

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Owens Corning is a global building and industrial materials leader that manufactures and delivers a broad range of high-quality insulation, roofing, and fiberglass composite materials. Our insulation products conserve energy and improve acoustics, fire resistance, and air quality in the spaces where people live, work, and play. Our roofing products and systems protect homes and commercial buildings while enhancing curb appeal. Our fiberglass composites make thousands of products lighter, stronger, and more durable. In short, the company provides innovative products and solutions that deliver a material difference to its customers and, ultimately, make the world a better place.

Owens Corning is made up of three integrated businesses — Insulation, Roofing, and Composites — that leverage commercial strength, material science innovation, manufacturing technologies, and a global footprint and scale, as well as safety and sustainability expertise across the enterprise. We aim to capitalize on our market-leading positions and innovative technologies to deliver substantial free cash flow and sustainable shareholder value. The business is global in scope, with operations in 33 countries, and human in scale, with approximately 19,000 employees and long-standing, local relationships with its customers and communities. Based in Toledo, Ohio, U.S., Owens Corning posted 2020 net sales of \$7.1 billion. It has been a Fortune 500® company for 67 consecutive years.

For more information, please visit <https://www.owenscorning.com/>

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020	Yes	3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

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

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Director on board	<p>The complete Board of Directors monitors Owens Corning’s progress against sustainability. Sustainability is embedded in the company from the products we make to the actions we drive within the communities we operate. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors also has accountability for sustainability. The Audit Committee was chosen to be responsible for climate-related issues due to their additional responsibilities overseeing risk.</p> <p>Per the Directors’ Code of Conduct: Owens Corning is committed to the principles of sustainability. As used in this Directors’ Code, the term “sustainability” includes the concepts of: personal safety; environmental compliance; product stewardship; and the environmental and social impact of our global operations and the products we make and sell. Directors are expected to provide oversight, guidance and direction on sustainability issues and opportunities that have potential impact on the reputation and long-term economic viability.</p> <p>Owens Corning’s commitments and progress in environmental and social sustainability are fundamental to our business. Our CEO and Board of Directors have oversight of our progress toward our climate and sustainability goals. Our Board reviews our Sustainability program at least annually, and receives periodic updates on relevant environmental impacts, health and safety metrics and activities, and all our long-term sustainability goals. Our Board and Committees also have risk oversight related to impacts from Environment, Health and Safety, including climate change, and the mitigation plans the company has in place. As an example of the board's involvement in our sustainability and climate-related processes, the board endorsed and provided guidance on all of the goals when developing and setting our 2030 Sustainability Goals in 2019.</p>
Board-level committee	<p>The complete Board of Directors monitors Owens Corning’s progress against sustainability and climate change, and assigns tasks to senior management. Sustainability is embedded in the company from the products we make to the actions we drive within the communities where we operate. Specific responsibility for climate change and sustainability in general lies with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>According to the Audit Committee Charter(http://s21.q4cdn.com/855213745/files/doc_downloads/committee_charters/Audit-Committee-Charter-(revised-2015-09-17).pdf): The Committee is responsible for reviewing the impact of significant regulatory changes, proposed regulatory changes and accounting or reporting developments, including significant reporting developments related to the principles of sustainability.</p>

	The Audit Committee was chosen to be responsible for climate-related issues due to their additional responsibilities overseeing risk for Owens Corning.
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C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	The complete Board of Directors monitors Owens Corning’s progress against sustainability, including GHG emissions and energy usage. Sustainability is embedded in the company from the products we make to the actions we drive within the communities we operate. GHG emissions reduction, energy efficiency of our operations, and sourcing 100% renewable electricity are three of our 2030 sustainability goals. The board oversees our performance related to these goals, was part of the CSR strategy that set them, and approves annual financial incentive of high level employees - including those tied to sustainability goals. Major acquisitions, capital projects and innovation are all reviewed by the board. Impact on our CSR strategy is considered in each of these areas through our risk register review and product stewardship review processes. Specific responsibility for climate change and sustainability in general lies with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors; the Audit Committee was chosen to be responsible for climate-related issues due to their additional responsibilities overseeing risk for Owens Corning. These risk management policies include current regulations, potential regulation changes, acute and chronic physical risks, and other climate related-issues. Climate related issues are a scheduled agenda item annually at a minimum and additionally as needed.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

We have a sustainability governance structure that supports discussion and decision-making on all issues related to economic, environmental and social aspects. The complete Board of Directors monitors Owens Corning’s progress against sustainability and assigns tasks to senior management.

Specific responsibility for climate change and sustainability in general lies with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. According to the Audit Committee Charter([http://s21.q4cdn.com/855213745/files/doc_downloads/committee_charters/Audit-Committee-Charter-\(revised-2015-09-17\).pdf](http://s21.q4cdn.com/855213745/files/doc_downloads/committee_charters/Audit-Committee-Charter-(revised-2015-09-17).pdf)): The Committee is responsible for reviewing the impact of significant regulatory changes, proposed regulatory changes and accounting or reporting developments, including significant reporting developments related to the principles of sustainability.

The Audit Committee was chosen to be responsible for climate-related issues due to their additional responsibilities overseeing risk for Owens Corning.

Per the Directors' Code of Conduct: Owens Corning is committed to the principles of sustainability. As used in this Directors’ Code, the term “sustainability” includes the concepts of: personal safety; environmental compliance; product stewardship; and the environmental and social impact of our global operations and the products we make and sell. Directors are expected to provide oversight, guidance and direction on sustainability issues and opportunities that have potential impact on the reputation and long-term economic viability.

Sustainability is embedded in the company from the products we make to the actions we drive within the communities we operate. In 2007 Owens Corning appointed a Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The CSO role was created to have a designated member of management who would be directly accountable for driving the company's sustainability goals and values. Our CSO reports directly to the CEO with accountability for the Corporation’s compliance with environmental, safety, health, & sustainability matters. Reporting directly to the CSO within Owens Corning is a sustainability organization with approximately 40 employees. These employees are accountable for product & supply sustainability, building science, corporate toxicology, product stewardship, operations sustainability & Environmental Health & Safety.

The audit committee, the CEO, and the CSO all work together to perform the following roles:

1. Creating Sustainability vision, values
2. Creating, maintaining, and promoting the Sustainability Strategy and policies
3. Redefining targets or goals

The CSO and his organization are responsible for performance monitoring and reporting. Our environmental metrics and data are monitored using Schneider Electric's Resource Advisor system. Data is input into the system where it can be reviewed and analyzed. Owens Corning has an Enterprise Environmental and Operations Sustainability Director reporting to the CSO who works directly with the environmental leaders of each of our businesses to monitor all climate-related issues throughout the company. In addition to the business level reviews, Owens Corning's Sustainability and Reporting Analytics team monitors the company's climate-related issues from a data perspective.

Furthermore, climate-related issues are addressed through our risk management process and included in our risk registers, which are developed by the business and legal from the plant level up.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Monetary rewards for the CEO and the corporate executive team are based on progress to our 2020 energy/emission reduction goals, as well as our latest set of 2030 goals, which include a science-based target to cut absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50%, Scope 3 emissions by 30%, and to source 100% renewable electricity. This is part of our executive performance objectives, which affect variable incentives for executives within the Science and Technology Organization, each business unit, as well as our corporate sustainability function. This includes individuals such as our CEO & Chairman of the Board, our Chief Sustainability Officer, the Presidents of each

			of our three main businesses of Insulation, Composites, and Roofing & Asphalt, as well as other executives such as the VP of Roofing & Asphalt Operations, the VP of Advanced Manufacturing, the VP of Composites Science & Technology, and the VP of Insulation and Roofing Science & Technology.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Monetary rewards for the CEO and the corporate executive team are based on progress to our 2020 energy/emission reduction goals, as well as our latest set of 2030 goals, which include a science-based target to cut absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50%, Scope 3 emissions by 30%, and to source 100% renewable electricity. This is part of our executive performance objectives, which affect variable incentives for executives within the Science and Technology Organization, each business unit, as well as our corporate sustainability function. This includes individuals such as our CEO & Chairman of the Board, our Chief Sustainability Officer, the Presidents of each of our three main businesses of Insulation, Composites, and Roofing & Asphalt, as well as other executives such as the VP of Roofing & Asphalt Operations, the VP of Advanced Manufacturing, the VP of Composites Science & Technology, and the VP of Insulation and Roofing Science & Technology.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Monetary rewards for the CEO and the corporate executive team are based on progress to our 2020 energy/emission reduction goals, as well as our latest set of 2030 goals, which include a science-based target to cut absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50%, Scope 3 emissions by 30%, and to source 100% renewable electricity. This is part of our executive performance objectives, which affect variable incentives for executives within the Science and Technology Organization, each business unit, as well as our corporate sustainability function. This includes individuals such as our CEO & Chairman of the Board, our Chief Sustainability Officer, the Presidents of each of our three main businesses of Insulation, Composites, and Roofing & Asphalt, as well as other executives such as the VP of Roofing & Asphalt Operations, the VP of Advanced Manufacturing, the VP of Composites Science & Technology, and the VP of Insulation and Roofing Science & Technology.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	
Medium-term	3	6	
Long-term	6	100	

C2.1b

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

Substantive impacts are assessed and monitored through Owens Corning’s risk management process. Owens Corning looks at all risks, including climate-related risks, through essentially the same process. 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 the risk. Each risk is assessed by subject matter experts who consider relevant indicators in determining impact. These indicators vary depending on the aspects that are relevant for each risk. Potential quantifiable indicators that could factor into an individual risk’s impact classification include potential impact on revenue, potential number of sites disrupted, applicable fines, litigation outcome, medical treatment cost and others. Of the risks that we monitor, Owens Corning has established three levels for value impact. The lowest level are those risks where the company can absorb the financial impact, and the reputational impact is relatively non-existent. The next level is moderate financial impact, with a potential to be known by the public or to damage our reputation. The highest level is significant financial impact and or reputational damage, with the potential to be catastrophic to the organization. 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.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Owens Corning's risk committee meets with functional and business leaders throughout the organization to discuss identified 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. Risk are retained (risk exposure is accepted without further mitigation), reduced/transferred (risk exposure is reduced, transferred, or consequences are reduced) or avoided (risk exposure eliminated entirely, e.g., through ceasing a business)

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. The risks are prioritized based on their placement on the register. The Y-axis is a measure of impact including, but not limited to financial & reputational impact and the X-axis is a measure of probability of occurrence. A risk, for example, located toward the upper left of the risk map would be indicative of risk that is high in impact but low in probability. Additional prioritization is provided by color-coding: risks in green indicate that level of exposure is acceptable, yellow indicates mitigation plans are actively in place and in process, and red indicates that improved risk mitigation is needed.
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. Review Risk Register with Executive Committee – All risk assessment results and outputs are reviewed by the executive committee and feedback received is incorporated in the register and also reflected in the mitigation planning.

4. Meet semi-annually – The risk committee typically meets semi-annually to review emerging risks and their potential impact to OC. Existing risks are typically reviewed quarterly to add any new risks being identified from internal or external sources and update any risks which are no longer considered applicable the businesses. The risk committee also reviews the mitigation actions and outputs.

5. Provide yearly update to the Board of Directors.

We have a variety of processes for identifying and managing opportunities, including climate-related ones, within the business, marketing, R&D, and across the company. As an example, tech scouting is a business strategy aligned with our corporate Innovation team, and it is designed to continuously fuel OC business pipelines with technology-based opportunities that enable growth or mitigate threats. Our TechScouting team is integrated with each business unit, systematically finding and assessing business opportunities that match our needs and strategy, and effectively sourcing the most suitable technologies and partners. Any new products developed must go through our stringent product stewardship process, and each product is evaluated for its net sustainability gains or losses. Recycling, in the context of the circular economy, will be a key focus of the TechScouting team.

Some case studies of how we have followed our processes for managing climate-related risks and opportunities:

Case: Transitional Risk - Broad and gradual tightening of limits on emissions by federal and state governments could impact OC by disrupting our use of specific raw materials which in turn would disrupt our production capacity for products using those materials. One specific OC example is the phaseout of certain blowing agents used in our XPS foam plants in North America and Asia. As this occurs, we have been required to make certain capital investments at our plants to use alternative blowing agents. Because we believe the likelihood of this identified risk is high in the long term, we have completed development and certification of new foam blowing agent blends with lower GWP that could be used with our existing equipment, and we have also begun capital upgrades needed to run our lines with these lower GWP blowing agent blends. All our plants in regions affected by existing or emerging regulation will be capable of using the new blowing agent in the near term (by early 2022). As a result, we can manage this risk into the future, and are doing so already, as with the 2021 release of Foamular NGX® for Canada and certain US states.

Case: Physical Risk - We have a plant in Tennessee located in a high earthquake and tornado zone. This plant is important as it helps supply raw material to another business within the company as well as outside companies. We therefore needed to find a way to manage the physical risk to this plant. To do so, we developed a management plan that

involves insurance, loss prevention, supply chain and our commercial teams to mitigate the losses in the event of a natural catastrophe. The plan includes having the appropriate amount of insurance, planning to convert other facilities to make similar product, making updates to the facility to help it withstand natural disasters and having appropriate contractual obligations with outside customers to supply a pro-rated amount of materials in the event of a disaster. This plan is reviewed and updated annually as circumstances change. As a result, this plant is managing physical risks posed to it, which helps us operate more effectively.

Case: Transitional Opportunity – OC actively lobbies the U.S. DOE and other legislative bodies through its Governmental Affairs organization for increased energy conservation requirements. Risk and opportunities evaluation by the businesses determined that more aggressive building codes can help drive the use of Owens Corning's products, to save customers energy and reduce GHG emissions. We estimate that aside from the benefit to consumers, Owens Corning could see upwards of \$38 million annually from new business attributable to code changes.

Case: Physical Opportunity - Demand for products in our roofing business is generally driven by residential repair, remodeling activity, and 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 roofing products due to storm related roof damage. Evaluation of climate-related physical risks and opportunities have driven changes and expansion in production and marketing of specific Owens Corning products, like WeatherGuard® and Duration FLEX® shingles, which are rated against high winds and storm activity.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description 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.

The risk committee will meet with functional and business leaders throughout the organization to discuss the identified 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 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 as a whole. 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.

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 and Fresno, TX, Atlanta and Savannah, GA, and 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.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Downstream

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description 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 process. Product Stewardship review of all new and significantly modified existing products sold by Owens Corning 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. Product Stewardship reviews address all elements of Owens Corning's Environmental, Health, Safety and Product Stewardship Policy.

Our Product Stewardship Review Board (PSRB)— consisting of global members with variety of expertise such as EHS, toxicology, sustainability, sourcing, reliability engineering, technical subjects, and analytical testing — is balanced with the needed expertise to assure all products meet Owens Corning's Product Stewardship standard. Our Product Stewardship Leader is responsible for managing the process and reports directly to our Product Sustainability Director. The leader ensures that our Product stewardship review board is balanced with the needed expertise. The review board meets weekly to review projects for new and significantly modified existing products. In addition to the PSRB, we have a Product Stewardship Advisory Council and a legal counsel who works closely with Product Stewardship Leader. The Product Stewardship Advisory Council consists of senior business and functional leaders. The council meets throughout the year to provide insights into key emerging EHS concerns and discuss Product Stewardship activities.

This entire Product Stewardship organization provides counsel, guidance, and direction to ensure compliance with the Owens Corning Product Stewardship policy and Owens Corning Standards.

We understand that achieving our sustainability 2030 goals and moving toward a circular economy requires designing products based on a holistic view of the product's lifecycle. Therefore, in 2020, the Product Stewardship led a cross-functional team and developed a new tool, called the Ecodesign Strategy Wheel, based on the Okala Ecodesign Strategy Wheel (<http://www.okala.net/index.html>). The Ecodesign Strategy Wheel provides ecodesign strategies based on the seven areas of the products lifecycle; from reimagined design, to reduced impact of material, manufacturing, logistic, and use- phase, to designing for system longevity and end of life optimization. The Ecodesign Strategy wheel is a powerful brainstorming tool which integrates stage-specific Design for Environment (DfE) and product sustainability strategies into the

innovation process, empowering project teams to consider strategies to design products that have minimal negative impacts on the planet, as well as positive impacts for users. We believe the Ecodesign Strategy Wheel can help us make even smarter decisions as we develop new products and make significant modifications to existing products.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Our risk committee reviews typically at least 20 different key risk types, including evaluating Global Political Risk, which includes government action related to public policy or events, current regulations, and emerging regulations, and Loss of Tax Assets due to changes in regulation.</p> <p>Some current climate-related regulations are the EPA Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) regulations, and their state-level equivalents, which include phasing out certain blowing agent blends, and have led to new lower-GWP blends being developed for Owens Corning's foam products. This regulation is particularly relevant in states where there is no 'opt-out' clause in favor of federal standards, like Colorado, where the state's standards are more stringent than federal levels. We first responded to the challenge to develop greener blowing agent blends from the EPA in 2015, and devoted significant resources (R&D, manufacturing and capital) to inventing a low-GWP Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) solution, which we now have. While other companies who did not move with the same resolve are trying to get the EPA to reverse regulations, our proactive management enables us to support policies that are good for the planet.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Our risk committee reviews typically at least 20 different key risk types, including evaluating Global Political Risk, which includes government action related to public policy or events, current regulations, and emerging regulations, and Loss of Tax Assets due to changes in regulation. One example of emerging regulatory and executive risk is attacks on energy codes, claimed by the home building industry as having a negative impact on housing affordability. Opposition to IECC codes, such as the upcoming IECC 2021, has since spread to spark backlash against IECC 2018 and earlier versions where present in existing codes. The home building industry's data and economic analyses show that the major drivers on increased costs are substantially tied to zoning regulations, impact and related development</p>

		<p>fees, the cost and time to secure approvals, access to capital and financing. Further, the builder’s data rarely features the profit margins or the cost of materials and finishes that builders voluntarily choose to use in homes – and which are not driven by codes. When regressive policies are used as an excuse to halt the adoption of the energy code, or to weaken the energy code, the long-term negative impact on the climate of an energy inefficient home lasts for up to 70 years or more.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Our risk committee reviews typically at least 20 different key risk types, including evaluating technology related risk types such as IT Infrastructure, IT Risk, and Intellectual Property. However, technology risks underpin many other risk types, including competitive threats (e.g., the risk of technological innovation by our competitors, energy costs), technology changes that impact our energy procurement costs or technological innovations that put our supply chain at risk compared to our competitors, and others. Some risks identified and reviewed include the risks of competitors developing new roofing shingles that perform better than our Duration®, Duration Storm®, Duration FLEX®, and WeatherGuard® shingles in extreme climates, the development of low carbon products better than our current insulation product line, and the development of alternative materials other than fiberglass used in the manufacture of wind turbine blades.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>Owens Corning considers and manages relevant climate litigation risks through our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) risk management process. In 2020, Environmental risk was evaluated as a distinct risk category within our company’s core risk register, which increases the extent to which sustainability issues are embedded into the enterprise-wide risk process. Litigation risk is one of the risk types considered when the risk committee considers environmental risk. An example of a climate litigation risk could be from stakeholders affected by the physical impacts of climate change filing suit against manufacturing companies for their contributions to climate change. Climate litigation risks have not been identified as relevant to Owens Corning, but this is one example of the kinds of litigation risks that would be considered in our ERM process. To identify new risks — and update risks no longer considered important — the risk committee regularly reviews results and outputs of risk assessments. In the past, this was done at least twice per year, but in 2020 the risk committee began meeting four times per year.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Our risk committee reviews typically at least 20 different key risk types, including evaluating market-related risks like Trade Credit Risk, Talent risk (losing key personnel to other players in the market), Liquidity (driven partly by market factors), and also risks of changing customer preference and demand.</p> <p>Specific to climate change, we evaluate the risks of worsening climate</p>

		change conditions causing us to lose customers and sales to competing solutions. Shifts in customer preference and demand away from Owens Corning products like Foam or fiberglass insulation to competing or new solutions could have a negative impact on our results.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	As a company we are committed to managing climate change as responsible corporate citizens. We see failure to respond to climate risks with meaningful science-based climate actions as a reputational risk, and as such have historically shown our support for climate action, such as setting climate targets approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative, publishing an updated Climate Change Statement in February 2020 that reaffirmed our commitment to climate action, the IPCC and the Paris Agreement. Owens Corning recognizes the reputational risk of not effectively responding to climate risks, where such responses are expected by global stakeholders, as opposed to solely considering shareholder expectations. In response to this risk, Owens Corning's CEO was one of 180 signatories to the Business Roundtable's landmark statement on the purpose of a corporation to serve society, and not just shareholders. As the statement declares when discussing communities as a stakeholder whose needs must be considered, "We respect the people in our communities and protect the environment by embracing sustainable practices across our businesses." We see these actions as the right thing to do, and part of the massive cost of inaction in these areas would include reputational risk in the future for failure to act on the climate in the present.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Risks of acute physical risks like adverse weather and similar natural disasters are always included in our evaluation of risks. Much effort has been spent creating mitigation plans and scenarios to ensure that customer needs are met even in the event of a plant being down due to a climate-change related acute physical event. Owens Corning had examples in the recent past where Hurricane Sandy damaged our Kearny roofing plant, and we had significant flooding in our Talaja, India, plant. The risk of disruption to customers due to a similar event, and our mitigation plans around it, are always important points of consideration in our climate-related risk assessments.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks, such as higher temperatures, increased precipitation and flood risk, increased drought risk, and increased frequency of severe weather events involving aspects such as hail, wind, and tropical cyclones, are included in our risk assessments, primarily in the impact of changing climate patterns on our plants. For example, in consultation with experts in the field, Owens Corning began work with The Ohio State University in 2020 to expand our efforts to assess the resilience of our strategies against a range of climate-related scenarios and time horizons. These scenarios will focus on risks and opportunities globally and at the business level. The scope of

		<p>this work includes a physical climate risk assessment for our locations, considering relevant physical risk indicators across a variety of emissions scenarios, considering multiple time horizons out to 2051.</p> <p>Long-term temperature change and changes in water availability are also issues that we evaluate and discuss. We regularly consider the safety risks related to the forecasted impact of long-term changes in weather patterns. For example, we are concerned about the impact of heat-related illnesses in light of rising temperatures. We have experienced a rise in heat-related illnesses in our plants over the past few years, and have taken several actions to mitigate the risk of illness, including cold drink delivery to the plant floors at regular intervals. We include the costs of preventing heat-related illnesses, as well as the costs avoided through prevention, in our risk assessments and corresponding financial assessments. Living Safely is one of Owens Corning's core company values, and we are unconditionally committed to occupational health and safety.</p>
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C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Primary potential financial impact

Increased insurance claims liability

Company-specific description

Many of Owens Corning's business activities involve substantial investments in manufacturing facilities and many products are produced at a limited number of locations. These facilities could be materially damaged by natural disasters such as floods, tornadoes, hurricanes and earthquakes or by sabotage. We have experienced flooding at plants in New Jersey, Texas, and India. Owens Corning could incur uninsured losses and liabilities, as well as disruptions in production capacity. 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 and best survive weather-related incidents. As climate change occurs, these risks could become more likely and also make insuring these risks less feasible. For example, at one Owens Corning facility the company experienced a catastrophic flood resulting from a named storm approximately 10 years ago. The ~190,000 square foot building is located in the Northeast of the United States, and is flood-prone due to its proximity to a river system and the Atlantic Ocean. As such, continuing to purchase flood insurance for this facility has become more challenging and recently the insurance capacity available for purchase was reduced. Combined with a potential increase in likelihood of this risk due to the impact of climate change, this situation is even more important to mitigate appropriately. Other natural disasters could also impact OC locations in a similar manner.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

300,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

500,000,000

Explanation of financial impact 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 - \$500 million USD.

Cost of response to risk

10,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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 \$10,000,000 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 10 years ago. The ~190,000 square foot building is located in the Northeast of the United States, 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. The company was faced with the task of building back in a resilient way that mitigates risk, and did so through some of the aspects discussed above, such as purchasing insurance, and rebuilding the electrical systems to be 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, having responded to the physical risk with appropriate mitigation measures.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Owens Corning is at risk of significant impact to our reported financial results as a result of volatile energy costs or supply disruptions. We operate in environments where the

flow of energy supply has regulations that can impact our performance (e.g. - China). In order to mitigate, we have a commodities risk management committee that oversees financial risk related to our energy supply pricing. We deploy location specific energy sourcing strategies and have an ongoing review of energy markets. We monitor and assess energy storage and distributed energy generation technology advancements. As part of a larger total productive maintenance initiative, we ensure energy transmission reliability for key manufacturing processes. One example of this is battery storage at one of our insulation plants to mitigate volatile energy costs.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

5,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact figure is \$5 million because insurance coverage would cover any losses above this amount. Having a disruption in our energy supply, or a volatile pricing market, can have a wide range of financial impacts. For example, if a plant experiences a short downtime of energy, it could (in rare cases) cause our equipment to seize and lead to financial losses in the \$15 million range (although insurance would limit the loss to \$5 million). We could also have changes in pricing that could be anywhere from a small loss to significant depending on our hedging of that commodity and ability to pass through cost.

Cost of response to risk

1,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Owens Corning is at risk of significant impact to our reported financial results as a result of volatile energy costs or supply disruptions. We operate in environments where the flow of energy supply has regulations that can impact our performance. In order to mitigate, we have a commodities risk management committee that oversees financial risk related to our energy supply pricing. We deploy location specific energy sourcing

strategies and have an ongoing review of energy markets. We monitor and assess energy storage and distributed energy generation technology advancements. As part of a larger total productive maintenance initiative, we ensure energy transmission reliability for key manufacturing processes. One example of maintaining transmission reliability was working in partnership with a local utility after interruptions caused by animal contact with switch gear – specifically snakes. As a result, the utility invested in infrastructure to harden the local substation from animal contact. In conjunction with the plant, the utility upgraded the switching capabilities from the substation to the plant. Cost of management is up to \$1 million for administration of monitoring programs, energy market reviews, etc., and for physical loss prevention improvements. As part of a larger total productive maintenance initiative, we ensure energy transmission reliability for key manufacturing processes.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation

Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

While Owens Corning always strives to go beyond compliance, 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 voluntarily 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. 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, we forecast that our carryover allowances will be reduced after 2021, requiring us to purchase allowances. Phase 4 is imminent and applies to the period 2021-2030. We had eleven plants in 2020 that were impacted by the EU ETS: Composites plants L'Ardoise, Chambéry,

Besana, and Apeldoorn, and Insulation plants Tessenderlo, Klasterec, Hallekis, Hassleholm, Parainen, Vilnius, and Trzemeszno. Both composite glass and insulation production create GHG emissions.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

105,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

164,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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. 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, we forecast that our carryover allowances will be reduced after 2021, requiring us to purchase allowances. Phase 4 is imminent and applies to the period 2021-2030.

We estimate that, if no corrective actions are taken, we will see an average shortage of about 172,000 tonnes CO₂e per year from 2021 to 2030. With an estimate cost per tonne rising to 60-108 euros per tonne by 2030, the potential impact over that 10-year period could be between €88 - €138 million, or \$105 - \$164 million at current exchange rates. (1.19 US Dollars per Euro as of June 16, 2021). 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.

Cost of response to risk

35,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

A primary way we have been managing this risk is by emission reduction projects. In 2020, we implemented 31 projects, generating energy savings of over 43,000 MWh and reducing more than 15,000 MT of GHG emissions per year. Generally, we invest in energy/GHG reduction projects costing ~\$3.5MM/year. In 2020 we had a variation from this amount due to the pandemic: we invested \$354k in lighting, \$233k in compressed air, \$157k in motors and drives, \$1.6MM in process optimizations, \$225k on HVAC efficiency projects, and \$225k in waste heat recovery, for a total of \$2.64MM invested in efficiency and GHG reduction projects across the company. If the average annual investment in energy GHG reduction projects is \$3.5 million per year, between 2021-2030, we would expect to invest approximately \$35,000,000 in energy and GHG reduction projects. 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. 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 electrification of furnaces. Reduction of CO2 emissions will reduce the amount of allowances Owens Corning will need to purchase.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

More aggressive building codes and regulations regarding energy efficiency and climate drive the use of Owens Corning's insulation and other energy saving products and systems. Increased transportation industry related energy efficiency regulations help drive the use of lighter and stronger materials like our glass-fiber reinforcements. Demand for products in our roofing business is generally driven by both residential repair, remodeling activity and by new residential construction.

Case Study - Owens Corning Mineral Wool product opportunities:

In response to the Grenfell Tower fire in the UK in 2017, and similar fires in Europe and the Middle East, attention has turned to the codes and standards on the fire performance of products and wall systems. New York City is considering revising its code to limit the use of combustible materials in exterior assemblies of commercial buildings, especially tall structures. Combined with strong energy codes calling for exterior insulating sheathing, this new code requirement is likely to drive the market towards non-combustible mineral wool insulation board, like Owens Corning Thermafiber® products. Other alternatives like extruded polystyrene (XPS) can have a much high global warming potential and are higher in embodied carbon than mineral wool board insulation. Thus, while fire and life safety were the driving forces in updating the NYC code, it would have a positive impact on climate as mineral wool board gets more market penetration. Other cities and states may adopt similar measures.

We see a similar scenario arising in California for single-family homes. To meet the zero-energy code, builders often choose continuous insulation on exteriors of walls, and combined with the urban wildland interface code, we expect to see the use of combustible expanded polystyrene (EPS) diminish in favor of non-combustible insulative sheathings such as Thermafiber® mineral wool. The market penetration of non-combustible mineral wool insulation may be faster in tall commercial buildings.

Specific to our mineral wool products, there are presently three identified example opportunities related to stricter codes: the growth attributable to non-combustibility, the development of codes that call for increased R-value per inch, and the ability of our products to satisfy Buy Clean California requirements for global warming potential (via embodied carbon) of products, which would grow the potential comparative market for

mineral wool.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

33,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

38,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

This figure contains multiple aspects within it. Significant aspects are based on management estimates of the total market opportunity for non-combustible continuous insulation, if non-combustible continuous insulation were to become mandatory through codes. The value of this change could be between \$20-23 million based on market share estimates. Another significant aspect within this range is the growth in our insulation business that could occur should codes mandate using a higher R-value per inch, which could be in the range of \$10-12 million. Another factor in the size of this opportunity is related to the Buy Clean California Act, which we estimate could lead to \$3MM in opportunities for the company as we produce products that comply with the Act's strict facility-level Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) requirements. Thus we estimate the combined opportunity value attributable to code changes to therefore be between \$33-38 million.

Cost to realize opportunity

2,958,065

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Owens Corning actively engages with NGO's, State and federal agencies and legislative bodies through its Governmental Affairs organization for increased climate, energy conservation, and fire and life safety requirements. In 2020, we continued to partner with builders throughout the US and Canada who are building in a wide variety of climates, regions and communities.

One example of this is our work with the Canadian government's Natural Resources Canada (NRCan). We partner with Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) on several

demonstration projects to help the building construction industry move toward net zero-ready performance, which will be mandated for all new buildings in 2030 as part of the PanCanadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change.

This year, we began a two-year project with NRCan in Quebec to demonstrate and educate the building construction industry on building affordable net zero-ready homes in a large-scale setting. We are also working with NRCan on the prefabricated exterior energy retrofit (PEER) group project, which develops insulation systems and technologies for deep energy retrofits to get existing buildings in Canada up to net zero-ready performance.

The cost of \$2.96 million to realize this opportunity represents the amount spent in 2020 lobbying the various legislative bodies, and in exploring and forming partnerships with organizations like NRCan and various trade associations who also participate in advocacy. Lobbying and interest representation was about \$600,000 in 2020, and spending with trade associations and tax-exempt groups was around \$2.36 million, for a total of \$2.96 million spent to realize advocacy efforts.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-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. All of our architectural laminate shingles are designed to protect against high winds seen in these conditions. Our TruDefinition® Duration FLEX®, TruDefinition® Duration STORM® and TruDefinition® WeatherGuard® HP shingles also meet the industry's highest

classification for impact resistance, and are preferred products in many hail-prone regions. With elevated storm activity, our entire shingle product line could see increased revenues.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

60,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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 the impact to revenue to be approximately \$30 million: thus the top estimated value in this range is \$60 million for a 10% increase.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and 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, and 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.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

As the awareness of environmental deterioration increases, Owens Corning's products become more important to consumers and to builders who market energy efficient structures. Our products, specifically insulation, are significant to the reduction of GHG from buildings. Because of this, Owens Corning stands to benefit from the reputation of promoting sustainability, as consumers concerned with climate change and the environment are likely to prefer Owens Corning products over those of our competitors.

Recent examples of products which could see increased demand from climate-conscious customers include:

1. The products produced with a “Made with 100% Wind-Powered Electricity and Reduced Embodied Carbon” Certification. We currently have thirteen products that have received a third-party wind electricity certification, up from eleven in 2019. These certified insulation products 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.
2. Expanding our offering of “cool roof” shingles. Using a highly reflective granule technology that reflects the sun’s rays, Owens Corning’s Cool Roof Collection™ shingles help reduce energy use by keeping roofs cooler throughout the year and reducing air conditioning energy levels. Some of our Cool Roof Collection™ shingles meet ENERGY STAR® requirements for solar reflectance. In February 2020, we extended our Cool Roof Collection with the launch of six new colors in the TruDefinition® Duration® COOL Plus line, plus two additional colors added to our Oakridge line.
3. Developing WindStrand®, an innovative material that allows wind blade manufacturers to use 30% fewer layers of material in the molds for the blades while delivering the same quality and performance as standard fabrics. That, in turn, represents a 50% savings in labor and production time for the blades.
4. FOAMULAR® NGX™ insulation. A new line of extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam products, FOAMULAR® NGX™ features a proprietary blowing agent in that delivers a 90% reduction in global warming potential (GWP) compared to legacy FOAMULAR® insulation, and is optimized for a >80% reduction in embodied carbon.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

50,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Owens Corning's estimate of \$50,000,000 potential impact is driven by factors including market intelligence, historical revenue gains from new products and from improved sales of existing products, and from financial modeling. The estimate represents potential gains in revenue from increased sales due our strong reputation as a sustainable company with energy efficient products. In 2020 we reported \$7.1 billion in revenues, and products that can help our customers save energy and avoid emissions accounted for 62% of our revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

1,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Owens Corning recognizes the importance of sustainability and has embedded building science professionals into the business. We understand the impacts of our products and aim to innovate solutions that provide positive impacts on the building envelope. Our sustainability organization and sales force actively and broadly promote our company's stand for sustainability and train professionals on how to achieve maximum environmental benefits using our products. The company is a significant user of recycled content, and we strive to reduce the energy usage and GHG emissions from producing our products while tracking avoided emissions from product usage.

Owens Corning Building Science engineers the complex, interconnected systems that make buildings and homes comfortable, energy efficient, high performing, durable, sustainable, and affordable – that is our material difference. Product Innovation, developing products like EcoTouch® “Made with 100% Wind-Powered Electricity and Reduced Embodied Carbon” products, and Cool Roof Collection Shingles that reduce energy and emissions, puts us in a position to take advantage of this opportunity.

The cost of \$1,000,000 to realize this opportunity is calculated by adding the costs related to our building science advocacy efforts, product innovation team, and the time our sustainability organization spends training professionals and promoting our company's stand, which are proportions of our overall company Science and Technology spending. In 2020 we reported \$82 million of Science and Technology-related expense, which is comprised of many elements, including salaries, building and equipment costs, utilities, administrative expenses, materials and supplies associated with the improvement and development of the company's products and manufacturing processes.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization’s strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Intention to include the transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)	Comment
Row 1	Yes, in the next two years	No, we do not intend to include it as a scheduled AGM resolution item	<p>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 2020, we reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 14% from our base year of 2018, and cut our Scope 3 emissions by 12% in the same timeframe.</p> <p>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</p>

			<p>development).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Regarding the global low carbon transition, yes, Owens Corning does expect to publish a low-carbon transition plan within the next two years, as the world moves towards consensus methodologies on what these transition plans, and related net-zero commitments, should entail. Our existing 2030 GHG reductions target for Scope 1 and 2 is already in line 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.</p>
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C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
Other, please specify SBT Absolute Emissions Contraction Method	Owens Corning set aggressive 2030 GHG emissions goals using the Absolute Emissions Contraction Method from the Science Based Targets Initiative. The result of this analysis was the creation of detailed emissions reductions targets for the company, based on planetary boundaries in line with the 1.5 degree scenario. We track emissions progress for the entire company based on this methodology. Our approved targets are to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% from 2018 levels by 2030; and to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 30% within the same

timeframe. Owens Corning ran the model for 100% of our Scope 1 & 2 emissions, using both the 1.5°C scenario and 2.0°C scenario. The Scope 1 & 2 target was determined to be in line with 1.5°C trajectory. The absolute contraction approach creates absolute targets – we considered changes to the scenarios where we created corresponding intensity or weighted-average intensity targets. After performing analyses for 100% of our organization with these potential intensity targets, we reviewed with the SBTi and elected to establish absolute targets. We are establishing additional 2030 targets and creating initiatives to enable us to meet these aggressive targets. Among these goals and initiatives are plans to increase renewable energy as a portion of our portfolio and to sharply reduce emissions from our Foam products due to blowing agents. Both are business strategy changes, one in energy procurement and the other operationally for our Foam business. For example, the renewable energy goal will require Owens Corning to do additional large renewable energy projects outside North America. We are already reviewing potential projects domestically and internationally. Additionally, Owens Corning will continue to expand its portfolio of low-carbon products certified as being made with wind energy.

The scenario analyses have been shared with our executive committee, including the CEO. The results will be monitored by the sustainability analytics and reporting team and will be shared with business leaders up to the CEO and Board of Directors. Targets and our progress against them will be shared publicly in our annual sustainability report.

Owens Corning chose 2030 as our target year for our third set of 10-year goals. We evaluated 2017 and 2018 as potential base years, but chose 2018 because it more accurately reflects the nature of our business today after further acquisition integration.

In 2019, one case study of how this scenario analysis and its outcome - the Science-Based Target for Scopes 1 and 2 in line with the 1.5 degree scenario – has influenced our strategy and had an impact on our company can be seen in the furnace rebuild completed in 2019 in our Trzemeszno Poland location. Having set this goal to fit the scenario analysis, we needed to enact additional emissions-reducing projects. In Trzemeszno, we rebuilt our furnace, which was previously a standard fuel-based furnace, to now be an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF). As a result, we expect to reduce our CO₂ emission by 75-80% with this line compared to a traditional coke-fired furnace line. Moreover, the new line's EAF will reduce carbon intensity by roughly 10% for all Paroc (a 2018 Owens Corning acquisition) Insulation in Europe, helping the company make progress towards our Science-Based Target 1.5 degree scenario goal.

<p>Other, please specify</p> <p>SBTI Sectoral Decarbonization Approach Tool</p>	<p>Owens Corning used the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach Tool from the Science Based Targets Initiative to evaluate if our existing 2020 goal was science based. The tool enables us to evaluate a time horizon from our 2010 base year out to 2050, but specifically allows us to verify what our 2020 absolute emissions should be to qualify as science based. As we formulated our next set of goals after completing this analysis, the tool also allowed us to evaluate other potential target and baseline years. The inputs used were our 2010 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, our base year, our target year, and our type of industry. The numbers used for our base year were for 100% of our operations. Our emissions level in 2020 was 3,337,667, well below the 2020 target emissions calculated by the SDA tool. This has informed our business objectives and strategy by confirming that it is meeting and exceeding the Science Based Target goal. Knowing we are on the right path will help us in setting our next set of goals, and in getting them approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative. Based on this alignment between SBT and our 2020 goals, Owens Corning has invested in developing low carbon products.</p> <p>In 2017, Owens Corning launched the first insulation products to be certified as made with 100% wind-powered electricity and reduced embodied carbon, in accordance with SCS Global Services' certification protocol. In 2020, We had thirteen products that have received third-party wind electricity certification. Also in support of SBT SDA tool analysis, Owens Corning continues to make investments in our renewable portfolio, with several reviews of onsite and offsite programs in 2019, in support of our 2030 goal of sourcing 100% renewable electricity.</p>
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C3.3

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

	<p>Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?</p>	<p>Description of influence</p>
<p>Products and services</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In response to the identified risk of potential for increased regulation on energy efficiency and emissions standards, Owens Corning has in recent years made dramatic improvements to its product lines in all businesses, including Cool Roof Collection™ shingles, and Sustaina® in our Composites business, which is a non-woven glass fiber</p>

		<p>fabric that uses a bio-based binder system with high tensile strength performance and does not contain formaldehyde.</p> <p>We have also developed completely new products to comply with climate-related regulation and reduce emissions from blowing agents, such as Foamular NGX, a new foam product which uses a blowing agent with significantly lower global warming potential, and reduces Scope 1 emissions in production. The product also addresses a short-term climate transition risk, as a Canadian regulation phasing out certain blowing agents went into effect in 2021, and this product helps the company to stay ahead of regulations of this sort elsewhere as well. The time horizon for the conversion of our legacy blowing agent to the new Foamular NGX is active currently, with more activity expected to convert in the short term.</p> <p>In 2020, we also introduced Paroc® Natura™ insulation. This carbon-neutral line of stone wool insulation uses low-carbon melting technology, green electricity, recycled waste materials, and new technologies to minimize the amount of CO2 emitted during the manufacturing process.</p> <p>For Cool Roof shingles, some of our cool roof solutions meet ENERGY STAR® requirements for solar reflectance. In February 2020, we extended our Cool Roof Collection with the launch of six new colors in the TruDefinition® Duration® COOL Plus line, plus two additional colors added to our Oakridge line. These shingles meet or exceed the minimum 20 Solar Reflective Index requirements for the Green Building Standards Code of Los Angeles County, California, U.S.</p> <p>These innovations have had a moderate impact on our revenues as we deliver new market leading products in the near term, and products like these, that can help our customers save energy and avoid emissions, accounted for 62% of our revenue in 2020.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>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. An important area where supply chain-related risks have impacted our business is regional shingle</p>

		<p>production. Historically, shingles of a particular color made at different plants were slightly different and could not be mixed on a roof. To mitigate the impact of natural disasters, we have worked with our suppliers to create regional shingles so that we can produce consistent colors across many of our roofing plants. This improves our ability to meet demand if a disaster disrupts production at one plant. Regional shingles have had a significant impact on our roofing business, as we can now mix product from different plants, greatly expanding our distribution flexibility, even in non-storm-related situations. This process allows for us to be advantageously prepared in the immediate term to respond to severe weather disruptions as a result of the regional shingles. This preparation provides our company with an advantage when responding to natural disasters, and as such we are focused on maintaining successful regional shingle colors for the long-term.</p> <p>Another way in which climate-related risks and opportunities influence our strategy in the value chain can be seen in the recent development of our 2030 long-term sustainability goals. A Sustainability Materiality Assessment yielded responsible sourcing as a material topic, along with combating climate change: these two areas combine to inform a 2030 goal to reduce Scope 3 emissions from our supply chain 30% by 2030 against a 2018 base year.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Owens Corning has invested in energy-efficient, environmentally friendly products such as Cool Roof Collection™ shingles, WindStrand® high performance glass fiber roving, and others that have proven successful in the marketplace. Currently, Owens Corning is investing substantially in further R&D in response to the many climate-related risks and opportunities that we have defined. 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.</p> <p>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. For example, the investment in R&D for WindStrand® was driven in part by climate change-related risk and opportunity evaluations. WindStrand® is a</p>

		<p>high-efficiency fabric for wind blades designed to make wind energy more cost-effective. High-efficiency fabric is an innovative material that allows wind blade manufacturers to use 30% fewer layers of material in the molds for the blades while delivering the same quality and performance as standard fabrics. That, in turn, represents a 50% savings in labor and production time for the blades. By enabling longer, stronger, lighter wind blades, our high-efficiency fabric solution lowers the cost of wind energy, thus contributing to the worldwide advancement of this alternative source of energy production.</p> <p>Another significant example of climate-related R&D with near term implications is the development of the newly announced Foamular NGX®, a foam insulation with a significantly lower GWP, 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, with several more states enacting phaseouts in the short term by 2022. Foamular NGX® is positioned to be immediately available in Canada and all US states affected by the anticipated regulation, managing the transition risk.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Identified climate related risks and opportunities have had a significant impact for Owens Corning. To help meet our 2020 sustainability goal for GHG reduction, which was developed in response to climate risks for our company, in 2015 we made major investments in renewable energy. We installed a solar array at our corporate headquarters, satisfying about 20% of the building's energy needs and offsetting the equivalent amount of GHG emitted from the building's commuters. 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 2020. 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.</p>

		<p>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 Paroc, who we acquired in 2018. Paroc finished construction of a new energy-efficient line in Trzemeszno, Poland, in 2019 and the upgrade of the production technology supports our growth strategy for Central and Western Europe and further expands our current operational capabilities. We expect to reduce our CO2 emission by 75-80% with this line compared to a traditional coke-fired furnace line. Moreover, the new line's Electric Arc Furnace (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. As we plan for the further development of the EU ETS in the long-term (see risk 3 in 2.3a), we are proactively managing this risk with financial planning and operations changes like the electrification of the Trzemeszno furnace.</p>
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C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments Assets Liabilities	Revenues: 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 25% of 2020 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. We also monitor products that avoid emissions in the value chain, such as fiberglass products, ENERGY STAR shingles, and several composites products. These products accounted for 62% of revenues in 2020. Potential impacts of climate risks and opportunities on revenues are discussed further in section C2, and include identified long-term opportunities like the growth in non-flammable insulation products in

		<p>the long-term due to stricter code adoption in North America.</p> <p>Direct Costs: 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.</p> <p>Indirect Costs: Indirect costs like insurance have been influenced by climate-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 10 years ago. In the years since the flood, continuing to purchase flood insurance for this facility has become more challenging and recently the insurance capacity available for purchase was reduced. 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.</p> <p>Capital Expenditures: CapEx is influenced by climate risks and opportunities. One particular example is a regulatory transition risk regarding our blowing agent blend, which is being phased out in the immediate and short term as a component of climate/environmental regulation. We included in the planning process a few years ago the new equipment required to use Foam blowing agent with a lower GWP, as the need for blowing agent changes was identified in our risk and opportunities analyses. The first such product with lower GWP blowing agent was announced in mid-2020, Foamular NGX®, which is now available in Canada and in certain US States having regulations in effect as of January 2021 to coincide with these regulations. Our response to identified climate related risks and opportunities like these has had a substantial impact on our financial planning of capital allocation.</p>
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		<p>Acquisitions & Divestments:</p> <p>Identified climate 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 efficiency and lower waste in operations? Owens Corning has purchased several companies in the last 3 years. The acquired businesses successfully expand the capabilities and global reach of our three business segments (Composites, Insulation, and Roofing). 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 line. 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.</p> <p>Assets & Liabilities:</p> <p>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 4-5 years, including InterWrap, Pittsburgh Corning, and Paroc. With these acquisitions, Owens Corning reported \$9.481 billion in total assets in 2020. These companies were seen as important to expand our portfolio of energy-saving products, an opportunity we discuss in 2.4a, and consider in the Long-Term horizon. The identified opportunities regarding more aggressive building codes, increased building materials demand due to changes in weather patterns and storm activity, and improved demand for existing products due to our reputation for sustainable products were all factors in our acquisitions to expand our product line. These opportunities continue to be involved in our financial planning process as we continue to evaluate and analyze additional</p>
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	acquisition targets.
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C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2018

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,876,970

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

1,938,485

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,337,667

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

27.8208497873

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

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 2020, SCS Global Services' Greenhouse Gas Verification program conducted a verification of Owens Corning's end-of-year 2020 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 SCS Global Services performed a Type 2 Assurance Engagement to evaluate Owens Corning against the AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate level. For Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12, greenhouse gas emissions and energy use from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, a high level of assurance was conducted. 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 2020 Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, water use, waste, air pollution, VOCs, social performance indicators, and 2020 progress towards 2020 and 2030 sustainability goals were assured at a moderate-level and no material errors or misstatements were identified in the final draft chapters of the report. Owens Corning's 2020 reported Scope 1, 2, and scope 3 categories 1, 3, 6, 7 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. In addition, Owens Corning's Report was found to conform with GRI Standards.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Base year

2018

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,883,945

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

2,718,761.5

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,436,945

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

38.3630561195

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

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 2020, SCS Global Services' Greenhouse Gas Verification program conducted a verification of Owens Corning's end-of-year 2020 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 SCS Global Services performed a Type 2 Assurance Engagement to evaluate Owens Corning against the AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate level. For Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12, greenhouse gas emissions and energy use from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, a high level of assurance was conducted. 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 2020 Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, water use, waste, air pollution, VOCs, social performance indicators, and 2020 progress towards 2020 and 2030 sustainability goals were assured at a moderate-level and no material errors or misstatements were identified in the final draft chapters of the report. Owens Corning's 2020 reported Scope 1, 2, and scope 3 categories 1, 3, 6, 7 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. In addition, Owens Corning's Report was found to conform with GRI Standards.

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 4

Year target was set

2011

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of product

Base year

2010

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

2.1491

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

1.07455

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

35

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

1.0131

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

105.7186729329

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

Owens Corning recognizes that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the main cause of climate change and is committed to doing its part to reduce emissions within the company as well as through our suppliers and customers. Owens Corning had a 2020

goal to reduce its greenhouse gas intensity by 50 percent. We follow the World Resource Institute (WRI) GHG protocol to account Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. In 2020, we reported a 52 percent reduction in GHG intensity from our base year 2010, meeting our goal.

During 2020, SCS Global Services' Greenhouse Gas Verification program conducted a verification of Owens Corning's end-of-year 2020 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 SCS Global Services performed a Type 2 Assurance Engagement to evaluate Owens Corning against the AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate level. For Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12, greenhouse gas emissions and energy use from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, a high level of assurance was conducted. 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 2020 Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, water use, waste, air pollution, VOCs, social performance indicators, and 2020 progress towards 2020 and 2030 sustainability goals were assured at a moderate-level and no material errors or misstatements were identified in the final draft chapters of the report. Owens Corning's 2020 reported Scope 1, 2, and scope 3 categories 1, 3, 6, 7 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. In addition, Owens Corning's Report was found to conform with GRI Standards.

C4.2

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

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Percentage

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

48

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

51

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

5.7692307692

Target status in reporting year

Underway

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.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science-based targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

For our 2030 energy goal, we have moved away from the primary energy weighted-average intensity measure we've used in the past. 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. 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.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	170	0
To be implemented*	6	1,836
Implementation commenced*	3	2,252
Implemented*	31	14,961
Not to be implemented	1	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1,392

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

151,171

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

353,980

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Four individual lighting projects focused on improving energy efficiency of lighting in various manufacturing plants across the Americas and Europe.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Compressed air

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

696

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

139,715

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

233,602

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Three Compressed Air projects focused on improving the energy efficiency of compressed air systems in plants in Italy, South Korea, and Brazil.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

320

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

51,117

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

72,088

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Within Motors and Drives, 2 Inverter projects have lifespans of 11-15 years

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

508

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

52,628

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

70,500

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Within Motors and Drives, 2 Variable Frequency Drive and Motor projects have lifespans of 16-20 years

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

8,300

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

14,909

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Within Motors and Drives, one belt replacement project has a lifespan of 3-5 years

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,435

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

243,595

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

593,508

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Within process optimization, 3 projects related to chiller systems have lifespans of at least 11-15 years

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5,004

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

571,997

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

513,026

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Within process optimization, 8 projects relating to Furnace, Melter, and Ovens efficiency have lifespans of at least 6-10 years

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

107

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

22,423

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

72,754

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Within process optimization, three monitoring projects have lifespans of at least 11-15 years

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,326

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

100,000

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

400,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Within process optimization, separate from the other categories listed, there is one additional optimization project related to an asphalt oxidization equipment upgrade, with a lifespan of 20+ years.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,984

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

170,205

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

224,997

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Two Process Heat and heat recovery projects focused on improving the energy efficiency of process heat systems in plants in China and Italy.

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

173

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

40,129

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

71,020

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Two projects in 2020 focused on improving the HVAC systems efficiency in Canada and Italy.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Owens Corning has an Environmental Management System (EMS) that is required at all facilities. The system includes 17 different modules which are separately tracked for implementation status. Our EMS is based on ISO guidelines and is internally self-audited, as well as through our divisional/corporate EHS audit team. In 2020, our EMS for approximately 36% of our locations was certified to ISO 14001, which accounts for 50% of our employees. Additionally, approximately 47% of our locations were certified to the ISO 9001 standard for a QMS (Quality Management System) in 2020, and 23% of our sites were certified to OHSAS 18001/ISO 45001.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Owens Corning has a dedicated energy budget within each business unit that is managed by the corresponding Energy Efficiency Program Managers. The energy portfolios are created through submission of a capital request form that evaluates ROI, location, impact of CO2, MWh reductions, timing of implementation, rebate opportunities, risk, as well

	<p>as the ability to propagate initiatives across other Owens Corning plants.</p>
<p>Employee engagement</p>	<p>All Owens Corning plants have designated Plant Energy Leaders (PEL's). Although this is not their full-time responsibility, they do spend a portion of their time engaging the plant in energy efficiency projects/activities, identifying energy savings opportunities, developing/scoping projects, as well as implementing the projects. Each business unit holds monthly or bi-monthly energy calls to report YTD and annual energy intensity performance against goals, and provides a platform to not only share status of energy projects, but also share best practices, and discuss new, innovative technologies. Owens Corning has forward reaching Sustainability Goals that includes reductions in energy intensity and GHG, which in turn become the goals for each plant as well. To ensure accountability and encourage further progress, we recognize plant energy teams with company-wide performance awards and include sustainability goals in management's incentive compensation. Additionally, Owens Corning partners with over 200 like-minded organizations in the U.S. Department of Energy's Better Plants Program. Our energy leaders utilize the Better Plants program for tools, training, and technical assistance.</p>
<p>Internal price on carbon</p>	<p>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 these theoretical or potential added costs provides insight as we plan scenarios and make business decisions. This is beneficial as regions that do not currently have prices or trading schemes put prices on carbon. We bracket this analysis, with \$10/metric ton on the low end and a high of \$100/metric ton.</p>
<p>Internal incentives/recognition programs</p>	<p>Owens Corning has annual Global sustainability awards that are available to all employees. Our awards include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Leadership – This award is for an individual who showed environmental leadership through the lens of ideation, action, evaluation, and connection. Nominees were passionate about the environment, working beyond their expected responsibilities. They may have raised environmental awareness or actively participated in community environmental programs. In addition, they may have mentored other sites, colleagues, customers, or vendors in

	<p>environmental leadership. These nominees led and inspired others to continuously improve OC's environmental performance.</p> <p>2. Environmental Impact Improvement - This award is for an individual, team, or site that has implemented environmental processes or technology and reduced footprint or compliance risk. Nominees completed a project or established a practice that addressed a specific environmental problem in a new or innovative way. Improvements were sustainable and supported company and business strategic goals.</p> <p>Finally, the Composites business has 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 5) Implementing electrical reliability actions, 6) Waste reduction improvement Year-over-Year. <p>Engagement in the Energy Program includes scoring for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>Partnering with governments on technology development</p>	<p>Owens Corning continues to advocate for energy and building codes to include embodied carbon as a factor and metric when evaluating the various compliance options. In California, we have advocated that the analytics that impact which measures deliver the most energy savings, with a focus on peak load reduction, must begin to include a carbon and embodied carbon component. The CA Energy Commission (CEC) will include a carbon metric for their 2022 energy code, but this will focus on electric vs gas as fuel sources. It remains to be seen if the next code cycle will include the embodied carbon and impact on climate of various energy efficiency measures. In this</p>

	<p>equation, we expect fiberglass and mineral wool insulation to fare better than appliances, HVAC equipment or other measures.</p> <p>Owens Corning completed modeling and forecasting to lay out the problem for the CEC with respect to the problem caused by allowing solar/PV into the energy code as a trade-off against envelope insulation and air sealing which deliver life-of-building energy savings and carbon reduction 24/7 – even when the power is off. We have built a coalition of NGOs and Trade Associations (including the NRDC and the Home Builders Association) to push through a stop-gap fix until the new 2019 energy code can be developed and put in place. The result was that the CEC created a separate category in the 2019 energy code for solar and battery storage, and no longer permitted solar to be used as a trade-off for building envelope insulation.</p>
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C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

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.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Insulation reduces energy and emissions. Cool Roof Collection™ shingles meet prescriptive Cool Roof requirements in CA, and some are Energy Star rated.

Composites in scope reduce emissions through lightweighting and enable renewable energy capacity.

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

62

Comment

Of the 62%, 15% is from residential fiberglass and XPS insulation manufactured in 2020 in North America. This has been estimated to be 8,667,820 metric tons CO₂e/ year, or 520,069,214 metric tons CO₂e over 60 years (this figure also disclosed on page 139 of the 2020 Sustainability Report). The remaining % total revenues is from mineral wool, commercial and industrial insulation, and from insulation outside North America. An additional amount comes from the sale of energy star rated roofing shingles as well several products from our Composites business. Each of the products in this group is discussed in the section “Energy-Saving Products” on pages 122-123 of our 2020 Sustainability Report. (<https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2021/2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf>)

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

In 2017, Owens Corning launched the first insulation products to be certified as made with 100% wind-powered electricity and reduced embodied carbon. The SCS certification and these new certified products were made possible by the power purchase agreements Owens Corning signed in 2015, which enabled new wind capacity in Texas and Oklahoma. Both wind farms came online in late 2016 and have the potential to generate 1.1 million megawatt hours of electricity per year. Today, a growing number of Owens Corning products are made with 100% wind-powered electricity and are part of a reduced embodied-carbon portfolio. These products were certified in accordance with SCS Global Services’ certification protocol. We currently have thirteen insulation products that have received third-party wind electricity certification:

- Duration®, Oakridge®, and Supreme® 3-Tab shingles from our facility in California
- EcoTouch® insulation.
- Pink® Fiberglas™ insulation.
- Thermafiber® insulation.
- Thermafiber® formaldehyde-free insulation
- Unbonded loosefill insulation.
- QuietR® duct board insulation.
- EcoTouch® insulation for flexible duct media.
- EcoTouch® insulation for metal buildings.
- QuietR® spiral duct liner.
- FOAMULAR® NGX™ XPS insulation

These certified products, which make up 25% 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.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

SCS Global Services certification

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

25

Comment

More discussion of these products and our sustainable product portfolio can be found on page 110 of our 2020 Sustainability Report. (<https://www.owenscorning.com/en-us/corporate/sustainability/docs/2021/2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf>)

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2010

Base year end

December 31, 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3,502,317

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2010

Base year end

December 31, 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,641,442

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2010

Base year end

December 31, 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,641,442

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2,465,499

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,768,166

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,909,347

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,800,503

Start date

January 1, 2017

End date

December 31, 2017

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

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 2020.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

1,304,693

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

872,168

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

1,437,669

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

917,179

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

1,529,889

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

967,623

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

1,483,334

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,112,746

Start date

January 1, 2017

End date

December 31, 2017

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

1,823,130

Emissions calculation methodology

The climate change category of Purchased Goods & Services (PG&S) is interpreted as the cradle-to-supplier-gate GWP impact of the representative raw material inputs used to manufacture Owens Corning products. The data used to model these impacts are from Owens Corning's manufacturer-specific product LCA studies that have been conducted. The scopes of the product LCAs are either cradle-to-grave or cradle-to-gate; however, since the objective of this calculation only focuses on the activities upstream of manufacturing, discernment between whether a given LCA is cradle-to-gate or cradle-to-grave is not necessary. In each of these studies, GWP impact factors are developed using the impact assessment results for the upstream life-cycle stages that represent the input raw materials. The GWP impact data from the LCA studies are combined and multiplied by the total production volume for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 2020 of the appropriate product manufactured by each of Owens Corning's three major businesses (ISB, CSB and R&A). These respectively refer to the insulation, composites and roofing and asphalt business segments.

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

100

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

106,623

Emissions calculation methodology

Determination of Scope 3 emissions associated with capital goods was performed using an EIO-LCA based method and was calculated using the EIO-LCA on-line tool developed by Carnegie Mellon University. Primary data was collected internally on total spend for capital expenditure for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 2020. This was in the form of multiple SAP datasets since Owens Corning's facilities use different versions of SAP. Each spend SAP dataset contains enumerated assets, which have been categorized into one of five asset classes: Miscellaneous Construction (MC); Machinery and Equipment (MAE); Office Equipment (OE); Land (L); and Transportation Equipment (TE). This categorization was followed by identification of the NAICS industry sector associated with each asset category. The acquisition value total for each category was used as the indicator of economic activity. For each of the five categories and for each of the three SAP datasets, the sum of the asset acquisition value was taken. Each of the six summed values was then multiplied by the GWP per dollar of economic activity associated with the category's respective sector.

The eio-lca online tool measures economic activity in 2002 USD. As a result,

acquisition values in USD 2019 were multiplied by a CPI deflator index of 0.71 to convert from USD 2019 to USD 2002, and acquisition values in USD 2020 were multiplied by a CPI deflator index of 0.70 to convert from USD 2020 to USD 2002. Index values were determined using the CPI deflator calculator found at (<http://stats.areppim.com/index.html>). These values were the input values for economic activity.

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

100

Please explain

Links to the indicated items in the methodology section:

1. <http://www.eiolca.net/>
- 1a. <http://www.eiolca.net/cgi-bin/dft/use.pl>
2. <https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>
3. <http://stats.areppim.com/index.html>

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

369,114

Emissions calculation methodology

The calculation for Scope 3 GHG emissions for Fuel- & Energy- Related Activities (F&ERA) has been carried out by calculating impacts from both upstream and downstream activities associated with electricity generation; these are termed "Scope 3u" and "Scope 3d T&D," respectively. "Scope 3u" accounts for upstream activities, which are cradle-to-generation in scope; these include the activities from fuel resource extraction and transportation up to, but not including, the point of power generation. "Scope 3d T&D" accounts for downstream activities, which are generation-to-consumption in scope; these include the activities of transmission and distribution, which are downstream of electricity generation. For U.S. facilities, data for these T&D line losses were calculated using U.S. EPA's eGRID. For non-U.S. facilities, T&D factors were calculated using IEA datasets. A method of differences approach was used to calculate the CO₂e emissions from the upstream activities. First, the cradle-to-transmission impacts were calculated using LCIA factors from the geographic-specific (for U.S. facilities, NERC region-specific) "electricity, high voltage, production mix" activity datasets obtained from the "ecoinvent v3.6 cutoff cumulated LCIA matrices." Second, in order to isolate the emissions for just the upstream activities, generation-only emission rates were subtracted from the respective ecoinvent LCIA factor determined in the first step. For U.S. facilities, data for generation-only emission rates was obtained from eGRID2018, and for international facilities, data and line loss factors were obtained from the IEA. For downstream activities, the emissions calculated were those

associated with T&D line losses. For US facilities, line loss factors were calculated using eGRID2018. For certain facilities, emission factors developed for the 2016 reporting year were used to account for variances in the level of regional data aggregation between the ecoinvent v3.6 and IEA datasets. This method was applied to facilities located in Canada, China and India. For these countries, ecoinvent 3.6 only contained factors for subnational regions whereas the IEA dataset only contained country specific factors. Prior year factors were also used for facilities located in Belgium. For these countries, use of the 2020 datasets led to negative "Scope 3u" factors.

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

100

Please explain

Links to the indicated items in the methodology section:

1. Treyer K., Bauer C., electricity, high voltage, production mix, Allocation, cut-off by classification, ecoinvent database version 3.6
2. EPA (2020) eGRID, eGRID NERC region annual CO2 equivalent total output emission rate, year 2018 data. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.
3. CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (2019 ed.), IEA, Paris.
4. Treyer K., Bauer C., electricity, high voltage, production mix, Allocation, cut-off by classification, ecoinvent database version 3.2
5. EPA (2017) eGRID, eGRID NERC region annual CO2 equivalent total output emission rate, year 2014 data. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.
6. CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (2012 Edition), IEA, Paris.
7. IEA Statistics © OECD/IEA 2014

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

168,143

Emissions calculation methodology

Primary data was collected internally from Owens Corning logistic analysts for the total spend for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 2020 associated with the inbound transportation of all purchased materials. Spend data was categorized by the mode of transportation (i.e., truck, water, and passenger ground), and the total spend for each of the three transportation mode categories was calculated. After determining the NAICS sector, which is representative of the transportation mode, the GWP intensity per unit of economic activity was determined using eiolca.net.

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

100

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Our waste streams, which are primarily forms of glass, are inert and have negligible emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

3,370

Emissions calculation methodology

Rental car mileage and commercial air travel miles and emissions were received from our travel vendor. For employee vehicle reimbursement related to business mileage, Owens Corning used an extract of miles from our travel system and determined emissions based on a standard emission rate provided by the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Emissions from a Typical Passenger Vehicle guide.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, business travel was dramatically curtailed through most of 2020. Our ability to pivot to remote work was facilitated by our ongoing efforts. In the years leading up to 2020, we adopted remote desktop sharing and increased our video conferencing capacities. Reductions here had an impact on our Scope 3 emissions, and the extent to which they will remain a factor in 2021 remains to be seen.

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

100

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

23,635

Emissions calculation methodology

Owens Corning uses a simplified version of the Scope 3 GHG Protocol's average-data method to calculate employee commuting emissions. We use the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Emissions from a Typical Passenger Vehicle to determine an estimate of 404 grams of CO₂ per mile. Starting with Worldmapper Commuting Time By Country data, we multiply those times by the number of Owens Corning employees by country to estimate our employees' average roundtrip commuting distance in miles, assuming an average speed of 30 mph. Each country's roundtrip commuting distance is multiplied by the OECD average number of days worked per year for that country and Owens Corning's annual employee count.

In 2020, due to Covid-19, we adjusted the total headcount used for the purposes of calculating commuting emissions downward for those locations that had less employees coming to the office: Owens Corning's World Headquarters average employees on site in 2020 was only 35% of the previous year's occupancy, while our Granville S&T center averaged only 44% prior year's occupancy. In France at the Chambéry S&T site, we averaged only 57% of prior year's occupancy. The corresponding headcount for the United States and France in the calculation was reduced by these amounts. Per our HR department, headcount was consistent through the year at our plants, so we did not adjust downward the impacts for commuting for other locations. Using this methodology, Owens Corning's estimated 2020 employee commuting GHG emissions is 23,634.73 MT CO₂.

Because this calculation is an estimate at a high-level, Owens Corning assumes that these calculated emissions for employee commuting are overstated, especially since we assume that all employees are in a single car commuting daily. This does not take into account public transportation, carpooling, business travel days that would be accounted for separately, or other methods of commuting.

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

100

Please explain

Links to the indicated items in the methodology section:

1. <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100U8YT.pdf>
2. <http://www.worldmapper.org/display.php?selected=141>
3. <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=ANHRS>

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

349,951

Emissions calculation methodology

Primary data was collected internally from Owens Corning logistic analysts for the total spend for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 2020 associated with the outbound distribution and transportation for finished goods. Transportation spend data was allocated entirely to truck transportation as the mode of distribution for a more conservative approximation. Total transportation spend was used as the indicator of economic activity and used as the input in the EIO-LCA on-line tool.

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

100

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

396,960

Emissions calculation methodology

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 followed by developing a process scaling-factor based on the total economic flow of the NAICS sector for glass fiber manufacturing (i.e., 327212: "Other pressed and blown glass and glassware manufacturing") within the sector for GFRP manufacturing. The total economic activity generated when the Net Sales of Composites for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 2020, in USD 2002, was used as the indicator of final demand economic activity within the 327212 industry sector was determined from the eiolca.net tool.

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

100

Please explain

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

None of our products have end-use energy consumption. The impact from the use of sold products is avoided emissions. We estimate that our insulation produced in North America in 2020 reduced GHG emissions for homeowners by approximately 8.7 million metric tons a year and 520 million metric tons over a 60-year building life.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

196,019

Emissions calculation methodology

Scope 3 emissions associated with the End-of-Life of fiberglass insulation and XPS insulation products manufactured during the twelve-month period ending September 30, 2020 were calculated. End-of-Life emission factors were determined from cradle-to-grave EPDs, and the LCAs upon which they are based, on Owens Corning® fiberglass insulation and XPS insulation. The 3rd party verified LCAs were internally conducted for these products in 2012 and 2013, respectively, and were updated in 2017 and 2018. These factors (i.e., from the updated LCAs) were used in conjunction with production volumes for these two insulation materials to determine the scope 3 emissions when the production volume quantities are disposed as waste-to-landfill. Scope 3 End-of-Life emissions were determined for Owens Corning insulation manufacturing operations, specifically fiberglass and XPS insulation.

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

100

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Owens Corning does not have any downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Owens Corning does not have any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.000473092

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

3,337,667

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

7,055,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

8.4

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

In 2020 Owens Corning reported \$7.1B in revenues while decreasing year-over-year Scope 1 & 2 emissions, leading to a lower carbon-revenue intensity observed for 2020 than 2019. In 2020, we implemented 31 projects, generating energy savings of over 43,000 MWh and reducing nearly 15,000 MT of greenhouse gas emissions per year. Additionally, through our power purchase agreements (PPA), Owens Corning retired 1,023,632 renewable energy credits (RECs) for a total of 437,325 metric tons of avoided CO2e in 2020. Additionally, in 2020 we sourced 278,400 MWh of electricity through guarantees of origin for renewable electricity across 10 of our European sites, which translated to 61,487 metric tons of avoided CO2e.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	1,447,514	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	1,323	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	1,611	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	786,070	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify HCFC	228,937	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify HFO	45	Other, please specify Proprietary hydrofluoroolefin (HFO) blend from chemical supplier

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Belgium	18,909
Brazil	24,078
Canada	169,361
Chile	21
China	300,540
Czechia	6,619
Finland	20,508
France	65,274
India	44,324
Italy	47,271
Lithuania	54,917
Mexico	129,584
Netherlands	14,096
Poland	66,775
Russian Federation	74,225
Republic of Korea	38,466
Spain	123
Sweden	80,669
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,541
United States of America	1,307,199

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO ₂ e)
Corporate	8,099
Composite Solutions Business	571,835
Foam	1,017,911
Insulation Systems Business	689,683
Roofing	177,971

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Belgium	15,123.58	0	75,215.4	75,215.4
Brazil	6,133.91	6,133.91	61,475.81	0
Canada	24,828.15	3,930.21	188,278.6	0
Chile	41.43	41.43	103.18	0
China	98,539.73	98,539.73	160,571.1	0
Czechia	15,855.2	0	32,006.13	32,006.13
Finland	6,477.11	45.12	54,871.29	54,672
France	7,662.73	3,588.25	139,095.9	56,015
India	122,124.5	122,124.5	162,503.8	0
Italy	20,009.43	30,273.12	64,979.12	0
Lithuania	1,507.12	7,699.07	21,876.71	0
Mexico	73,633.16	73,633.16	161,396.1	0
Netherlands	6,890.32	0	16,496.2	16,496.2
Poland	108,794.7	124,258.5	155,805.3	0

Russian Federation	26,738.86	26,738.86	78,155.7	0
Singapore	744.68	801.58	1,913.99	0
Republic of Korea	48,232.74	48,232.74	90,202.76	0
Spain	306.94	405.46	1,183.16	0
Sweden	889.36	300.27	45,320.77	43,995
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,378.26	2,088.25	6,009.35	0
United States of America	718,781.4	323,333.9	1,613,307	1,040,551

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Composite Solutions Business	512,275	502,430
Roofing	120,798	119,039
Corporate	45,804	37,308
Foam	19,325	8,775
Insulation Systems Business	606,492	204,616

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	256.22	Decreased	0.01	In 2020, we added an additional guarantee of origin for our Zele plant in Belgium that impacted GHG emissions by (256 MT). Dividing the decrease between 2019 and 2020 (256 MT CO2e) over the 2019 Scope 1 and Scope 2 combined total of 3,685,345 gives a decrease of 0.01% in MT CO2e. $(256 / 3,685,345) * 100 = 0.01\%$ decrease.
Other emissions reduction activities	90,312.19	Decreased	2.45	Owens Corning had many emission reduction activities during 2020 that had an impact of (90,312 MT). These included 31 energy reduction projects resulting in improved energy efficiency at plants and an impact of (14,961 MT). Owens Corning also changed our Foam blowing agent blend at several plants, impacting our GHG emissions by (58,856 MT). Finally, we had a European plant convert from a coke to an electric line where as a result 2020 saw an emissions impact of (16,495 MT) compared to 2019. Dividing the decrease between 2019 and 2020 (90,312 MT CO2e) over the 2019 Scope 1 and Scope 2 combined total of 3,685,345 gives a decrease of 2.45% in MT CO2e. $(90,312 / 3,685,345) * 100 = 2.45\%$ decrease
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	257,109.59	Decreased	6.98	Our total GHG decrease from 2019 due to a change in output is 257,110 MT CO2e. Dividing the decrease between 2019 and 2020 (257,110 MT CO2e) over the 2019 Scope 1 and Scope 2 combined total of 3,685,345 gives a decrease of 6.98% in MT CO2e.

				(257,110 / 3,685,345) * 100 = 6.98% decrease
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	6,419,626	6,419,626
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		1,602,711	1,512,997	3,115,708
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	13,935	13,935
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	1,125	1,125
Total energy consumption		1,602,711	7,947,683	9,550,394

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No

Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No
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C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5,534,539.43

Emission factor

53.115

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Liquid

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

40,413.34

Emission factor

63.113

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Jet Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10,414.61

Emission factor

72.811

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

The Climate Registry: 2020 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Transport

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14,534.94

Emission factor

74.203

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

57,973.52

Emission factor

61.953

Unit

kg CO₂e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

33,199.22

Emission factor

52.588

Unit

kg CO₂e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

The Climate Registry: 2020 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Transport

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Petrol

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,306.94

Emission factor

70.463

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Kerosene

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

79.13

Emission factor

75.443

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Oil Number 2

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3,266.63

Emission factor

74.203

Unit

kg CO₂e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

US EPA MRR: Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Coke

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

723,898.68

Emission factor

94.632

Unit

kg CO₂e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

The Climate Registry: 2020 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Industrial

Comment

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1,023,632

Comment

Owens Corning has PPAs for 250 megawatts of renewable electricity - 125 megawatts of wind energy in Texas, and another 125 megawatts in Oklahoma. Through our power purchase agreements (PPA), Owens Corning retired 1,023,632 RECs for a total of 437,325 CO₂e in 2020.

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1,747

Comment

In Toledo, Ohio, U.S., our 2.4-megawatt solar array provided approximately 21% of the power for our world headquarters in 2020. In addition, the project is a highly visible commitment to renewable energy.

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

3,587

Comment

In 2013 Owens Corning announced the developed of 2.7-megawatt solar generation project that would supply renewable electricity to the Delmar, New York, site. For 2020, this installation provided approximately 9% of the electricity required by the site.

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Belgium

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

11,024

Comment

Our Tessenderlo, Belgium, location sourced 14% of its electricity from wind turbines onsite and offsite.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Netherlands

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

16,496

Comment

Our Apeldoorn site in the Netherlands has a contract with a supplier for wind energy supported by EACs.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Czechia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

32,006

Comment

Our Klasterec site in the Czech Republic has a contract with a supplier for hydropower supported by EACs.

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

13

Comment

Our Kearny, New Jersey, U.S., roofing plant sourced around 0.17% of their required electricity from roof solar panels. This low value for 2020 is due to the installation being down nearly all year for a roof project.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Belgium

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

62,826

Comment

Our Tessenderlo site in Belgium has a contract with a supplier for hydropower supported by EAC's.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

France

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

56,015

Comment

Owens Corning's L'Ardoise, France, facility has 100 percent of its electric power supplied by hydro-electric power. It should be noted that the emission factor for this source is functionally zero but not exactly zero: the emissions factor is 0.000159 metric tons CO₂e per MWh.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Nuclear

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

11,572

Comment

Owens Corning's Gastonia, North Carolina facility has 100 percent of its electric power supplied by nuclear power.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Belgium

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1,365

Comment

Our Zele site Belgium had it's 2020 electricity voluntarily supplied with renewables from the utility.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Sweden

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

43,995

Comment

Our Paroc locations in Sweden: Hallekis, Hassleholm, and Skovde, have 100 percent of their electric power supplied by hydro-electric power.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Finland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

54,672

Comment

Our Paroc locations in Finland: Parainen, and Parainen S&T, have 100 percent of their electric power supplied by hydro-electric power.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, pages 340-342

Scope

... this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level.

Standards

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, pages 340-342

Scope

... this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level.

Standards

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, pages 340-342

Scope

... this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level.

Standards

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

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Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, pages 340-342

Scope

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Standards

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, pages 340-342

Scope

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Standards

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

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Independent Assurance Statement, pages 340-342

Scope

... this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level.

Standards

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

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Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

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Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

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Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

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Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

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Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

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Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Capital goods

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Capital goods

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Processing of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Processing of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342

Scope

...this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning's sites and activities under their operational control globally... Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 and 12... have all been assured to a high level. All other data within the Report... shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.

Standards (see p. 340)

- AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020)
- ISO 14064-3:2006

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain

<p>C4. Targets and performance</p>	<p>Progress against emissions reduction target</p>	<p>AA1000AS, ISO 14064-3, GRI, WRI GHG Protocol (Revised Edition)</p>	<p>Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342</p> <p>Scope</p> <p>The scope of Owens Corning’s 2020 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 level. Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 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 2020 and 2030 goals shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.</p> <p>Standards</p> <p>SCS performed the assurance of the Owens Corning’s 2020 Sustainability Report against the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020). In addition, SCS evaluated the Report’s adherence to Global Reporting Initiative’s (GRI) Standards. Specific performance data were assessed utilizing internationally recognized standards which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions.
<p>C4. Targets and performance</p>	<p>Financial or other base year data points used to set</p>	<p>AA1000AS, ISO 14064-3, GRI, WRI GHG</p>	<p>Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342</p> <p>Scope</p>

	a science-based target	Protocol (Revised Edition)	<p>The scope of Owens Corning’s 2020 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 level. Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 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 2020 and 2030 goals shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.</p> <p>Standards SCS performed the assurance of the Owens Corning’s 2020 Sustainability Report against the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020). In addition, SCS evaluated the Report’s adherence to Global Reporting Initiative’s (GRI) Standards. Specific performance data were assessed utilizing internationally recognized standards which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions.
C5. Emissions performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	AA1000AS, ISO 14064-3, GRI, WRI GHG Protocol (Revised Edition)	<p>Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342</p> <p>Scope The scope of Owens Corning’s 2020 Sustainability Report and this assurance</p>

			<p>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 level. Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 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 2020 and 2030 goals shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.</p> <p>Standards SCS performed the assurance of the Owens Corning’s 2020 Sustainability Report against the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020). In addition, SCS evaluated the Report’s adherence to Global Reporting Initiative’s (GRI) Standards. Specific performance data were assessed utilizing internationally recognized standards which include, but are not limited to the following: - 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 - ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions.</p>
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	AA1000AS, ISO 14064-3, GRI, WRI GHG	Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342 Scope The scope of Owens Corning’s 2020

		Protocol (Revised Edition)	<p>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 level. Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 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 2020 and 2030 goals shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.</p> <p>Standards SCS performed the assurance of the Owens Corning's 2020 Sustainability Report against the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020). In addition, SCS evaluated the Report's adherence to Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Standards. Specific performance data were assessed utilizing internationally recognized standards which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions.
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in	AA1000AS, ISO 14064-3, GRI, WRI GHG	Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342 Scope

	emissions (Scope 3)	Protocol (Revised Edition)	<p>The scope of Owens Corning’s 2020 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 level. Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 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 2020 and 2030 goals shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.</p> <p>Standards SCS performed the assurance of the Owens Corning’s 2020 Sustainability Report against the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020). In addition, SCS evaluated the Report’s adherence to Global Reporting Initiative’s (GRI) Standards. Specific performance data were assessed utilizing internationally recognized standards which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions.
C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	AA1000AS, ISO 14064-3, GRI, WRI GHG Protocol (Revised Edition)	<p>Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342 Scope The scope of Owens Corning’s 2020 Sustainability Report and this assurance</p>

			<p>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 level. Energy use, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission categories 1, 3, 6, 7 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 2020 and 2030 goals shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.</p> <p>Standards</p> <p>SCS performed the assurance of the Owens Corning’s 2020 Sustainability Report against the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020). In addition, SCS evaluated the Report’s adherence to Global Reporting Initiative’s (GRI) Standards. Specific performance data were assessed utilizing internationally recognized standards which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	AA1000AS, ISO 14064-3, GRI, WRI GHG Protocol (Revised Edition)	<p>Independent Assurance Statement, p. 340-342</p> <p>Scope</p> <p>The scope of Owens Corning’s 2020 Sustainability Report and this assurance engagement includes all of Owens Corning’s sites and activities under their operational</p>

			<p>control globally. 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, 6, 7 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 2020 and 2030 goals shall be considered assured to at least a moderate level for 2020.</p> <p>Standards SCS performed the assurance of the Owens Corning's 2020 Sustainability Report against the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS, 2020). In addition, SCS evaluated the Report's adherence to Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Standards. Specific performance data were assessed utilizing internationally recognized standards which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - ISO 14064-3:2006 Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions.
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C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

- Alberta Carbon Competitive Incentive Regulation (CCIR) – ETS
- California CaT - ETS
- Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS
- EU ETS
- Korea ETS
- Québec CaT - ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Alberta Carbon Competitive Incentive Regulation (CCIR) – ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.5

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

Allowances allocated

15,552

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

12,782

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

These emissions are under the Alberta Technology Innovation and Emission Reduction Regulation (TIER Regulations), which replaced the Alberta CCIR on January 1st, 2020. More information is found here: <https://www.alberta.ca/technology-innovation-and-emissions-reduction-regulation.aspx>

California CaT

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.5

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

Allowances allocated

11,455

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

11,455

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

The allowances and emissions are not yet third-party verified, due to timing of the system. However, we do not anticipate any allowances needing to be purchased as historically we have had significantly less emissions than are allocated under the system.

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

Allowances allocated

20,084

Allowances purchased

5,029

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

25,114

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

16.2

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

Allowances allocated

295,622

Allowances purchased

10,085

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

400,312

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Korea ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

3.2

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

Allowances allocated

86,954

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

79,136

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Québec CaT

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

5.9

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

Allowances allocated

147,113

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

147,113

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

The allowances have not been allocated (this 147,113 is an estimate based on our emissions), due to timing of the Quebec CaT system. However, we do not anticipate the need to purchase any allowances for this year.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Owens Corning implemented a global strategy to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas across our operations. As a company, 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 Greenhouse Gas 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.

Carbon Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS) are tools that we can use to ensure that we reduce our GHG emissions and reduce our costs related to the trading scheme. While Owens Corning always strives to go beyond compliance, many of Owens Corning's products are made from heavy manufacturing processes that generate carbon emissions. Owens Corning has a long-term strategy to manage its greenhouse gas emissions focused on compliance with regulations and then driving cost reductions while taking advantage of market opportunities in areas where trading schemes are in existence. Our strategy for complying with the systems in which we participate includes tracking emissions and reducing emissions.

To calculate emissions and allowances, we use a software application from Schneider Electric, EcoStruxure™ 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 their 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 global warming potential. In 2020, we implemented 31 projects, generating energy savings of over 43,000 MWh and reducing nearly 15,000 MT of GHG emissions per year. Generally, we invest in energy/GHG reduction projects costing ~\$3.5MM/year, although Covid-19 led to slightly less projects being completed in 2020.

In 2020: we invested \$354k in lighting, \$234k in compressed air, \$157k in motors and drives, \$1.6MM in process optimizations, and \$71k in waste heat recovery, for a total of \$2.64MM invested in efficiency and GHG reduction projects across the company.

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 2020, approximately 51% 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 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, we forecast that our carryover allowances will be reduced after 2021, requiring us to purchase allowances.

One specific example of applying this strategy to proactively reduce emissions in regulated regions can be seen in the electrification of a furnace in Trzemeszno, Poland. Paroc finished construction of a new energy-efficient line in Trzemeszno, Poland, in 2019 and the upgrade of the production technology supports our growth strategy for Central and Western Europe and further expands our current operational capabilities. We expect to reduce our CO2 emission by 75-80% with this line compared to a traditional coke-fired furnace line. Moreover, the new line's Electric Arc Furnace (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 in Europe and the second on the Owens Corning site in Poland.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Energy efficiency: households

Project identification

In 2020, Owens Corning purchased voluntary offsets in support of our first carbon-neutral product offering, Paroc® Natura insulation. The Paroc® Natura line of stone wool insulation uses low-carbon melting technology, green electricity, recycled waste materials, and new technologies to reduce the amount of virgin raw material used and offer a product with very low CO₂ emissions. The remaining emissions are compensated by reducing CO₂ emissions through the purchase of offsets in a Verified Emissions Reduction Scheme. The new product line, which is certified as carbon-neutral by a third-party, offers fire-safe, moisture-proof, durable insulation for the building industry, became available in Finland, Norway, and Sweden at the beginning of 2021.

The purchased credits were verified through the Gold Standard. The projects which these credits originate from were 2,400 mt CO₂e related to the Gyapa Cookstoves project in Ghana, which replaces open flame cooking with efficient insulated cookstoves that save energy and improve indoor air quality (more context: <https://www.goldstandard.org/projects/gyapa-cookstoves-project>) and 5,600 mt CO₂e related to The Delhi Metro project, related to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in selected stations of the Delhi Metro in India and promoting less GHG intensive transportation models for the region (more context: https://impact.sustain-cert.com/public_projects/161). These two projects combine for a total of 8,000 credits purchased.

Owens Corning has made these initial purchases of carbon credits based on forecasted needs for offsetting emissions relating to Paroc® Natura insulation. As such, these credits have not yet been cancelled: at the end of the year, the amount of credits needed will be reconciled with the credits purchased, at which point the credits will be cancelled / retired.

More information on Paroc® Natura and the Gold Standard projects supporting these credits can be found on the product page on the Paroc website (https://www.paroc.com/campaigns/paroc-natura?utm_source=twitter&utm_medium=post&utm_campaign=BI-NATURA-INT&utm_content=campaign-page) Additionally, the certificate for the carbon neutrality of Paroc® Natura insulation can also be directly downloaded via the link: (<https://www.paroc.com/-/media/files/certificates/int-carbon-neutral-validation-en.ashx>).

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2,400

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e): Risk adjusted volume

2,400

Credits cancelled

No

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Transport

Project identification

In 2020, Owens Corning purchased voluntary offsets in support of our first carbon-neutral product offering, Paroc® Natura insulation. The Paroc® Natura line of stone wool insulation uses low-carbon melting technology, green electricity, recycled waste materials, and new technologies to reduce the amount of virgin raw material used and offer a product with very low CO2 emissions. The remaining emissions are compensated by reducing CO2 emissions through the purchase of offsets in a Verified Emissions Reduction Scheme. The new product line, which is certified as carbon-neutral by a third-party, offers fire-safe, moisture-proof, durable insulation for the building industry, became available in Finland, Norway, and Sweden at the beginning of 2021.

The purchased credits were verified through the Gold Standard. The projects which these credits originate from were 2,400 mt CO2e related to the Gyapa Cookstoves project in Ghana, which replaces open flame cooking with efficient insulated cookstoves that save energy and improve indoor air quality (more context: <https://www.goldstandard.org/projects/gyapa-cookstoves-project>) and 5,600 mt CO2e related to The Delhi Metro project, related to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in selected stations of the Delhi Metro in India and promoting less GHG intensive transportation models for the region (more context: https://impact.sustain-cert.com/public_projects/161). These two projects combine for a total of 8,000 credits purchased.

Owens Corning has made these initial purchases of carbon credits based on forecasted needs for offsetting emissions relating to Paroc® Natura insulation. As such, these credits have not yet been cancelled: at the end of the year, the amount of credits needed will be reconciled with the credits purchased, at which point the credits will be cancelled / retired.

More information on Paroc® Natura and the Gold Standard projects supporting these credits can be found on the product page on the Paroc website (https://www.paroc.com/campaigns/paroc-natura?utm_source=twitter&utm_medium=post&utm_campaign=BI-NATURA-

INT&utm_content=campaign-page) Additionally, the certificate for the carbon neutrality of Paroc® Natura insulation can also be directly downloaded via the link: (<https://www.paroc.com/-/media/files/certificates/int-carbon-neutral-validation-en.ashx>).

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

5,600

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

5,600

Credits cancelled

No

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

- Navigate GHG regulations
- Stakeholder expectations
- Change internal behavior
- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Stress test investments
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Supplier engagement

GHG Scope

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

Application

Includes all 2020 Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Market-based) Emissions as well as 2020 Scope 3 Emissions for business travel only for a total of 3,341,037 MT CO2e.

Price of \$100 (internal analytics used from \$10/metric ton to a high of \$100/metric ton)

We consider Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, and have both internal and externally published reduction goals. The reduction goals we aligned on and committed to drive strategy and action, not an actual carbon charge such as an internal carbon tax. For use in internal decision making and risk analysis, we place an economic value on carbon emissions to help frame the challenges and opportunities in monetary, more broadly understood terms than simply tons of emissions. This includes considering the impact on our operations and our supply chain. Quantifying these added costs, in the event that a price is put on carbon in regions around the world where a current price or trading scheme is not in place, provides additional insight into our business.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

100

Variance of price(s) used

Price of \$100 (internal analytics used on the low end at \$10/metric ton and a high of \$100/metric ton)

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

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 these theoretical or potential added costs provides insight as we plan scenarios and make business decisions. This is beneficial as regions that do not currently have prices or trading schemes put prices on carbon. We bracket this analysis, with \$10/metric ton on the low end and a high of \$100/metric ton.

As an example, we have used the internal carbon price to estimate the theoretical or potential cost savings associated with our 2020 goal for GHG emissions, which would reduce our weighted-average intensity by 50%. The process includes:

- Estimate the difference in metric tons of CO₂ e from year-end 2019 and year-end 2020.
- Multiply that amount by \$100/metric tons.
- The result is the high-end estimate of cost savings of emissions reduction if a carbon tax were implemented.

By using the range of emissions reduction costs above (\$10 to \$100/metric ton), we can

evaluate more options as we formulate plans to reach our GHG reduction goals.

We have also been able to quantify our current total risk in the event of an efficient, economy-wide carbon tax, and we can see how dramatically we have reduced that risk since 2007, our peak GHG emissions year. This also allows us to value our future forecasted emissions reductions as we work toward our 2030 goals.

As another example of how we have used carbon pricing specific to our operations, we use bracketed shadow pricing to assess the reduction in potential carbon-price risk that has been realized attributable to our major wind deals: in 2015 we signed PPAs that enabled 250MW of new wind capacity in Oklahoma and Texas. Both wind farms came online in late 2016 and have the potential to generate 1.1 million MWh of electricity per year.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our annual two-day supplier engagement event connects suppliers with employees to share ideas and discuss how to work even more closely together to achieve our shared sustainability goals. Sustainability performance, including climate-related performance and initiatives, is a factor in determining the winners of 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.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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. One measure of success is the number of suppliers nominated for an Owens Corning Supplier of the Year Award with sustainability as an attribute of their performance, as well as the impact of their contribution to our improved sustainability performance. When our suppliers improve their own sustainability performance, they help us to achieve our Scope 3 Sustainability Goal, so this is a win/win situation for our value chain. Our Science-Based Scope 3 reduction target for 2030, a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions related to our purchased materials and services through collaboration with our suppliers to cut these emissions by 30%. In 2020, we measured a 12% reduction in our Scope 3 emissions compared to the base year of 2018, indicating that we are on track to meet our goal, and our method of engaging with our supply chain is helping us to realize changes needed to meet our 2030 Scope 3 reduction goal. We also measure success by a reduction in risk. One way to measure risk is if our suppliers have and/or report on environmental goals. We track this information through our annual supplier survey. Our goal is a year over year increase in the percentage of suppliers that have a sustainability related goals. Our 2020 survey found that 80% of suppliers have sustainability-related organizational goals and policies. This high percentage is another sign of successful supplier incentivization and engagement. As a result of this engagement we have established ongoing relationships with these suppliers around sustainability topics such as emissions and climate change.

Comment

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs

Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We believe all suppliers should have sustainability goals as part of their performance objectives, and measure progress against those goals. Supply chain transparency helps us evaluate impact, foresee risks, and identify opportunities to improve environmental, social, and economic performance. Where we find gaps, Owens Corning is committed to driving measurable improvements in supplier focus, prioritization, engagement, performance, and risk mitigation through world-class sourcing practices. All suppliers are covered by our Code of Conduct. In addition, all suppliers are evaluated by the same process, which includes climate change-related criteria. Our supplier code of conduct outlines the various expectations we have of our suppliers, including key principles we expect our suppliers to embrace, and acts prospectively as a reference for us in our sourcing selection processes. The supplier code of conduct states that suppliers are expected to:

- Provide adequate management systems for EHS and product stewardship programs;
- Provide products that are safe and environmentally sound during use and disposal;
- Have programs to reduce the environmental impact of their products, such as reduction of discharges into natural surroundings and other sources of pollution; and
- Establish goals and monitor the reduction of their environmental footprint.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Supply chain transparency helps us evaluate impact, foresee risks, and identify opportunities to improve environmental, social, and economic performance. Where we find gaps, Owens Corning is committed to driving measurable improvements in supplier focus, prioritization, engagement, performance, and risk mitigation through world-class sourcing practices. Owens Corning is committed to meeting our 2030 supply chain sustainability goal of 100% of suppliers meeting our Supplier Code of Conduct, which includes clear expectations for sustainability and environmental footprint progress by our suppliers. Owens Corning has sustainability risk indicators that coincide with aspects of our supplier code of conduct. Based on these indicators and performance indicators described in our segmentation process, we adopted a risk assessment framework that maps environmental, social, and governance risks for the segmented supplier base.

We conduct an annual supplier survey mapped to the ESG risk categories. This survey is kept open throughout the year to allow any new suppliers to contribute. Based on responses, we assess all participating suppliers holistically. The analytics drawn from our survey results help identify risks, best practices, and opportunities across our supply base. Furthermore, we train all Owens Corning commodity leaders globally to ensure a consistent process across the company. Our organization utilizes an industry standard format for corrective actions that includes a short-term action and containment plan, root cause analysis, identification and verification of long-term corrective actions,

implementation of long-term corrective action, and final verification and sign-off by stakeholders.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

35

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

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers 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. The Owens Corning Building Science Solution Center is a 24/7 portal connecting architects to emerging research, best practices, and thought leadership across a spectrum of building disciplines. In addition to delivering expertise related to sustainability, the Building Science Research Center offers practical insights into the diverse challenges architects experience and provides access to certification documentation to meet green building program requirements. The portal's resources include content drawing on more than 40 years of experience pioneering perimeter fire containment assemblies, as well as information designed to help architects predict moisture and thermal performance across a range of climates using WUFI® analysis. Building Science within the company is also promoted 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, including helping customers successfully use Owens Corning products to achieve green certifications such as LEED and GreenGuard.

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 Owens Corning products to a broader network. For example, if a major architecture firm is engaged and begins to specify using an Owens Corning insulation product as a result, that firm may share their approach with their satellite locations, magnifying the impact of the engagement.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The company's approach to engaging customers around Building Science includes lunch-and-learns, webinars, in-person seminars, workshops, and national and regional trade shows. 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. In 2020, a new weekly webinar format was also rolled out in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, which helped the team reach more architects in 2020 than in 2019. Metrics tracking customers' building science engagement include monitoring engagement numbers in people reached and events held. In 2020, the company held over 100 Building Science engagement events, and reached several thousand architects, engineers, and builders who currently use or could potentially use Owens Corning's insulation products.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

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. For example, in 2020 we continued to work with the Gary Sinise Foundation's RISE (Restoring Independence, Supporting Empowerment) program, which builds specially adapted 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. Our commitment to supporting safe, efficient housing for people in need makes R.I.S.E. a perfect fit for Owens Corning. Owens Corning also collaborates with World Vision, an organization serving children, families, and their communities, on projects in which our donated products make a difference to individuals whose homes need significant repairs. Through all our 2020 efforts, Owens Corning donated enough material to reroof 402 homes and insulate 76 homes.

Another example of climate-related value chain engagement can be seen in our work with Natural Resources Canada, or NRCan. With the upcoming the PanCanadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, net zero-ready performance will be mandated for all new building by 2030. To respond to this situation, we partner with NRCan on several demonstration projects to help the building construction industry move toward net zero-ready performance. This year, we began a two-year project with NRCan in Quebec to demonstrate and educate the

building construction industry on building affordable net zero-ready homes in a large-scale setting. We are also working with NRCan on the prefabricated exterior energy retrofit (PEER) group project, which develops insulation systems and technologies for deep energy retrofits to get existing buildings in Canada up to net zero-ready performance. As a result of these engagements, Owens Corning is able to help drive awareness of climate-friendly buildings and to realize the opportunities presented by the PanCanadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Funding research organizations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Energy efficiency	Support	Local and State Energy Codes, Gaining adoption of 2015 & 2018 IECC energy codes: Local engagement with State Energy and Building Professionals to either adopt or enforce energy codes; Engagement and training with local leaders, building codes officials, policy makers. Mostly at the State level.	Adopt the 2015 and/or 2018 International Energy Conservation Codes (IECC), Enforce the energy codes that have been adopted. Promote State public utility commissions to reward utilities for conducting code education and training, and provide voluntary incentives for builders to exceed the energy code.
Energy efficiency	Support	Grain Belt Express Clean Line: Owens Corning publicly supported a large-scale wind opportunity, Grain Belt Express Clean Line, brought by a transmission company to build a line to transmit 4,000 megawatts of low-cost wind energy from Kansas to Missouri and PJM.	Owens Corning encouraged the Missouri Public Service Commission to provide companies increased access to affordable, renewable energy by approving the Grain Belt Express Clean Line.
Energy efficiency	Support	Worked with small builders, lumberyards, local and State home builders association and	NY, PA, NC, VA Energy Code Updates – based on barriers to energy code compliance surfaced

		state code agencies to come up with alternative compliance paths for various residential energy codes.	by small home builders, we developed, promoted, and gained acceptance of alternative compliance paths that suited the builders desire for low-risk methods of construction. While relatively unsophisticated from an optimized energy efficiency and cost-effectiveness approach, these practices none the less removed barriers to builder acceptance of a new code. Where the prescriptive code requirement mandated the use of exterior insulated sheathing (which Owens Corning makes and promotes) on walls as the only option, we developed alternative paths allowing for the use of 2x6 walls with maximized cavity insulation, added attic insulation, and improved window requirements to make up for the removal of the exterior insulation board on the wall. This practice was in the builder's comfort zone and it did not weaken the energy code and provided the same level of efficiency for a home
Energy efficiency	Support	State Code Adoptions in FL, NY, PA, OH and CA . Worked through trade associations, NGOs, and directly to impact the energy codes being drafted in these states and other.	Engaged in these code update processes to promote improved energy codes and counter home-building industry efforts to weaken the codes
Energy efficiency	Support	State Housing Finance Agencies and Qualified Allocation Plans (QAPs) for Affordable Housing and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC): This sector is the most receptive to acceptance of above code requirements, green, and sustainability features. Working with the National Association of State Energy Officials, National	Various State regulatory and legislative vehicles are used to drive this depending on the opportunity. We routinely partner with local State-based affordable housing groups, environmental/climate groups, and green building advocates. The primary vehicle used in the States Affordable Housing QAP. Further we monitor federal activities impacting this

		<p>Council of State Legislators, lending institutions/banks in this space, developers, and various housing affordability organizations, we have influenced over 40 States to include Passive House as a “sweetener” or option for private developers bidding on these state and local government projects.</p> <p>Further, OC has pushed to add other attributes or measures to the sweetener list that developers can choose from. Where we can, we bake these into the mandatory, rather than voluntary ,options. These include products with environmental product declarations (EPDs), offset carbon resulting from manufacturing with certified renewable energy, Asthma and Allergy Friendly and other certifications and attributes. Owens Corning organized and facilitates an ad hoc group promoting Passive House in policy, regulation, codes, and voluntary programs.</p>	<p>space, but the real impacts remain in the States.</p>
<p>Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>The model energy codes and standards developed by the International Code Council (ICC) and ASHRAE are, by definition, minimum standards of care with respect to energy efficiency. When adopted and enforced, they are the least that you can do under the law for energy efficiency in homes and buildings. Many state and local governments are however looking to adopt energy codes</p>	<p>Voluntary Appendices: Recognizing the demand for stretch codes, the ICC & ASHRAE have begun to include in their codes voluntary appendices that include improvements to the baseline code minimums. This affords State and local governments a resource to use to establish their own stretch code should they want to exceed the minimums.</p> <p>Market Signalling: including a voluntary appendix in the model</p>

		<p>that exceed these minimums. In Vancouver, British Columbia, NY City, NY, MA and many cities and counties in CA and elsewhere, we are seeing clear momentum in the adoption of “Reach,” “Stretch,” and “Step” energy codes, exceeding the ICC & ASHRAE baselines, as a means of achieving climate and other policy objectives. As with our code advocacy, Owens Corning partners with these state, provincial, and local governments and local constituents to adopt these stretch codes.</p>	<p>codes or State/local codes is an excellent way to signal to the market place the likely next set of requirements to expect in 3-5-7 years in the next code update. State & Local Governments Leapfrog Code Minimums: Either driven by established law on climate or energy, or due to impatience with the lack of improvements in the model energy codes, State and local governments are by-passing the minimum energy codes and moving to these stretch codes.</p>
Energy efficiency	Support	<p>Lobbied the Hill in support of extension and enhancement of the 25C retrofit tax credit. OC supports an increase in the credit amount, from 10% to 30%, an increase in the cap, from \$500 to \$2,400, expanding the credit to include rental property, and an elimination of the lifetime limit.</p>	<p>The credit was extended, without modification, to 12/31/2021 as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021.</p> <p>OC was supportive of the enhanced 25C credit included as part of S.1288 the Clean Energy for America Act.</p>
Adaptation or resilience	Support	<p>Lobbied the Hill and the Administration in support of the use of innovative materials to extend the life of infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>S. 403/HR1159, the IMAGINE Act, will advance the study and deployment of projects which utilize cutting edge materials which can be deployed more quickly than traditional materials, require less maintenance and reconstruction, and are more resilient to storms and corrosion.</p>
Other, please specify Recycling / Circular Economy Infrastructure	Support	<p>Lobbied the Hill in support of additional federal funding for recycling infrastructure, marketing, and education.</p>	<p>Owens Corning supported S. 2941, the Recycle Act, which creates a new federal grant program to help educate households and consumers about residential and community recycling programs.</p> <p>This act relates to climate change through the advancement of circular</p>

			models that can reduce raw material use and emissions associated with raw materials-based manufacturing.
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C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

NAIMA (North American Insulation Manufacturers Association)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's 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.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We are active on the board and committees to further these goals

Trade association

ACMA (American Composites Manufacturers Association)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

ACMA has supported efforts to improve resilience of our nation's energy grid, surface transportation and water infrastructure through the promotion of fiber-reinforced polymer

composites and advanced materials. The association and its member companies have advocated for the benefits of composites, such as corrosion resistance, ease of installation, extreme weather resilience and superior service life.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We are active on the board and committees to further these goals

Trade association

BRT (Business Round table)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

"The Business Roundtable is an association of CEOs of America's leading companies working to promote a thriving U.S. economy and expand opportunity for all Americans through sound public policy." BRT "supports an open and constructive dialogue about the principles that should shape climate policy and the pros and cons of various options." Currently, the membership agrees on the following:

- Voluntary public reporting of emissions reductions progress by industry;
- Improved use of energy efficiency;
- Development and deployment of low GHG technologies;
- Increasing RD&D investment;
- Investing in climate science; and,
- Adopting global solutions to a global problem.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We are active on the committees to further these goals.

Trade association

XPSA (The Extruded Polystyrene Foam Association)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

"The Extruded Polystyrene Foam Association (XPSA) is a trade association representing manufacturers of Extruded Polystyrene Foam (XPS) insulation products and the industry's raw material suppliers." XPSA has expressed a commitment to "complying with international and U.S. regulations" developed to address the issue of climate change. The association's members "continuously develop technologies that take into consideration climate change, sustainability, quality, and safety."

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We are active on the board and committees to further these goals.

C12.3d

(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?

No

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Our climate policy is stated on our sustainability website and is clearly in favor of reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Our policy work and engagement with trade groups is focused on these same goals, to help make it easy for consumers and industry professionals to employ energy efficiency and renewable energy practices in conjunction with Owens Corning or using Owens Corning's expertise and products. In addition, "expanding our impact through sustainability" is a company value. The Owens Corning company values underpin our company operations, and all decisions are made through the lens of our corporate values, including sustainability.

From the standpoint of engaging with policy makers, our Government Affairs team controls all aspects of our communications and ensures that these activities are completely aligned with our climate policy. We regularly review language and activities with both external affairs and sustainability and conduct legal reviews of all external communications including letters, testimony and activities with outside advocates or NGOs. Owens Corning's political advocacy objectives are to support initiatives which align with the company's core values, namely advocating for energy efficiency measures, and for contemporary building code development and adoption. In 2020, Energy Efficiency accounted for around \$225,000 worth of related expense, and Building Codes accounted for around \$125,000, with some overlap of spending between these areas.

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Proxy-2021-03-05.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 2 (p. 8 of PDF) - Doing Business in a Sustainable Way (includes discussion of sustainability and climate goals, sustainability reporting standards)
Page 4 – Social Sustainability (Inclusion & Diversity, Safety), ESG recognitions
Page 6 - Board Sustainability Skill/Expertise Matrix
Page 17 - Board/Audit Committee Sustainability Risk oversight
Pages 1-50 - Corporate Governance

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Annual Proxy Statement filed April 2021

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 10-K-Final-for-Print 2020.pdf

Page/Section reference

Excerpts due to character limit:
P. 3-4 (pages 6-7 of PDF) - Environmental Control, discussion of climate & sustainability goals
P. 105 - Compliance, EMS, Sustainability Goals
P. 11 - Climate change ... could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations
P. 12 - ... energy prices could increase as a result of climate change legislation...
P. 14 - We may be subject to liability under and may make substantial future expenditures to comply with environmental ... regulations.

Content elements

Governance

Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

2020 Fiscal Year Form 10K


Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 2020-Owens-Corning-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

The whole report relates to Climate Change and GHG. Specific sections include:

Board of Directors Accountability (including climate) - p. 57
Sustainability governance – p. 57
Product Innovation & Stewardship - p. 101
Energy - p. 142
Combating Climate Change - p. 151
Summary of Key Risks (includes climate as Emerging Risk) – p. 65
Appendix - Emission data (p. 309), energy data (p.302), assurance statement (p. 340),
TCFD framework discussion (p. 343)
TCFD Index (p. 354)

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

2020 Sustainability Report published April 2021

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)