have embraced a Science-Based Target for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the most stringent standard, designed to limit global warming to 1.5° Celsius. Our 2030 goal is to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2018 emissions.*

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

The company is continuing to convert the blowing agent used in manufacturing XPS foam products to those with lower global warming potential, and is transitioning its network to renewable energy sources through power purchase agreements, virtual power purchase agreements, and other contractual instruments, directly impacting Scope 2 emissions. Owens Corning is also exploring circular economy business models to further reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions and is optimizing energy use by implementing strategies for energy reduction and recovery. Adjustments to operating process conditions, such as increasing the electrical energy ratio in hot processes like electrical boosting of melting to reduce natural gas use, and electrifying fossil fuel processes through equipment conversions, are also key components. The company is ensuring systematic knowledge sharing across its network of facilities and is considering additional renewable energy opportunities globally, including longer-term agreements. By developing products with reduced operational emissions and lower embodied carbon, Owens Corning aims to make significant progress toward its greenhouse gas reduction goals. The company is maximizing opportunities for renewable energy use in glass melting through processes like e-boosting, while working toward 100% renewable electricity. Energy reduction is also being achieved through equipment investments, such as electrifying natural gas processes (e.g., converting to electric melters and dryers in nonwovens production) and supplying them with renewable electricity or using innovative technologies like hydrogen or biomethane. Owens Corning is leveraging Total Productive Maintenance and improvements to production processes to reduce energy use by 20% by 2030, compared to its 2018 base year, and is continuing to develop circular innovations within its research and development portfolio. The company is driving innovation in manufacturing technologies to provide alternatives to gas combustion melting and curing, such as maximizing electrification or evaluating hydrogen combustion and biogas options. Further, Owens Corning is working to reduce the global warming potential of blowing agent blends through research and development, and is developing and implementing last-mile solutions for remaining operational emissions by exploring new equipment, processes, and emerging renewable fuel technologies. We have made 43% reduction towards our goal, largely due to NGX.

(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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/21/2019

(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 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

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

3172140

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

219971

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

982330

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

1646564

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

28364

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

18494

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

34465

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

428997

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

130321

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

460227

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

7121873.000

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

7121873.000

(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

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

(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

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

100

(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)

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4985311.100

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

3217099

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

213223

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

780252

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

1516333

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

22125

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

13163

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

30071

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

370397

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

533

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

93981

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

6257177.000

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

6257177.000

(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

40.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Owens Corning used the Absolute Emissions Contraction Method from the Science Based Target Initiative to set aggressive 2030 GHG emissions goals. Our approved targets are a commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2018 base year and to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions 30% within the same timeframe. The Scope 1 & 2 target was determined by the Science Based Target Initiative to be in line with 1.5°C trajectory, and the Scope 3 target was determined to be in line with the Well-Below 2°C trajectory. During 2024, SCS Global Services' Greenhouse Gas Verification program conducted a verification of Owens Corning's end-of-year 2024 emissions against the requirements of the Carbon Disclosure Project and the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol. The

Verification Statement documents that SCS Global Services has conducted verification activities in compliance with ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions. The statement also attests that a Type 2 assurance engagement was performed on Owens Corning's performance against AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate level. Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12, employee engagement (% responding and % actively engaged) and types and amounts of philanthropic contributions have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report, including but not limited to, performance data and progress towards 2030 goals were assured to at least a moderate level.) SCS's review of the management systems, governance documents, data collection methods, and KPI calculations have found no material errors. Owens Corning's reporting of 2024 Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, water use, waste, air pollution, VOCs, social performance indicators, and progress towards 2030 sustainability goals were assured at a moderate-level and no material errors or misstatements were identified. Owens Corning reported Scope 1, 2, and scope 3 categories 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12 GHG emissions, energy use, employee engagement (% responding and % actively engaged),and types and amounts of philanthropic contributions was assured at a high-level and this data can be considered reliable.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Owens Corning recognizes that climate change poses a real and grave threat to life around the world — we also acknowledge that human behavior is largely to blame. The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is causing temperatures around the world to increase significantly, which is proving severely detrimental as it exposes people to extreme heat, drought, and rising sea levels. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the world must prevent global warming from exceeding 1.5° Celsius over preindustrial levels. Significant reduction in atmospheric greenhouse gases is needed to achieve this. To help combat climate change, Owens Corning is taking action through a global strategy to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, our value chain. As a company, we focus on reducing the emissions from our raw materials and processing, as well as increasing renewable energy sources while implementing process innovation, capital improvements and low- and no-cost solutions to drive reductions in energy use. For our 2030 goal, we have embraced a Science-Based Target for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the most stringent standard, designed to limit global warming to 1.5° Celsius. Our 2030 goal is to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 30% from 2018 emissions. These goals have been verified by SBTi, and are aligned with the recently announced guidance for future goal

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

Short-Term Strategies Governance: Develop a governance framework to promote collaboration and visibility of data and progress. This includes implementing new systems for data collection and analysis specifically on Categories 1, 3, and 4. Supplier Engagement: Engage with our highest impact suppliers to understand their decarbonization roadmaps and how their actions can influence progress toward our goals. Collection of supplier-provided emissions factors to further refine our Scope 3 calculations. Materials and Process Innovation: Collaborate with suppliers and our product teams to use different lower embodied carbon input materials including recycled content in our products. Medium-Term Strategies Develop and industrialize XPS products using lower GWP blowing agents. Continue to pursue circular initiatives to reduce upstream emissions from raw material inputs in manufacturing. Further optimize logistics operations to reduce emissions from the inbound and outbound transportation fleet and leverage a third-party partner to identify opportunities to partner with carriers to transition to less carbon-intensive fuels. Increase use of renewable electricity and reduce upstream Scope 3 emissions from sourcing and processing of coke and natural gas by electrifying processes such as glass furnaces, coke cupolas, and material handling equipment. Long-Term Strategies Continue to transparently engage with suppliers to reduce value chain emissions wherever feasible. Identify partnership opportunities to invest in decarbonization technologies. Identify and implement substitute materials through research and development. We have made 12% reduction of scope 3 emissions. With the integration of Masonite into our Scope 3 data, we applied our calculation methodology and expanded our coverage to represent their emissions in additional categories (Categories 1 and 4) and also incorporated new categories into the overall Owens Corning inventory. With these changes, our updated historical progress towards our 2030 goal has improved. We further refined our modeling and *calculations for purchased asphalt, which also resulted in progress improvements. Due to operational improvements such as the blowing agent conversion to a lower global warming potential alternative, our end-of-life emissions (Category 12) have been reduced. Through engagements with our high-impact suppliers, we received updated product-specific emissions factors that reflect benefits from their decarbonization*

(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
☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/21/2019

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

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

3797214

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

47

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

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

56

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

16.98

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our goal to source 100% renewable electricity by 2030 is a major part of our strategy to achieve our Science-Based Target of reducing our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% in 2030, against a 2018 base year.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter - Owens Corning.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For our 2030 energy goal, we have moved away from the primary energy weighted-average intensity measure previously used. Switching to 100% renewable electricity, coupled with energy intensity improvements, is critical to achieving our science-based target of a 50% absolute reduction in our greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) by 2030 based on 2018. We are focusing on changing the kind of energy we are using, as a key lever in reducing our use of non-renewable energy, in addition to our work to use less energy overall. Some of our existing glass melters are powered by natural gas or coke, and investment in technology to convert to electric power is a complementary component of our renewable energy strategy. Our goal to source 100% renewable electricity by 2030 is also complemented by a goal to increase energy efficiency by 20% in 2030 compared to 2018. These two approaches, along with fuel switching and other low- or no-carbon fuels and technologies, will put us on the path to eventually eliminating our use of fossil fuels.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Owens Corning recognizes that climate change poses a real and grave threat to life around the world — we also acknowledge that human behavior is largely to blame. The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is causing temperatures around the world to increase significantly, which is proving severely detrimental as it exposes people to extreme heat, drought, and rising sea levels. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the world must prevent global warming from exceeding 1.5° Celsius over preindustrial levels. Significant reduction in atmospheric greenhouse gases is needed to achieve this. To help combat climate change, Owens Corning is taking action through a global strategy to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, our value chain. As a company, we focus on reducing the emissions from our raw materials and processing, as well as increasing renewable energy sources while implementing process innovation, capital improvements and low- and no-cost solutions to drive reductions in energy use.

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

Owens Corning's strategy to increase energy efficiency and source renewable electricity is outlined in its 2030 roadmap. The company is focused on increasing renewable electricity coverage through power purchase agreements (PPAs), virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs), and other contractual instruments. It is also committed to reducing the energy intensity of operations through low-cost and no-cost improvements, as well as energy efficiency projects. Owens Corning is pursuing additional renewable energy opportunities globally, including longer-term PPAs, and is considering such agreements in regions like Latin America and Asia Pacific. The company is driving continued electrification of processes where feasible to reduce fossil fuel usage, and, through capital projects and sourcing, aims to switch to 100% renewable electricity and improve energy efficiency by 20% by 2030. Owens Corning is beginning to implement alternative technologies that enable increased use of renewable energy and is driving innovation within its research and development portfolio to further convert from fossil fuels to carbon-neutral and renewable energy for its processes. The company's approach includes both short- and long-term strategies, such as maximizing the use of renewable energy, investing in new technologies, and continuously improving operational efficiency. We have sourced 56% renewable energy, so we are over halfway to our goal.
[Add row]

(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

06/21/2019

(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)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☑ MWh

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

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

0.2

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.12

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

60.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our goal to reduce our energy use by 20% over our baseline year of 2018 by 2030. This includes both renewable and non-renewable energy. Therefore, it is a major part of our strategy to achieve our Science-Based Target of reducing our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% in 2030, against a 2018 base year.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter - Owens Corning.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For our 2030 energy goal, we have moved away from the primary energy weighted-average intensity measure previously used. Reducing energy usage by 20%, coupled with switching to renewable electricity, is critical to achieving our science-based target of a 50% absolute reduction in our greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) by 2030 based on 2018. We are focusing on energy reduction initiatives in the short-term, changing processes and products to reduce manufacturing-related energy use in the medium and long-term. Since 2006, Owens Corning has implemented over 1,290 energy efficiency projects in our facilities around the world. The result has been a reduction in estimated usage by approximately 1.49 million MWh per year. In 2023, we implemented 20 projects, including lighting retrofits, heat recovery, insulation improvements, air compressors, and debottlenecking. These projects have generated annual energy savings of nearly 22,000 MWh and have reduced greenhouse gas emissions by over 6,100 metric tons per year

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Owens Corning recognizes that climate change poses a real and grave threat to life around the world — we also acknowledge that human behavior is largely to blame. The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is causing temperatures around the world to increase significantly, which is proving severely detrimental as it exposes people to extreme heat, drought, and rising sea levels. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the world must prevent global warming from exceeding 1.5° Celsius over preindustrial levels. Significant reduction in atmospheric greenhouse gases is needed to achieve this. To help combat climate change, Owens Corning is taking action through a global strategy to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, our value chain. As a company, we focus on reducing the emissions from our raw materials and processing, as well as increasing renewable energy sources while implementing process innovation, capital improvements and low- and no-cost solutions to drive reductions in energy use.

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

Owens Corning's 2030 roadmap for energy efficiency centers on reducing the energy intensity of its operations through a combination of low-cost and no-cost improvements, as well as targeted energy efficiency projects. The company is committed to continuously optimizing its processes and facilities by implementing strategies that drive down energy use, such as equipment upgrades, process improvements, and operational best practices. Owens Corning is also pursuing capital projects that enhance energy efficiency, aiming for a 20% improvement by 2030 compared to its 2018 baseline. The strategy includes driving electrification of processes where feasible, replacing fossil fuel-based systems with more efficient electric alternatives, and investing in innovative technologies that further reduce energy consumption. The company emphasizes the importance of systematic knowledge sharing across its global network, ensuring that best practices and successful initiatives are replicated and scaled. By integrating energy management activities, conducting regular assessments, and facilitating continuous improvement, Owens Corning empowers its teams to identify and implement energy-saving opportunities. The roadmap also highlights the role of research and development in driving innovation, enabling the company to adopt alternative technologies and process enhancements that support long-term energy efficiency goals. So far we have reduced our energy usage by 12%, which is 60% of the way towards our goal.
[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	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*7*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*6*	*1983*
Implementation commenced	*18*	*7237*
Implemented	*13*	*4134*
Not to be implemented	*89*	*`Numeric input*

[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 production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

927.34

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

196934

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

240375

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Two projects, one with 16-20 year lifetime, one with 11-15 year lifetime. Both have paybacks between 1 and 3 years.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

635.47

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

186496

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

279000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Three projects, two with 11-15 year lifetimes, one with 6-10 year lifetime. Pay back - Average is 1-3 years. 1 is <1 year, 1 are 1-3 years, 1 are >3 years.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1773.93

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

855800

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

681731

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

All three projects have a lifetime of 11-15 years. 1 with payback much less than a year, two with 1-3 years, so using 1-3 years.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

487.28

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

170147

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

453586

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Three projects, one with a lifetime of 6-10 years, one with a lifetime of 11-15, one with a lifetime of 16-20 years. Cumulative payback period of three projects is 1-3 years

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

309.83

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

91383

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

80000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Two projects, one with a lifetime of 6-10 years, one with a lifetime of 16-20 years. One has a payback less than a year, one has a payback between 1 and 3 years.
[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:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Insulation and Composites businesses have an annual contest designed to drive participation for the Plant Energy Teams each year with cash awards with are managed by the Energy Efficiency Program Manager. This program evaluates, among other items: 1) Implementation of low/ no cost improvement projects 2) Energy intensity metric improvement year over year. 3) Project listing for the coming year. 4) Engagement in an energy program (see below) and communications. Engagement in the Energy Program includes scoring for: 1) Holding site energy meetings with published minutes 2) Holding at least 1 energy kaizen or assessment 3) Participating in at least 1 kaizen event at another facility 4) Making at least 1 formal presentation for the internal energy network 5) Best practices shared across the network 6) Attending a given number of global energy network conference calls 7) Capital projects implementation 8) Completing greater than or equal to 24 hours of energy training 9) Communication internally and externally.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Owens Corning is committed to advancing circular economy practices through enhanced shingle recycling efforts, aiming to divert 2 million tons of shingles from landfills annually. The company is focused on accelerating the use of recycled asphalt shingles (RAS) in asphalt paving applications through research and development around Balanced Mix Design (BMD), which provides a performance-based framework for optimizing the use of RAS in asphalt mixtures. Owens Corning supports policy changes to accelerate the adoption of RAS technologies in pavements and advocates for "Buy-Clean" programs, federal and state collaborative initiatives, and incentives to increase RAS usage and lower greenhouse gas emissions in asphalt mixtures. These efforts align with industry goals to reduce landfill disposal of asphalt-based roofing materials to 50% by 2035 and approach zero by 2050.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Owens Corning has policies and procedures in place to ensure that our operations are conducted in compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. Through these efforts, we are able to meet our high standards for corporate sustainability and environmental stewardship. Our manufacturing facilities are subject to national, regional, and local laws and regulations related to the presence of hazardous materials, pollution, and protection of the environment. These laws and regulations cover air emissions, discharges to water, management of hazardous materials, handling and disposal of solid wastes, and remediation of contaminated sites. To ensure our compliance with these regulations, we rely on our Environmental Management System (EMS), which is based on the principles of ISO and helps our manufacturing facilities track progress toward our long-term sustainability goals, which require significant global reductions in our environmental impacts that go beyond compliance. Approximately 27% of our locations were certified to ISO 14001, which accounts for 32% of our employees. In addition, approximately 65% of our locations use our internal Owens Corning EMS, which is based on the principles of ISO 14001, accounting for 54% of our employees. Thus, 91% of our locations have implemented an environmental management system, accounting for 85% of our employees. Further, approximately 33% of our locations were certified to the ISO 9001 standard for a QMS (Quality Management System), representing approximately 37% of our employees.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Like many companies around the world, Owens Corning has established an internal price for carbon emissions. Doing so helps us make smart decisions about our GHG reduction initiatives, as it enables us to frame challenges and opportunities in monetary terms, which are often more broadly understood than the concept of tons of emissions. In implementing an internal carbon price, we consider Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions — the total impact of our operations and our supply chain. We have both internal and externally published reduction goals, which are aligned to drive strategy and action. We do not have an internal carbon tax or carbon charge allocated to our businesses. Quantifying the cost of carbon emissions with an internal carbon price helps us plan future scenarios and make informed business decisions. Our internal carbon price varies by region and considers a range of potential forecasted costs, ranging from $60 to $160 per metric ton depending on the location. A regional approach to internal carbon pricing allows us to be more accurate as we estimate and evaluate the cost of carbon for capital project planning in regions with varying carbon prices. It also places value on reducing carbon emissions in regions that do not yet have taxes or trading schemes.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Across our network of plants, designated energy leaders oversee the implementation of energy management activities and help identify areas for improvement. In addition, Owens Corning has energy managers who conduct assessments, facilitate Kaizen and Total Productive Maintenance activities, develop projects, and provide technical support. Several plants with medium and high energy usage also have energy teams that meet monthly. Owens Corning ensures accountability and encourages further progress toward our sustainability goals. We believe that rewarding our employees for their dedication to sustainability is essential, and we recognize teams that help us meet our energy goals with companywide performance awards. In addition, sustainability goals are a factor in incentive compensation for our management team. For example, we incentivize our composites and insulation energy teams with cash rewards and recognition. Owens Corning also partners with over 250 like-minded organizations in the U.S. Department of Energy's Better Plants Program, which provides our energy leaders with tools, training and technical assistance.
[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:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:
☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Insulation produced in North America in 2023

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

This group of products represents insulation produced in North America in 2024: it is a combination of glass wool batt & roll insulation, unbonded loosefill insulation, and XPS foam insulation.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Bespoke methodology calculating emissions savings from electricity and natural gas used for heating and cooling homes when insulating the home.

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Pounds (lbs) of glass wool and loose fill insulation annually produced, and board-feet of foam annually produced in the case of our XPS foam products, used to insulate a house

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Uninsulated home baseline assumed Electricity and Natural gas emissions from heating and cooling per year

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

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

9654853

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

This is a bespoke methodology calculating emissions savings from electricity and natural gas used for heating and cooling two modeled homes when insulating the homes. We enter into the model details on the production of glass wool insulation, unbonded loosefill insulation and XPS foam insulation, with key assumptions made around the electricity (in our assumptions home 1 uses 3.5 MMBTu/year and home 2 uses 4 MMBTu/year) and natural gas (in our assumptions home 1 uses 112.5 MMBTU/year and home 2 uses 127.9 MMBTU/year) demand of the homes per year, and assuming a 60 year lifespan of the homes. Outputs of this model determine the estimated CO2e emissions savings for North American insulation products produced in 2024.

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

12

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

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

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Fiberglass, extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam, cellular glass, and mineral wool, a subset of our Cool Roof Collection™ shingles product line that is ENERGY STAR rated and several composites products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Types of emissions-avoiding products manufactured throughout our global operations include fiberglass, extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam, cellular glass, and mineral wool, a subset of our Cool Roof Collection™ shingles product line that is ENERGY STAR rated and several composites products. These products help customers avoid emissions, as Insulation by its nature reduces energy use along with corresponding emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

51

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

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

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Several insulation products and select shingle products from our facility in California

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

A growing number of Owens Corning® products, including some of our high-density insulation products and shingles, are certified as made with 100% renewable electricity and are part of a reduced embodied-carbon portfolio. These products were certified in accordance with SCS Global Services' certification protocol. The certifications are made possible by power purchase agreements Owens Corning signed in 2015, which enabled new wind capacity in Texas and Oklahoma. We currently have 13 products that are certified:■ EcoTouch® Flexible Duct Media Insulation.■ Pink® Next Gen™ Fiberglas™ Insulation.■ Loosefill Insulation.■ Thermafiber® Insulation.■ Thermafiber® Formaldehyde-Free Insulation.■ QuietR® Duct Board Insulation.■ QuietR® Spiral Duct Liner.■ FOAMULAR® NGX™ XPS Insulation.■ Fiberglas™ 700 Series Insulation Board.■ Fiberglas™ Insul-Quick® Insulation.■ Ceiling Board.■ Duration®, Oakridge®. These certified products, which make up 22% of our total revenues, alert commercial architects, specifiers, builders, and homeowners to lower-carbon product options as they seek to build greener structures. They also help architects design buildings with reduced life cycle impacts, in keeping with the recognized goals of the Architecture 2030 Challenge and U.S. Green Building Council's LEED® certification.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

22
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Leased real estate, including warehouses and small offices are not included. Note: All manufacturing locations, major research and development sites, and corporate headquarters are included in reporting.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

These are very small locations with low water use. Water used in these leased warehouses and offices is for sanitary purposes only for a small number of employees. The volume is a small fraction of Owens Corning's global operations total water consumption, accounting for <1% and is not considered material in our reporting boundaries.
[Add row]

(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

Through a combination of municipal and Owens Corning meters in place.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal by total volume is measured by month and monitored annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting

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

Through municipal water (utility bills); Onsite wells (estimated or pump meters); Water purchased from commercial third-party suppliers (invoices); Surface water bodies (pump meters); Stormwater (pump meters and estimations based on the collection methods).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal volume by source is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting.

Water withdrawals quality

(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

The majority of our water withdrawal is sourced from municipal suppliers which are regulatorily required to have water quality monitoring. For other sites where withdrawal is not sourced from municipalities, we monitor water quality. Our well water withdrawals are monitored for water quality using a variety of measures including pH and TDS. Samples are taken and tested both on-site and by independent labs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal quality is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting. Our facilities comply with national, state, and local water withdrawal and wastewater discharge regulations and permits.

Water discharges – 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

Through discharge meters, calculations, and estimation. Discharge volumes of sanitary and process water are measured by utility invoices and meters, where possible. For sites where metered data is not available, estimates of water discharge are made using available engineering data. Sites using estimation methodologies are required to document the methodology including any assumptions or data used to make the estimate and periodically review the methodology.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge by total volume is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(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

Water discharges are estimated by method: to municipality via sewer bills, city/site meters; to offsite surface water via site-specific calculations or meters; to onsite subsurface systems via employee count. For multi-tenant buildings, sanitary sewer discharge is estimated using total building discharge and tenant count.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volume by destination is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(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

Water discharge by treatment method monitoring is on a site-by-site basis, including by meters. Based on estimations, invoices, and meters and methodology used for treatment.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volume by treatment method is measured and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting. Water discharges at our sites can be treated onsite, off-site, or both. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat wastewater according to local regulations. Where necessary, sites may pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged. Our facilities comply with national, state, and local water withdrawal and wastewater discharge regulations and permits

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(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

The majority of our sites discharge their wastewater to publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which monitor water quality according to local regulations. Water discharge quality effluent monitoring is on a site-by-site basis. Where necessary and/or regulatorily required, sites are monitored monthly for water discharge quality data – by standard effluent parameters (BOD, COD, TSS) through sampling and laboratory analysis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of relevant sites where required by regulations and permitting. Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Discharge quality monitoring is unnecessary at our zero discharge facilities.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(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

Where regulatorily required, our facilities monitor the temperature of discharge water through sampling.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality by temperature is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of relevant sites where required by regulations and permitting. Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Discharge temperature monitoring is unnecessary at our zero discharge facilities.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Consumption is calculated as total water withdrawal less total water discharge. These calculations are completed annually using monthly water withdrawal and water discharge data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption by total volume is measured and monitored annually at 100% of sites. Consumption is calculated as total water withdrawal less total water discharge. These calculations are completed annually using monthly water withdrawal and water discharge data.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculations are completed annually using monthly monitoring data from meters and invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

While the majority of our sites recycle and/or reuse water, our method for quantifying the amount recycled/reused is dependent on site specific calculations. These calculations have only been completed for some of our facilities, mainly at our insulation facilities where reused and recycled water is more relevant to the processes.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As part of our formal EHS assessment process our assessors check the status of WASH services during their on-site assessments using targeted questions and observations. Each site is targeted for an assessment every 3 years to verify ongoing measurement and monitoring. Furthermore, our internal audit team has expanded their process to include visual inspections covering human rights issues in their on-site assessments.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The provision of fully-functioning WASH services to all workers is measured and monitored on an ongoing basis at 100% of sites. We discuss our commitment to WASH services annually in our sustainability report.
[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)

10935.56

(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 efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, our absolute water withdrawal was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change. From 2023 to 2024, our absolute water withdrawal decreased by 3.4%, while our level of production decreased by weight about 1%. We expect water withdrawals to increase in future years as production requiring water use increases.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5421.18

(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:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our absolute water discharge was about 1% lower as compared to the previous reporting year, matching about a 1% decrease in production as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change. We expect water withdrawals to increase in future years as production requiring water use increases, and as water use increases, our water discharge does as well

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5514.38

(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 efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our total water consumption was 5% lower as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change. Consumption is calculated by subtracting total water discharge from total water withdrawal. Total consumption decreased 5% which can be attributed to 3.4% lower withdrawal and discharge that was about 1% lower. We expect water withdrawals to increase in future years as production requiring water use increases, and as water use increases, our water consumption does as well
[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)

3830.28

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

35.03

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ Other, please specify :Owens Corning sets our 2030 water goals, based on an internal water stress ranking of each location using 7 of WRI Aqueduct's indicators.

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Owens Corning conducts annual water risk assessments for all sites through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Using this approach, Owens Corning conducted our 13th annual water risk assessment in 2024 — our seventh year using multiple water stress factors taken from the WRI Aqueduct Indices to define our metric. We used the findings from this analysis in conjunction with our sites' 2024 water intake and discharge statistics. Collectively, this assessment informs the development of our water management plans to optimize water efficiency at facilities in water-stressed regions with high water demand. Our internal water risk assessment identified 44 sites in areas classified with high water stress. Our facilities at these 44 sites accounted for 35% of our overall water withdrawal in 2024, which was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change. Operations at a few plants require a significant quantity of water. Therefore, water related risks have the potential to cause substantial change in direct business operations. Depending on severity and the likelihood of water challenges derived from the watershed/basin, it might impact local business units as well as revenue or expenditure at a global level. For example, if water quantity and/or quality were to decline, we could face raising costs due to increased intake and disposal costs, reducing operational revenue. To determine the potential at-risk facilities, we first identify all sites listed as having "extremely high" or "high" baseline water stress from the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies and includes the impact of upstream consumptive water users

and large dams on downstream water availability. Additionally, we perform an internal assessment leveraging company knowledge and local contextual factors and indicators to identify high stress sites. These assessments combined are used to determine potential at-risk facilities and in which basins they are located. To determine substantive impact for our direct operations, we then cross reference the results with our production levels and water use at each of those sites. To be considered significant, production from these sites must account for more than 1% of total production and water intake must account for more than 1% of total water withdrawal. Once plants cross both the extremely high/high water risk threshold and production and usage thresholds, they are considered to have the potential of substantive change on our business. Applying these thresholds, 9 sites were identified as having the potential to have substantive impact on the business. Owens Corning is striving to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our locations around the world. In support of this heightened awareness, we are using context for our targets, addressing both our needs for water and the needs of the communities where we operate, as we measure progress toward our 2030 goal.
[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)

427.44

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(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

Water withdrawal from fresh surface water is relevant to Owens Corning's production processes, however only a small number of sites use fresh surface water sources, which include rainwater, ponds, and rivers, to reduce dependency on municipal water. In 2024, use of this source was higher as compared to the previous reporting year due mostly to an increase in withdrawal from surface water from one site with an increase in production, and the addition of 1 site utilizing the collection of stormwater. We consider the 'Higher threshold to be a 5-15% change.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not use brackish surface water/seawater in our operations. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2927.37

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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

Water withdrawal from this source is relevant to Owens Corning as renewable groundwater is our second highest source of water withdrawal following municipal sources. Our reliance on renewable groundwater makes its management important to reducing our overall water usage. In 2024, use of this source was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year due to a slight decrease in production. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source, as defined by CDP, is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not use non-renewable groundwater in our operations. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source, as defined by CDP, is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not use produced/Entrained water in our operations. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7580.75

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(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

Water withdrawal from this source is relevant to Owens Corning as the majority of our water use is third-party water – specifically, municipal sources. Ensuring we properly manage our municipal water intake has the biggest impact on our total water usage. In 2024, use of this source was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year due to a slight decrease in production. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1216.8

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to fresh surface water accounts for about 30% of our water discharge and is our 2nd largest discharge destination, therefore, this is relevant to Owens Corning and is a key factor in our wastewater management strategy. In 2024, the amount of water discharged to fresh surface water was higher as compared to the previous reporting year due to increased withdrawals from sites that discharge to this destination. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2.97

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to brackish surface water/seawater only occurs at one site. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This source, as defined by CDP, is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not discharge to groundwater in our operations. We do not anticipate discharging to this source of water in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4201.42

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharges to Third Party destinations, such as POTWs, is our most common discharge destination and therefore relevant to Owens Corning. In 2024, the amount of water discharged to third-party destinations was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year due to a slight decrease in production. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change. Since the majority of our wastewater is discharged to third-party destinations, it is critical we manage this destination as part of our wastewater management strategy.
[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:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1029.31

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our facilities comply with all applicable national, state, and local regulations and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water is discharged to publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site via tertiary treatment before being discharged. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2209.88

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our facilities comply with all applicable national, state, and local regulations and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater onsite via secondary treatment before being discharged. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

869.59

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our facilities comply with all applicable national, state, and local regulations and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater onsite via primary treatment before being discharged. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

57.71

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our facilities comply with all applicable national, state, and local regulations and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Only where regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged. In this category, we are not required to treat wastewater before discharge. Because this is by far our smallest volume of discharge among these treatment categories, a change in volume from a few facilities, or just one can result in a significant change in our year-to-year comparison. In this case, the increased discharge from one location explains most of our year-to-year change. We consider the 'Much lower/Much higher' threshold to be a greater than /- 15% change.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1076.19

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our facilities comply with all applicable national, state, and local regulations and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater onsite before being discharged. In this category, we are not required to treat wastewater before discharge. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant
[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:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

9

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water related risks have the potential to cause substantial change in direct business operations. Depending on severity and the likelihood of water challenges derived from the watershed/basin, it might impact local business units as well as revenue or expenditure at a global level. For example, if water quantity and/or quality were to decline, we could face raising costs due to increased intake and disposal costs, reducing operational revenue. To determine the potential at-risk facilities, we first identify all sites listed as "high stress" according to our internal water stress assessment. We perform an internal assessment leveraging company information and 7 of WRI Aqueduct indicators to identify high stress sites. Next, we include all sites having "extremely high" or “high” baseline water stress from the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies and includes the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. To determine substantive impact for our direct operations, we cross reference the results with our production levels and the total water withdrawals at each of those sites. To be considered significant, production from these sites must account for more than 1% of total production and more than 1% of total water withdrawal. Once plants cross the WRI BWS extremely high/high water risk threshold, additionally our internal 'high stress' assessment, and the production and water usage thresholds, they are considered to have the potential of substantive change on our business. Applying these thresholds, 9 sites were identified as having the potential to have substantive impact on the business.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

16

(9.3.4) Please explain

As part of our global supply chain management strategy, we evaluate the various ways suppliers could affect our operations. We evaluate water risk throughout our supply chain on an annual basis through our supplier survey and using the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Based on the results of the survey and these tools, while there are water risks identified (flooding, declining quality, and quantity) at this time we do not anticipate substantive impacts associated with any water risks. The results of our 2024 analysis indicate that 19% of our critical segmented suppliers fall into the high or extremely high water risk category (WRI - Baseline Water Stress). These critical suppliers, account for 14% of total spend. As part of our active management process for suppliers, all suppliers in this category are required to complete our supplier performance scorecard and risk mitigation process, which is a detailed worksheet that includes a risk tolerance sheet and prioritized contingency action plans. Additionally, any single-source or sole-source suppler must also go through the risk mitigation process, regardless of their classification. Through our risk analysis, supplier survey, and relationships with suppliers we are confident in the ability of our suppliers to properly manage any water risks should they arise. Both

our supplier survey and WRI Aqueduct tool analyses will be repeated for 2025 and 2026. Because such a limited number of our critical suppliers, with only 12% of our total spend, are located in the highest risk water category, and because of our described active management process for suppliers, we do not consider Owens Corning to be exposed to water risks in our value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Mississippi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.120334

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-101.806002

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

753.34

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

753.34

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

258.25

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

258.25

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

495.1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Increased withdrawal led to increased discharge and increased consumption. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site. Consumption is a calculation of withdrawals minus discharges and assumed to consist of mostly evaporation.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Poland
☑ Oder River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.565637

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

17.813339

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

129.87

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

129.87

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12.99

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

12.99

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

116.88

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Decreased withdrawal led to decreased discharge and decreased consumption. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site. Consumption is a calculation of withdrawals minus discharges and assumed to consist of mostly evaporation.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Trinity River (Texas)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.8158

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-96.9377

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

132.96

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

132.96

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

120.99

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

120.99

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

11.97

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

About the same withdrawal and decreased discharge led to much higher consumption. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change. We consider the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a /-15% change. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 4

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Mississippi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.0723

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-82.4031

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

758.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

758.76

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

656.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

656.76

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

102.01

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Slight increase in wastewater greater than slight increase in water, so consumption is reduced. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site. Consumption is a calculation of withdrawals minus discharges and assumed to consist of mostly evaporation.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 5

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Mississippi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.7843

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-87.816

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

118.83

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

118.83

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

118.83

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

118.83

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Decreased withdrawal led to decreased discharge and decreased consumption. We consider the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a /-15% change. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site. Consumption is a calculation of withdrawals minus discharges and assumed to consist of mostly evaporation.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 6

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :India West Coast - Kalu

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.083557

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.123798

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

403.56

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

403.56

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

270.52

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

270.52

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

133.04

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Decreased withdrawal led to decreased discharge and decreased consumption. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site. Consumption is a calculation of withdrawals minus discharges and assumed to consist of mostly evaporation.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 7

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico
☑ Balsas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.496762

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-98.060938

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

751.78

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

751.78

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

405.45

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

405.45

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

346.32

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Much higher wastewater, about the same withdrawal, so lower consumption. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a /-5% change. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change. We consider the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a /-15% change. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site. Consumption is a calculation of withdrawals minus discharges and assumed to consist of mostly evaporation.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 8

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Canada
☑ St. Lawrence

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

43.824206

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-79.255829

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

185.84

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

185.84

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

15.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

15.21

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

170.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Increased withdrawal led to increased discharge and increased consumption. We consider the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a /-15% change. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site. Consumption is a calculation of withdrawals minus discharges and assumed to consist of mostly evaporation.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 9

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :China Coast - Lake Tail Hu

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

30.449238

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

120.25886

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

267.84

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

267.84

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

166.96

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

166.96

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

100.89

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Decreased withdrawal led to decreased discharge and decreased consumption. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a /- 5-15% change. We consider the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a /-15% change. Water data are actuals from invoices or metered on site. Consumption is a calculation of withdrawals minus discharges and assumed to consist of mostly evaporation.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000
[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:

☑ We do not have this data and have no intentions to collect it

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

10975000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1003606.58

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

OC strives to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our global operations. We are using an internal water stress ranking, addressing both our needs for water and the needs of the communities where we operate, as we measure our progress toward our 2030 water goals. We anticipate that we will improve our efficiency in the next 5-10 years by using water balances, TPM, and other initiatives. OC re-baselined water data to incorporate Doors in 2024.
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ List of substances (Canadian Environmental Protection Act)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Significantly less than 10% of the company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.
[Add 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:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Owens Corning's ongoing aspiration is to increase the positive impact of our products and reduce our environmental footprint. To reduce our environmental footprint, we are focused on meeting our 2030 water goals. We continue to reuse, recycle, and recirculate water in our manufacturing operations, across all businesses, to reduce the water impact of our products in the manufacturing stage. During the design stage of product development, at Owens Corning, we follow the Ecodesign Strategy Wheel as part of our product stewardship process. There, we encourage product developers to treat water as a raw material input to production to minimize water usage. Therefore, throughout our operations and product stewardship, we are working to reduce our water withdrawal in the design and manufacturing stages of our products. Having a low water impact product is part of our aspirations, but it is not an immediate business priority.

[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

We have focused our resources on the water withdrawal and WASH services targets so we do not have the internal resources at this time to set a water pollution target. We plan to consider this target during our upcoming long-range planning.

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:

☑ Yes

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

We have focused our resources on the water withdrawal and WASH services targets so we do not have the internal resources at this time to set a water pollution and/or other target. We plan to consider the water pollution target during our upcoming long-range planning.
[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 revenue

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1723

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

861.5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1108

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

71

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The first company-wide target is to reduce aggregate water withdrawal intensity (cubic meters normalized by revenue in millions) in high water-stress sites by 50% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline.

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

Compared to 2018, continued water use efficiencies, fixture upgrades, and repairs led to a 36% reduction in intensity at our high water-stress sites for our company-wide 2030 goal. The target year figure in 9.15.2, is half of the base year figure given the assumption of flat production year over year to 2030.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Owens Corning is striving to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our locations around the world. In support of this heightened awareness, for high water stress, we are using 7 select WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas indicators that are most relevant to our operations, to measure progress toward our company-wide 2030 goals. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas measures water withdrawal at the sub-basin level because water demand is usually local. Since all our production processes require water, our operations depend on local water supply, including both surface water and *groundwater. As climate change intensifies pressure on natural resources, Owens Corning must be attuned to the impact of industrial activities on the environment as part of protecting human rights and supporting healthy communities.*

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(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 revenue

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1392

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1391.99

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

844

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

5480000

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The second company-wide target is for all other facilities to remain at the same water withdrawal intensity (cubic meters normalized by revenue in millions) as our base year of 2018, or lower when aggregated.

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

Compared to 2018, continued water use efficiencies, fixture upgrades, and repairs led to a 31% reduction in intensity at our remaining sites for our company-wide 2030 goal. The target year figure in 9.15.2, is the base year figure given the assumption of flat production year over year to 2030

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Owens Corning is striving to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our locations around the world. In support of this heightened awareness, for high water stress, we are using 7 select WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas indicators that are most relevant to our operations, to *measure progress toward our company-wide 2030 goals. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas measures water withdrawal at the sub-basin level because water demand is usually local. Since all our production processes require water, our operations depend on local water supply, including both surface water and groundwater. As climate change intensifies pressure on natural resources, Owens Corning must be attuned to the impact of industrial activities on the environment as part of protecting human rights and supporting healthy communities.*

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :Providing access to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2013

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2012

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☑ Other, please specify :Providing access to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target Category: Providing access to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities

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

We have achieved 100% engagement installing clean water systems and/or toilet blocks in all the communities where we operate in India. Additionally, we have increased the number of people receiving WASH access year over year. Since 2014, 45,272 people in these communities have benefitted directly from our sanitation facilities & 16,598 have gained access to clean water. In 2024, and until August 2025 651 additional people were helped with sanitation and 11,734 additional people were supported with clean water.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

It is our goal to partner with local communities and organizations to ensure the communities in which we operate have sufficient access to sanitary water by providing employee volunteerism and financial donations and through the Owens Corning Foundation. As access to safe WASH services is a more country specific need, this goal is set at a country level – targeting India. In 2013, the Owens Corning Foundation partnered with United Way Mumbai to complete community needs assessments for our facilities in India. Since that time, OC has been highly active in these communities, where our efforts are aligned with UN SDG's #3- Good Health & Wellbeing and Goal #6- Clean Water & Sanitation. The Owens Corning Foundation has worked with India Habitat for Humanity, United Way Mumbai, Freedom For You Foundation, and the HOPE Foundation to provide basic health services, clean water facilities, and basic sanitation in villages & schools. Our key indicators are % of local engagement & number of people reached with WASH initiatives. Our threshold for success is to engage 100% of facilities in community projects & to increase 383 the cumulative trend of people provided access to WASH services year over year. This is an ongoing country level goal that is re-evaluated annually – once a project is installed we need to ensure it is maintained and as our company grows, the communities in which we operate and their needs will grow as well.
[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: ☑ 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

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Methane emissions

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Progress against targets
☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

☑ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :World Resources Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), March 2004 along with Scope 2 and Scope 3 Guidance

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

From our 2024 Sustainability Report Assurance Statement on pages 380-384: Scope The scope of Owens Corning's 2024 Sustainability Report and this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally. A Type 2 assurance engagement was performed on Owens Corning's performance against AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate (limited) level. GHG emissions covering scope 1, scope 2 (location- and market-based), select scope 3 categories (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12), energy use and social and economic disclosure topics of employee engagement (% responding and % actively engaged and gender pay indicators have all been assured to a high (reasonable) level. All other data, including but not limited to, performance data and progress towards 2030 goals were assured to a moderate level (limited level). In addition, SCS evaluated the Report's adherence to Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Consolidated Set of Sustainably Reporting Standards (2021). A complete list of indicators assured can be found in the final assurance report delivered to Owens Corning by SCS Global Services. Standards and Criteria SCS performed the assurance of the Owens Corning's 2024 Sustainability Report against the AA1000 Assurance Standard AA1000AS v3 (2020). Specific performance data were assessed utilizing internationally recognized standards, frameworks, conventions, or guidelines which included, but are not limited to the following: -AA1000 Accountability Principles (2018) World Resources Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), March 2004 along with Scope 2 and 3 Guidance -ISO 14064-3:2019 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions. -Consolidated Set of GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards 2021 -S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) 2023 -Internal OC Governance Documents (Air, Waste, Water, GHG, Energy)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

From our 2024 Sustainability Report Assurance Statement on pages 380-384: Scope The scope of Owens Corning's 2024 Sustainability Report and this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally. A Type 2 assurance engagement was performed on Owens Corning's performance against AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate (limited) level. GHG emissions covering scope 1, scope 2 (location- and market-based), select scope 3 categories (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12), energy use and social and economic disclosure topics of employee engagement (% responding and % actively engaged and gender pay indicators have all been assured to a high (reasonable) level. All other data, including but not limited to, performance data and progress towards 2030 goals were assured to a moderate level (limited level). In addition, SCS evaluated the Report's adherence to Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Consolidated Set of Sustainably Reporting Standards (2021). A complete list of indicators assured can be found in the final assurance report delivered to Owens Corning by SCS Global Services. Standards and Criteria SCS performed the assurance of the Owens Corning's 2024 Sustainability Report against the

AA1000 Assurance Standard AA1000AS v3 (2020). Specific performance data were assessed utilizing internationally recognized standards, frameworks, conventions, or guidelines which included, but are not limited to the following: -AA1000 Accountability Principles (2018) World Resources Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), March 2004 along with Scope 2 and 3 Guidance -ISO 14064-3:2019 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions. -Consolidated Set of GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards 2021 -S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) 2023 -Internal OC Governance Documents (Air, Waste, Water, GHG, Energy)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report - Assurance Statement only.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	Attachment (optional)
	For more information on our 2024 Sustainability Data, please see our 2024 Sustainability Report	*2024-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

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