Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2021

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of 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 www.owenscorning.com.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020

W0.3

(W0.3) 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

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Leased real estate, including warehouses and small offices are not included. Note:	These are very small facilities with low water use. Water used in these locations is for sanitary purposes for a

All manufacturing locations, major research and development sites, and corporate headquarters are included in reporting.	small number of employees. The volume is a small fraction of Owens Corning's global operations total water consumption, accounting for <1% and is not considered material in our reporting boundaries.

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Important	Direct- Sufficient quantity and quality of fresh water is necessary as many of our plants require water for processing and cooling, which is why we selected the use rating of important. Our 2020 goal which completed at the end of 2020, focused on reducing water usage across our global locations. We aim to not only reduce water consumption, but also consider any potential contaminations from use and disposal of product. Quality water is critical in our process. In most cases, we maintain quality above specified minimums. Recognizing the importance of these aspects, we have shifted to context-based targets for our 2030 water goals since all our production processes require water and our operations depend on local water supply. Indirect- We conduct annual supplier assessments to determine water risks. Many of our suppliers are in the extraction industry and require water to remove minerals from the earth. Given the importance of water to our suppliers' processes, we selected the use rating of important. Through our annual assessments, we track whether our Tier 1 suppliers have environmental goals, including goals for responsible water use. We have determined crude oil extraction as a hotspot for water use in our supply chain. We do not expect a change in future dependency for direct/indirect since supplier processes and ours will remain similar.

Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	Direct- Recycled water must meet standards for different processes. Using recycled water reduces fresh water consumption. Since 2010, we have considerably increased our water recirculation and recycling percentages. In 2020, we recycled 4% and recirculated 1,566% of water withdrawn. Recirculated water is water that is used in the production of prime product and used in a recirculating (closed-loop) system. Recycled water is water that is used in the production of prime product and is then pulled out of a specific production process area, mechanically and/or chemically treated, then returned to the same process or used in a different area (either production-related or nonproduction-related). These are important aspects of the production process, which is why we chose the use rating of important. Indirect- It is difficult to track recycled water in our supply chain; however, we influence our suppliers to set environmental goals and improve recycling standards to reduce freshwater use. Mining operations and chemical suppliers in particular have a large opportunity to use recycled water in their processes, which is why we chose the use rating of important. We do not expect a change in future dependency for direct/indirect since supplier processes and ours will remain similar.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Water withdrawal by total volume is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites through a combination of municipal and Owens Corning meters in place.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Water withdrawal volume by source is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites: municipal water (utility bills); Onsite wells (estimated or pump meters); Water purchased from commercial

		third-party suppliers (invoices); Surface water bodies (pump meters); Stormwater (pump meters and estimations based on the collection methods).
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Water withdrawal quality is measured and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of relevant sites. Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water withdrawal is sourced from municipal suppliers which has historically not required ongoing quality monitoring by us, as the municipalities monitor water quality according to local regulations. For other sites where withdrawal is not sourced from municipalities, we monitor water quality. Our well water withdrawals are monitored for water quality on an ongoing basis using a variety of measures including PH, TDS, BOD, and COD. Samples are taken and tested both on-site and by independent labs.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Water discharge by total volume is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites through discharge meters, calculations, and estimation. Discharge volumes of sanitary and process water are measured by utility invoices and meters, where possible. For sites where metered data is not available, estimates of water discharge are made using available engineering data. Sites using estimation methodologies are required to document the methodology including any assumptions or data used to make the estimate and periodically review the methodology.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Water discharge volume by destination is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites: Water discharges to a municipality (standalone facility) - through sewer bills and city meters where installed; Water discharges to a municipality (multi-tenant building) - estimate of sanitary sewer discharge based on total sewer discharge for building and number of tenants in building; Water discharges to an offsite surface water

		body - an estimate of process water discharged based on site specific calculations.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Water discharge volume by treatment method is measured and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites based on estimations, invoices, and meters and methodology used for treatment. Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Water discharge by treatment method monitoring is on a site-by-site basis. Water discharges at our sites can be treated on-site, off-site, or both. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where necessary, sites may pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Water discharge quality is measured and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of relevant sites. Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which monitor water quality according to local regulations. Water discharge quality effluent monitoring is on a site-by-site basis. Where necessary, sites are monitored monthly for water discharge quality data – by standard effluent parameters (BOD, COD, TSS) through sampling and laboratory analysis. Water discharge quality is reported using Resource Advisor which tracks performance at the site level. Discharge quality monitoring is irrelevant at our zero discharge facilities.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Water discharge quality by temperature is measured and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of relevant sites. Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Where required, our facilities monitor the temperature of discharge water on an ongoing basis through sampling. This is not a requirement at the

		majority of our facilities. Discharge temperature monitoring is irrelevant at our zero discharge facilities.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Water consumption by total volume is measured and monitored annually at 100% of sites. Consumption is calculated as total water withdrawal less total water discharge. These calculations are completed annually using monthly water withdrawal and water discharge data.
Water recycled/reused	26-50	While the majority of our sites recycle and/or reuse water, our method for quantifying the amount recycled/reused is dependent on site specific calculations. These calculations have only been completed for some of our facilities, mainly our insulation facilities where reused and recycled water is more relevant to the processes. These calculations are completed annually using monthly monitoring data from meters and invoices.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	The provision of fully-functioning WASH services to all workers is measured and monitored on an ongoing basis at 100% of sites. We discuss our commitment to WASH services annually in our sustainability report. As part of our formal EHS assessment process our assessors check the status of WASH services during their on-site assessments using targeted questions and observations. Each site is targeted for an assessment every 3 years to verify ongoing measurement and monitoring. Furthermore, our internal audit team has expanded their process to include visual inspections covering human rights issues in their on-site assessments.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain

Total withdrawals	9,930.17	Lower	Our absolute water withdrawal was lower as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change. From 2019 to 2020, our absolute water withdrawal decreased by 10%, while our level of production decreased slightly, by about 2%. This decrease is primarily resulting from water use efficiencies including increased recirculation and recycled water and fixture upgrades at several plants in our insulation and composites businesses. We expect water withdrawals to increase in future years as production requiring water use increases.
Total discharges	5,690.72	Lower	Our absolute water discharge was lower as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change. This decrease in discharge is primarily due to improved process water efficiency through initiatives to increase water recirculation and reuse at several of plants in our composites business. We expect water withdrawals to increase in future years as production requiring water use increases, and as water use increases, our water discharge does as well.
Total consumption	4,239.45	Lower	Our total water consumption was lower as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change. Consumption is calculated by subtracting total water discharge from total water withdrawal. Total consumption decreased 11% which can be attributed to lower withdrawal and lower discharge. We expect water withdrawals to increase in future years as production requiring water use increases, and as water use increases, our water consumption does as well.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	11-25	About the same	WRI Aqueduct	Owens Corning conducts annual water risk assessments for our sites through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. In 2018, Owens Corning switched from WRI's "overall water risk" metric to its "baseline water stress" metric, which WRI describes as a strong proxy for all aspects of water risk to business operations. Baseline water stress has the added benefit of considering the supply and demand stress of regional water withdrawal, allowing for a more complete understanding of water-stressed areas. Using this approach, Owens Corning undertook our annual water risk assessment for the 9th consecutive year, our third year using baseline water stress as our metric. We used the findings of this analysis in conjunction with our sites' 2020 water intake and discharge statistics. This assessment informs the development of water management plans to optimize water efficiency at facilities in water-stressed regions with high water demand. In 2019, we expanded the scope of our water assessment from only 'Extremely High Risk' to also include 'High Risk' areas. Our baseline water stress analysis identified that 25 of our sites that were active in 2020

					were in areas classified by WRI as having high or extremely high baseline water stress. Our facilities at these 25 sites accounted for 23% of our overall water withdrawal in 2020, as well as 27% of our overall water discharge in 2020. This was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change. Operations at a few plants require a significant quantity of water. Therefore, water related risks have the potential to cause substantial change in direct business operations. Depending on severity and the likelihood of water challenges derived from the watershed/basin, it might impact local business units as well as revenue or expenditure at a global level. For example, if water quantity and/or quality were to decline, we could face raising costs due to increased intake and disposal costs, reducing operational revenue. To determine the potential at-risk facilities, we first identify all sites listed as having "extremely high" or “high” baseline water stress from the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies and includes the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Additionally, we perform an internal assessment leveraging company

					knowledge and local contextual factors and indicators to identify high stress sites. These assessments combined are used to determine potential at-risk facilities and in which basins they are located. To determine substantive impact for our direct operations, we then cross reference the results with our production levels and water use at each of those sites. To be considered significant, production from these sites must account for more than 1% of total production and water intake must account for more than 1% of total water withdrawal. Once plants cross both the extremely high/high water risk threshold and production and usage thresholds, they are considered to have the potential of substantive change on our business. Applying these thresholds, six sites were identified as having the potential to have substantive impact on the business. Owens Corning is striving to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our locations around the world. In support of this heightened awareness, we are using context-based targets, addressing both our needs for water and the needs of the communities where we operate, as we measure progress toward our 2030 goal.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	465.14	About the same	Water withdrawal from this source is relevant to Owens Corning as all of our production processes require some amount of water use. While only a small number of sites use fresh surface water sources, which include rainwater, ponds, and rivers, use of this source is relevant to reduce dependency on municipal water. Use of this source was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year, slightly increasing due to production abnormalities resulting in increased surface water usage at one of our sites that use this source. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant			This source is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not use brackish surface water/seawater in our operations. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	2,107.67	Much lower	Water withdrawal from this source is relevant to Owens Corning as renewable groundwater is our second highest source of water withdrawal following

				municipal sources. We use renewable groundwater when available, thus, managing this source is important to reducing our overall water usage. Use of this source was much lower as compared to the previous reporting year due to a combination of decreased production and implementation of operational efficiencies and water reduction projects at several sites that utilize this source, particularly in our composites business. We consider the 'Much lower/Much higher' threshold to be a greater than +/- 15% change.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant			This source is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not use non-renewable groundwater in our operations. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant			This source is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not use produced water in our operations. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	7,357.36	Lower	Water withdrawal from this source is relevant to Owens Corning as the majority of our water use is third-party water – specifically, municipal sources. Ensuring we properly manage our municipal water intake has the biggest impact on our total water usage. Use of this source was lower as

				compared to the previous reporting year due to a combination of decreased production and implementation of water use efficiencies including increased recirculation and recycled water and fixture upgrades in our insulation and composites businesses. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	1,311.14	Lower	This destination is relevant to Owens Corning as this is our second largest discharge destination. Discharge to fresh surface water accounts for about a 5th of our water discharge, therefore, this is a key factor in our waste water management strategy. The amount of water discharged to fresh surface water was lower as compared to the previous reporting year, mainly due to decreased production at the sites that use this source. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant			This destination is not relevant to Owens Corning as it is not available in most of our facilities and not the preferred discharge destination where it is available. Therefore, it is not relevant to our wastewater management

				activities. We do not anticipate using this destination in the future.
Groundwater	Not relevant			This destination is not relevant to Owens Corning as it is not available in most of our facilities and not the preferred discharge destination where it is available. Therefore, it is not relevant to our wastewater management activities. We do not anticipate using this destination in the future.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	4,379.58	Lower	This destination is relevant to Owens Corning as third-party destinations, specifically POTW, is our most common discharge destination. The amount of water discharged to third-party destinations was lower as compared to the previous reporting year due to a combination of decreased production and improved process water efficiency through initiatives to increase water recirculation and reuse at several of plants in our composites business. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change. Since the majority of our wastewater is discharged to third-party destinations, it is critical we manage this destination as part of our management strategy.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain

Tertiary treatment	Relevant	1,043.48	This is our first year of measurement	1-10	Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where necessary, sites may pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	2,146.93	This is our first year of measurement	11-20	Our facilities comply with national, state, and

					local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where necessary, sites may pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	780.04	This is our first year of measurement	11-20	Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water

					withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where necessary, sites may pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	204.02	This is our first year of measurement	1-10	Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The

					majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where necessary, sites may pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	1,516.25	This is our first year of measurement	41-50	Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly

					owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where necessary, sites may pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged.
Other	Not relevant				This treatment level is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not use other treatment techniques that would apply here. All wastewater discharges have been accounted for in the treatment levels already listed.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

51-75

Rationale for this coverage

Utilizing an internal segmentation tool, we separate our suppliers into 4 quadrants based on risk & impact. Each supplier is scored using 5 questions on impact and 5 on risk. In 2020, the suppliers identified through the tool accounted for the top 73% of spend. These suppliers are analyzed for risk & impact to prioritize engagement & active management. Annually, suppliers focusing on high risk/high impact are also sent a detailed sustainability survey which includes questions on water risks, use, and management. We utilize these assessments to award suppliers for outstanding environmental performance. During our annual Supplier Day event, we announce the winners of 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, thus an incentive to complete the survey and take steps to increase water management. The awards ceremony is traditionally held at our WHQ ensuring a large audience. However, due to COVID-19, in 2020, we held our annual supplier event virtually over a 2-day period. Nevertheless, there were dozens of nominations for the awards and ten finalists.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Annually, we send these suppliers a survey that is mapped to ESG risk categories & assesses supplier risk and performance. Specific topic areas within the survey include adherence to our Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC), sustainability policies and goals, environmental management system, health and safety policies and goals, labor policies and practices, human rights, and raw materials. The survey also includes questions to indicate whether they have water intake/discharge goals and if they complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire. The results from the 2020 survey were based on 302 responses: 80% reported having set goals for environmental aspects; 29% reported having goals for water use reduction; 20% reported having goals for wastewater discharge and/or pollution reduction, & 5% submit reports to CDP Water. Questions in the survey are used in conjunction with internal tools to assist us in measuring a suppliers' risk. Based on the level of risk, corrective actions are established to reduce

the risk, which could include the supplier establishing missing goals. The results are used to ensure they are meeting our SCoC requirements. We have a goal for 100% of suppliers in compliance with our SCoC, of which more than 96% are.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

Details of engagement

Water management and stewardship is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our annual supplier celebration event connects suppliers with employees to share ideas and discuss how to work even closer together to achieve our shared sustainability goals. During Supplier Day, we announce the winners for an Owens Corning Supplier of the Year Award. Sustainability performance, including water, is a factor in the determination of award winners. As we want to influence the sustainability performance of all our suppliers, any supplier can attend the supplier event and 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 the engagement and measures of success

The impact of the engagement is for our suppliers to understand our sustainability strategy including water. The measure of success is the number of suppliers nominated for an OC Supplier of the Year Award with sustainability & impact as an attribute of their performance. The annual award ceremony is an opportunity to share our sustainability goals & initiatives as well as best practices from award winners. 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 an 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, up from 77% in 2018. As a result of this engagement

we have established ongoing relationships with these suppliers around sustainability topics, including water when relevant.

Comment

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

Our rationale & strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers and other stakeholders is driven by our materiality assessment. Through our recent assessment, circular economy and responsible water sourcing & consumption have been identified as material issues that are important to both our stakeholders & OC. We are dedicated to product innovation and are driven by our goal to offer the most recognized and preferred products for sustainability. To better understand customers' needs and deliver the products they want, our teams actively engage and connect with customers to ensure customer-centric innovation. OC's experts continually research & deploy building science to serve architects, builders, occupants, & the environment. We have a specialized 24/7 portal, Owens Corning Building Science Solution Center, which connects architects to emerging research, best practices, & thought leadership across a spectrum of building disciplines. Our product research often takes us into the field where we speak directly with customers to determine what they need and want from our products. Through our Life Cycle Assessment work, we can better understand & control the impact of our products, enabling us to share that information with our customers so they can do the same. Our product stewardship process plays an important role in our development of sustainable products & solutions and includes an assessment of water usage across several ecodesign categories including reduced impact from materials, manufacturing, & use phase.

Our ability to meet our customers' expectations and be transparent about what is in our products will be a key advantage going forward and one measure of success for this engagement is increased sales. We treat water as a resource and success in this engagement will also be measured in our progress towards our 2030 circular economy aspiration in which every raw material or resource extracted for our products/processes remains in the economy indefinitely.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

Yes, fines, enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines

2

Total value of fines

14,125

% of total facilities/operations associated

1.5

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Much higher

Comment

W3. Procedures

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Environmental Impact Assessment
Life Cycle Assessment
Internal company methods
External consultants
National-specific tools or standards
Other, please specify
Annual plant level survey

Comment

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Internal company methods

Comment

Given the large number of suppliers we have, performing a risk analysis on each supplier is not feasible nor valuable. According to our annual segmentation process, suppliers are ranked using various criticalities and risk-based questions, then weighted and scored on impact and risk, resulting in 4 classifications. In 2020, the suppliers identified through the segmentation tool accounted for the top 73% of spend. These suppliers are analyzed for risk & impact to prioritize engagement and active management. For these suppliers we also perform a risk analysis using the WRI

Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and supplier surveys. This allows us to effectively manage the process and results in an impactful manner.

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

None

Comment

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water availability at the basin/catchment level is relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as many of our manufacturing processes require sufficient quantities of high-quality water. Our manufacturing processes, specifically our composites division, require water of a certain quantity & quality. If our quality & quantity parameters cannot easily be met in a given area, it can require significant investment, thus this is an essential part of our water risk assessments. In 2012, we partnered with World Resources Institute to test the improved WRI Aqueduct Risk Map and still currently use the tool to evaluate the baseline water risk of all our facilities. We use the results of this tool to get an understanding of what the water risk is at each of our sites based on location. We combine that with an internal assessment along with water use and production levels at both site and basin level to determine which sites pose a high level of risk to our company & their communities based on water risk. Out of all our facilities assessed, six were found to have high levels of water stress risk that could potentially have substantial business impact. Our life cycle assessments identify the amount of water used during production, use, & end of life for our products. This knowledge helps us identify potential water risks in our supply chain & processes. Our annual plant level surveys collect local knowledge about water availability at the basin level.

		Further, Owens Corning is striving to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our locations around the world. In support of this heightened awareness, we are using context-based targets, addressing both our needs for water and the needs of the communities where we operate, as we measure progress toward our 2030 goal. The shift to context-based targets for our 2030 goals marks a refinement in our approach. To develop our targets & measure our progress, we have created a framework based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas indicators that are most relevant to our operations. We selected seven indicators that have the highest relevance to our operations - Baseline Water Stress, Baseline Water Depletion, Drought Risk, Interannual Variability, Seasonal Variability, Unimproved/No Drinking Water, & Peak RepRisk. We consider the first three indicators significantly relevant, and these are emphasized in our internal evaluation and scoring of our facilities.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water quality at the basin/catchment level is relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as many of our manufacturing processes require sufficient quantities of high-quality water. Through our annual plant level surveys and the WRI Aqueduct Tool we assess water quality risk at the water basin level. Our assessment looks at current water risk as well as anticipated future risk for the building materials industry. When determining if a water risk has the potential to substantially impact our business we look at all plants in the basin. Our site level surveys gather local knowledge about sensitive species, regulatory risk, future rate changes, and any upcoming changes that are expected around water use from our 100+ facilities. Further, Owens Corning is striving to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our locations around the world. In support of this heightened awareness, we are using context-based targets, addressing both our needs for water and the needs of the communities where we operate, as we measure progress toward our 2030 goal. The shift to context-based targets for our 2030 goals marks a refinement in our approach. Since all our production processes require water, our operations depend on local water supply, including both

		surface water and groundwater. To develop our targets and measure our progress, we have created a framework based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas indicators that are most relevant to our operations. We selected seven indicators that have the highest relevance to our operations - Baseline Water Stress, Baseline Water Depletion, Drought Risk, Interannual Variability, Seasonal Variability, Unimproved/No Drinking Water, and Peak RepRisk. We consider the first three indicators significantly relevant, and these are emphasized in our internal evaluation and scoring of our facilities.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level is relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as stakeholder engagement is necessary to stay abreast of current and future water risks, especially reputational risk and regulatory risk in particular. These risk factors provide an understanding of potential stakeholder conflicts. One of the WRI Aqueduct indicators assessed is the Peak RepRisk Country ESG Risk Index, which reflects the broader regulatory and reputational risks that may threaten water quantity, quality, and access. Our sites are expected to engage directly with stakeholders at the basin and local level. We proactively engage with local stakeholders during new builds, during our materiality assessments, and as needed. The knowledge gathered though internal company methods is used in our water risk assessments. In 2019, Owens Corning completed an updated Materiality Assessment. This was benchmarked against the most recent generation of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines – GRI Standards, which emphasize stakeholders as the primary driver for materiality. Through this initiative we aim to report the positive and negative impact of all our business operations on the economy, environment, and society. This latest materiality assessment utilized the largest amount of stakeholder engagement thus far, as well as generated 16 material topics and their relative rankings by company impact and influence on stakeholders. We engaged with over 400 internal and external stakeholders. Internal stakeholders included vice presidents of various departments, top management, and employees. External stakeholders included customers, suppliers, science &

		academia, community groups, research groups, industry associations, NGOs, and investor groups. Identified material aspects, including water, were based on the feedback received through this comprehensive assessment. In addition to generating an overall materiality matrix for the company's global operations, we also developed regional materiality matrices for the Americas, Europe, and Asia Pacific, to assist in understanding how regional differences can drive effective, contextual sustainability strategy for our company as we work to reach our 2030 goals.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	Implications of water on key commodities/raw materials is relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as it could affect operational cost. Owens Corning conducts detailed life cycle assessments for its building material product lines, which also enables the derivation of the virtual content of water in products. Risk assessment results are overlapped with virtual water content to estimate the impact on water intensive products and associated increase or decrease in revenue. This internal company knowledge gained from the LCAs informs our risk assessment. We also request information from our suppliers on their environmental performance, including water goals and if they disclose water information to CDP. We utilize these assessments as an attribute of suppliers' performance for the Supplier of the Year Awards during our annual supplier celebration event. As part of this meeting, we also speak with our suppliers about Owens Corning's sustainability goals over the next ten years, including our 2030 context-based targets for water, and our expectations of our suppliers.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Water-related regulatory frameworks are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as they could affect operational cost. Regulatory requirements regarding water are tracked by Owens Corning's corporate law department and business unit environmental experts and handled at the plant level with business unit and corporate law department oversight. Annually, each plant is required to complete a site-level survey that includes questions about current and future water regulatory or rate changes. This information is combined with knowledge from our business units and corporate law department to provide a complete view from high to local levels. This is the internal company method used for this aspect of our risk assessment. Environmental impact assessments are completed for all new builds and acquisitions. In alignment with our growth

		strategy we have had several acquisitions globally as well as new builds in the U.S. These assessments include local water regulations we need to follow in our operations.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	Status of ecosystems and habitats are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as Owens Corning is committed to preserving and enhancing biodiversity and the natural habitats that surround our operations around the world. We recognize the importance of ecosystems and habitats and seek to manage the impact that our operations may have on biodiversity, demonstrated by the principles laid out in our public biodiversity statement. Our commitment to protecting biodiversity is demonstrated in our 2030 goal set to develop biodiversity goals based on an understanding of the full impact of our operations and supply chain on biodiversity by 2025. In 2019, Owens Corning completed an updated comprehensive Materiality Assessment, incorporating the input of over 400 individuals and organizations. Biodiversity was determined to be a new material aspect during this assessment. We conduct regular evaluations of all our facilities to determine proximity to sites listed as ecologically sensitive or of significant importance related to biodiversity using United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Alliance for Zero Extinction, IUCN Global Standard report, and Natura 2000. In 2020, we also began using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), a web-based mapping and reporting instrument which enables us to upload site coordinates and receive information about the area's status as a protected site and the presence of endangered or threatened species in the vicinity. The WRI Aqueduct Tool also gives us a baseline of our risk associated with protected areas and threatened amphibians at the river basin level. This data is reported internally to all at risk sites and externally to interested stakeholders. In 2015, we also began a partnership with Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC). Our ongoing efforts with the WHC has enabled us to further develop site-level biodiversity initiatives according to best practices. Over the years, we have initiated several projects and maintained native habitats at a number of OC sites and have been awarded WHC Silver Certification at our Granville, OH, location and

		Gold Certification at our World Headquarters in Toledo, OH. Environmental impact assessments are completed for all new builds and acquisitions. These assessments include local ecosystems and habitats and the potential impact of operations on them.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees is relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as employees are integral in our operations. To improve health and hygiene of all employees, it is critical for Owens Corning to provide fully functioning WASH services at all our facilities. As part of our formal EHS assessment process our assessors check the status of WASH services during their on-site assessments using targeted questions and observations. This is guided by our Human Rights checklist which was developed using international standards including, International Labour Organization (ILO), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR). Furthermore, our internal audit team has expanded their process to include visual inspections covering human rights issues in their on-site assessments. Where these services have been found to be lacking through our internal company methods (for example internal due diligence and safety assessment processes), they are installed at not only our facilities, but also into the surrounding communities as well where these services are also lacking, such as near our plants in Mexico, India, and China. In these areas we have built kitchens and washrooms to provide access to clean cooking and bathroom facilities.
Other contextual issues, please specify		

W3.3c

(W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	Customers are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as they have significant impact on the success of our business. Through our composites business, we are an input material provider and have worked with several customers to assist them with life cycle assessments to determine their

		water use/risk. LCAs give customers an idea of potential hotspots of water use in their value chain. Through LCAs on our own products we are able to determine the water impacts from use and disposal of our products. Additionally, in 2019, Owens Corning completed an updated Materiality Assessment. Through this comprehensive assessment we interviewed and surveyed internal and external stakeholders globally on a range of topics, including our environmental impacts and performance. The updated assessment incorporated the input of over 400 individuals and organizations, including customers. Water was found to be a material aspect during this assessment.
Employees	Relevant, always included	Employees are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as they have direct impact on water use in operations and drive our overall water management strategy. We provide training to employees to improve water efficiency within the facilities. In facilities with high water-risk additional training is provided. Our 2020 Sustainability Summit, which was open to all Owens Corning employees, included presentations on progress updates on our 2020 water goal, our shift to context-based targets for 2030, best practices for reducing water use, and water risk and CDP Water. Our employees at the corporate level and plant level are responsible for identifying and managing certain aspects of water risk. Environmental impact assessments identifying potential water-risk at new sites is done by our regulatory law employees at the corporate level. Local leadership is responsible for identifying local water risks including regulatory and pricing changes as well as potential issues with local community members and organizations. Employees were also included in our materiality study, which surveyed them on the importance of environmental impacts and performance, including water, to Owens Corning. A scope change for water shifting towards responsible sourcing and consumption in a local context was informed by our materiality assessment.
Investors	Relevant, always included	Investors are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as they are increasingly concerned with environmental performance, including water-related issues. We report our water risks in Dow Jones Sustainability Index, GRI report, CDP submissions, on our sustainability website, and through other investor requests sent directly to us. Many of our investors use these reports and rankings as a tool to determine continued investment in Owens Corning. Through our materiality study we interviewed and surveyed investors on a range of

		topics, including our environmental impacts and performance. The study specifically asked them to rate the importance of a variety of topics to Owens Corning, including water.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	Local communities are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as they have significant impact on the success of our operations and reputation. Our shift to site-specific context based targets for our 2030 water goal clearly demonstrates our awareness and understanding of our potential to impact the water conditions in our locations around the world. Through our plant leaders and site EHS leaders, Owens Corning is committed to establishing relationships with stakeholders, including community members, NGOs, and neighbors. Through these interactions we have developed site-based processes to engage our local communities. The methods of engagement are determined on a site-by-site basis depending on what is most effective in a given community, but commonly include community meetings and attendance at local forums and NGO hosted events. To improve health and hygiene in areas where fully functioning WASH services are lacking, these services are installed at not only our facilities, but also in some of the surrounding communities. In recent years we have made improvements of this kind in the communities in which we operate around the world.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	NGOs are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as they have significant impact on the success of our operations and reputation. Given the global nature of our business and the varying needs of the communities in which we operate, our engagement with NGOs is often local in nature. Through our partnership with United Way we perform local needs assessments and partner to meet the identified needs in a given community. In 2019, Owens Corning completed an updated Materiality Assessment. Through this comprehensive assessment we interviewed and surveyed internal and external stakeholders globally on a range of topics, including our environmental impacts and performance. The updated assessment incorporated the input of over 400 individuals and organizations, including NGOs. Through our materiality assessment and our day to day business Owens Corning is committed to understanding topics raised by NGOs as well as partnering with these stakeholders where relevant. We also continued our formal partnership with the Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC), further developing our site-level

		biodiversity initiatives with WHC guidance and best practices. Through this partnership, we promote native habitat and species at various Owens Corning sites. We have certified our Granville, Ohio, (certified Gold in 2016 and Silver in 2019) and Toledo, Ohio, (certified Gold in 2017 and recertified in 2020) locations. Our Granville location is recertifying in 2021.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Other water users at a basin/catchment level are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as water is essential to our processes. It is in our best interest – and is our responsibility – to ensure water systems are maintained in our areas of operation. Our water risk assessments are done at the basin level, taking into account water stress from other users in those basins. Through our involvement with initiatives such as the Kansas Water Office's 50-Year Water Vision Plan, which addresses water use throughout the state of Kansas, and our Gresham plant's participation in the Cascade Well Field Wellhead Protection Program, we interact with other major water users at the local level.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	Regulators are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as any regulatory change can have a significant impact on our business strategy. All our facilities must comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Through meetings and calls with regulators, our plant leaders and site EHS leaders are able to establish relationships with regulators that keep us up to date on current and future regulations relating to water.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	River basin management authorities are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as access to sufficient quantity and quality of water is essential to our processes. We become aware of river basin management plans and their goals through interactions with our stakeholders (sometimes during our materiality assessments) and through local knowledge at the facility level. Examples of this include: our French facilities that are involved in techno-economic analysis with relation to the European Water Framework Directive our Kansas City, Kansas, facility which has been very active with the 50-Year Water Vision Plan proposed by the Kansas Water Office, and our Portland, Oregon facility's agreement with the City of Portland on the maintenance of its bioswale. Through these engagements our sites participate in speaking engagements, sharing of best practices, and coordinated effort within their communities. River basin management plans are targeted at specific areas with specific goals in mind. Therefore, a more localized approach to establishing relevant partnerships with local organizations and

		stakeholders is effective. Local leadership often has the most knowledge of local needs and the best way to meet them.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, always included	Statutory special interest groups at a local level are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as access to sufficient quantity and quality of water is essential to our processes. We become aware of local special interest groups and their goals through interactions with our stakeholders (sometimes during our materiality assessments) and through local knowledge at the facility level. Examples of this include: our French facilities that are involved in techno-economic analysis with relation to the European Water Framework Directive, our Kansas City, Kansas, facility which has been very active with the 50-Year Water Vision Plan proposed by the Kansas Water Office and our Portland, and our Oregon facility's agreement with the City of Portland on the maintenance of its bioswale. We also partnered with Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) and U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Manufacturing Office to organize a training at one of our plants in Tennessee to baseline the water use in the facility, quantify water consumption/losses, quantify the true cost of water in different systems, and identify water efficiency improvements. The event was led by ORNL and OC's water efficiency teams. In addition to identifying projects for the host facility, the event equipped the participants with the knowledge and tools required to do water assessments at other facilities. Through these engagements our sites participate in speaking engagements, sharing of best practices, and coordinated effort within their communities. Given the local nature of these groups, a localized approach is most effective.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	Suppliers are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as they have a significant impact on the success of our operations. A supplier list is generated from a spend analysis and the suppliers on this list are rated by each commodity leader on various criticality and risk-based questions. The suppliers are then weighted and scored on impact and risk, resulting in 4-quadrant segmentation. This group of suppliers is also assessed annually using a robust 30+ question survey that is mapped to ESG risk categories and assesses supplier risk and performance. Specific topic areas within the survey include adherence to our Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC), sustainability policies and goals, environmental management system, health and safety policies and goals, labor policies and practices, human rights, and raw materials. We utilize these assessments as an attribute of suppliers' performance for the Supplier of the Year Awards during our annual supplier

		celebration event. As part of this meeting, we also to speak with our suppliers about Owens Corning's sustainability goals over the next ten years, including our 2030 context-based targets for water, and our expectations of our suppliers. The results from the 2020 survey were based on 302 responses: 80% reported having set goals for environmental aspects; 29% reported that they have goals for water use reduction, 20% reported that they have goals for wastewater discharge and/or pollution reduction, and 5% submit reports to CDP Water.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	Water utilities at a local level are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments as access to sufficient quantity and quality of water is essential to our processes. Our supplier risk assessment also includes local water utilities/suppliers that are critical to our operations. In addition to the supplier risk assessment we establish relationships at the local level with our utilities. These relationships are important to ensure our quality and quantity requirements can be met, that we maintain a positive relationship with them, and that we remain within our permit levels.
Other stakeholder, please specify		

W3.3d

(W3.3d) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

Given the global nature of our business and our need for significant amounts of high quality water for our processes, particularly our composites business, we chose to use the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to conduct a detailed water risk assessment and stress mapping for direct operations and supply chain. In 2018, Owens Corning switched from WRI's "overall water risk" metric to its "baseline water stress" metric, which WRI describes as a strong proxy for all aspects of water risk to business operations. Baseline water stress has the added benefit of considering the supply and demand stress of regional water withdrawal, allowing for a more complete understanding of water-stressed areas. Further, we have also we expanded the scope of our water assessment from only 'Extremely High Risk' to also include 'High Risk' areas. WRI has also made significant improvements to the Aqueduct Water Risk Framework including updates to the 13 water risk indicators—including quantity, quality, and reputational risks, the hydrological model in which water supply estimates now include groundwater as well as surface water, and improvements to the hydrological sub-basin providing different geographic scales. Collectively, these improvements allow for an enhanced and comprehensive water risk assessment approach. As such, we have assessed our sites, as well as the suppliers who in 2020, accounted for the top 73% of our supplier spend, for key water risk indicators including high baseline water stress, baseline water depletion, drought risk, quality risk, and future projections of baseline water stress.

As we have shifted our 2030 water goals to context based targets, we have also created a framework based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas indicators that are most relevant to our operations. We selected seven indicators that have the highest relevance to our operations - Baseline Water Stress, Baseline Water Depletion, Drought Risk, Interannual Variability, Seasonal Variability, Unimproved/No Drinking Water, and Peak RepRisk. We consider the first three indicators significantly relevant, and these are emphasized in our internal evaluation and scoring of our facilities. Our contextual targets are based on a score for each facility, which is derived through calculations based on these indicators. Our methodology ensures that any facility that has a high-risk score in the three significantly relevant indicators is included on our list of sites in high water-stress areas. Additionally, if a facility's total score, based on all seven indicators, is high, the site will be included. This approach allows a multifaceted evaluation of our water use and impacts. We also have a watch list for all sites where there is a water risk that could change over time. Each year, we will evaluate all sites according to these indicators, and context-based targets will be added as needed to address extremely high or high water-stress areas.

We evaluate water risk throughout our supply chain on an annual basis through our segmentation process, supplier survey, and the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Our segmented suppliers are analyzed for risk and impact and key suppliers are asked to complete our annual supplier survey. In 2014, we updated our supplier segmentation process to deploy a more transparent and detailed assessment of suppliers that should be "actively managed." Given the large number of suppliers we have, this strategy allows us to focus our efforts where we can have the biggest impact. The supplier list generated from the spend analysis is ranked by each commodity leader, who rates the supplier on various criticality and risk-based questions. The suppliers are then weighted and scored on impact and risk resulting in 4-quadrant segmentation.

In addition to the centralized approach using the aqueduct tool we also use site-level surveys, LCAs, external consultants, environmental impact assessments, and a variety of other methods to assess water risk locally continually and as needed. The results of these assessments allow us to both identify and address water-related risks within our direct operations and value chain. We integrate our risk mapping and our suppliers' survey responses to identify which of our suppliers are proactively addressing their water-related risk, and which ones are not. This helps us better understand our supply chain's sustainability aspects and thus our own water risk inherent in our supply chain. With this knowledge, we have integrated environmental data, including water use, into our sourcing scorecards and internal decision-making process. This assessment informs the development of water management plans to optimize water efficiency at facilities in water-stressed regions with high water demand.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Operations at a few plants require a significant quantity of water. Therefore, water related risks have the potential to cause substantial change in direct business operations. Depending on severity and the likelihood of water challenges derived from the watershed/basin, it might impact local business units as well as revenue or expenditure at a global level. For example, if water quantity and/or quality were to decline, we could face raising costs due to increased intake and disposal costs, reducing operational revenue. To determine the potential at-risk facilities, we first identify all sites listed as having "extremely high" or “high” baseline water stress from the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies and includes the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Additionally, we perform an internal assessment leveraging company knowledge and local contextual factors and indicators to identify high stress sites. These assessments combined are used to determine potential at-risk facilities and in which basins they are located.

To determine substantive impact for our direct operations, we then cross reference the results with our production levels and water use at each of those sites. To be considered significant, production from these sites must account for more than 1% of total production and water intake must account for more than 1% of total water withdrawal. Once plants cross both the extremely high/high water risk threshold and the production and usage thresholds, they are considered to have the potential of substantive change on our business. Applying these thresholds, six sites were identified as having the potential to have substantive impact on the business. This is an increase compared to previous years as we have changed our methodology. In previous assessments, we used a production threshold of more than 2% of total production. As part of our enterprise risk management process, metrics and thresholds are reviewed regularly. Due to insights from trend analysis, water-related scenarios, and internal company knowledge, we have reduced the production threshold to more than 1% of total production. While this results in a considerable change in number of sites identified in our assessment when compared to previous years, we feel this new approach is more comprehensive and gives a better indication of the sites exposed to water risk with the potential to have significant business impact.

For our supply chain, we use our supplier segmentation process to identify those suppliers that are critical to our operations based on a variety of risk and impact factors including availability of substitutions and level of spend. The assessment we have developed reflects our emphasis

on risk mitigation, our need to address single and sole source suppliers, and our need to develop strategies in each commodity category. Suppliers are assigned an overall score that places them into one of four classification categories which is used to identify relationship owners, action items, and supplier, commodity and/or business strategies. Based on the results of the segmentation process, suppliers representing 73% of our spend went through additional water risk assessments including the WRI Aqueduct Tool.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	6	1-25	

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Mississippi River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

2

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify

Gulf Coast

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

India West Coast

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

RÃ--o Balsas

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

China Coast

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Mississippi River

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical

Increased water stress

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

The largest water risk to our sites in this basin that meets our threshold of substantive impact is increased water stress. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one facility located in the South Central region of the U.S exposed to water risk with the potential to have substantive impact. The WRI Aqueduct tool identifies this area as having extremely high baseline water stress which measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and ground-water supplies. Higher values indicate more competition among users. The tool also indicates a second facility, located in the Midwest region of the U.S. with the potential to have substantive impact. The tool identifies this area as having extremely high interannual variability, which measures the average between-year variability of available water supply, including both renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate wider variations in available supply from year to year. Decreased availability

could result in reduced or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in relation to water. However, if water scarcity becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability.

Timeframe

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

1,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

5,000,000

Explanation of financial impact

Increased cost of trucking in water from a third party rather than the municipal supply for one year. Cost is based on our knowledge of current water delivery costs which depend on depend carrier, distance, and additional infrastructure required.

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response

Our top priority has been to increase our water use efficiency through leak detection and repair, process improvements, and water reuse and recycling. Our composites site in this basin has implemented a reverse osmosis system that reuses the reject RO water to feed into another system, thereby reducing intake volumes by almost 40,000 cubic meters annually. The site also raises employee awareness of water conservation through its facility-wide monthly safety meetings in which every employee must attend. At least once or twice a year, environmental topics are incorporated and water conservation is part of those presentations. Our insulation site in this basin has implemented several projects to minimize the amount of flow for spray nozzles used throughout different parts of the process. The site also installed water meters to monitor for abnormal flow and conducts daily walk-throughs of wash down areas to ensure efficient water use which conserves usage and minimizes wash water to discharge. Increasing our water efficiency ensures that we are able to best use natural resources

and reduce operating costs. Improved water efficiency results in better product yield. In sites where we need to treat water prior to use, it is in our best interest (financially and maintenance related) to minimize the amount of water that needs to be treated by minimizing the amount of water we use. Our system is designed so that we can shift production to unaffected plants to avoid delays if an issue arises. Owens Corning continues to research opportunities to reduce our water consumption while also increasing water that is recycled and reused throughout our processes.

Cost of response

4,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

Estimated cost of installing additional water treatment processes and efficiency improvements to increase the amount of water reused and recycled so water meets the quality and supply necessary for our processes, based on past water treatment projects. This would be a one-time cost separate from ongoing process costs.

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

India West Coast

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical

Seasonal supply variability/inter annual variability

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

The largest water risk to our sites in this basin that meets our threshold of substantive impact is seasonal supply variability. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one facility located in the Western region of India exposed to water risk with the potential to have substantive impact. The WRI Aqueduct tool identifies this site as having high seasonal variability, which measures the average within-year variability of available water supply, including both renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate wider variations of available supply within a year. The tool also indicates medium-high drought risk, which measures where droughts are likely to occur, the population and assets exposed, and the vulnerability of the population and assets to adverse effects. Higher values indicate higher risk of drought. Decreased availability could result in reduced or disrupted production capacity and require us to find alternative suppliers or pay an increased price for our current supply. We currently do not have conflicts with our communities or local stakeholders in relation to water. However, if water scarcity becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability.

Timeframe

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

1,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

5,000,000

Explanation of financial impact

Increased cost of trucking in water from a third party rather than the municipal supply for one year. Cost is based on our knowledge of current water delivery costs which depend on depend carrier, distance, and additional infrastructure required.

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response

Our top priority has been to increase our water use efficiency through leak detection and repair, process improvements, and water reuse and recycling. For example, our composites site in this basin has implemented several water reduction projects in recent years. The site installed a state of the art process water reuse system which allows us to treat wastewater to an extremely high quality that can be reused in the plant in many more applications. The system puts the water back into the main process water makeup for the plant, thus reducing withdrawal from city water. On average, the plant recycles over 200 cubic meters of treated effluent per day. Water intake cost savings from this project have been $20K-$25K annually. This site also implemented a chiller plant control system which has not only proven highly effective for energy conservation, but has also led to water savings. The auto controls for pumps provide for efficient operations and contributes to water savings. Increasing our water efficiency ensures that we are able to best use natural resources and reduce operating costs. Improved water efficiency results in better product yield. In sites where we need to treat water prior to use, it is in our best interest (financially and maintenance related) to minimize the amount of water that needs to be treated by minimizing the amount of water we use. Our system is designed so that we can shift production to unaffected plants to avoid delays if an issue arises. Owens Corning continues to research opportunities to reduce our water

consumption while also increasing water that is recycled and reused throughout our processes.

Cost of response

4,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

Estimated cost of installing additional water treatment processes and efficiency improvements to increase the amount of water reused and recycled so water meets the quality and supply necessary for our processes, based on past water treatment projects. This would be a one-time cost separate from ongoing process costs.

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	As part of our global supply chain management strategy, we evaluate the various ways suppliers could affect our operations. We evaluate water risk throughout our supply chain on an annual basis through our supplier survey and using the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Based on the results of the survey and these tools, while there are water risks identified (flooding, declining quality, and quantity) at this time we do not anticipate substantive impacts associated with any water risks. The results of our 2020 analysis indicate that 12% of our segmented suppliers fall into the highest water risk category and only 2% fall into our 'critical' segmentation quadrant, accounting for 2.5% of total spend. As part of our active management process for suppliers, all suppliers in this category are required to complete our supplier performance scorecard and risk mitigation process, which is a detailed worksheet that includes a risk tolerance sheet and prioritized contingency action plans. Additionally, any single-source or sole-source suppler must also go through the risk mitigation process, regardless of their classification. Through our risk analysis, supplier survey, and relationships with suppliers we are confident in the ability of our suppliers to properly manage any water risks should they arise. Both our supplier survey and WRI Aqueduct tool analyses will be repeated for 2021 and 2022.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Our management strategy enables us to optimize and reduce water consumption through proactive measures such as recycling/reuse of water and leak detection and repair. By focusing on improving our water use efficiency we are able to lower costs for plant operations and reduce dependency on local or regional water sources. Since 2010, we have considerably increased our water recirculation and recycling percentages. By increasing the recycling/recirculating ratio at plants, we have reduced fresh water purchases resulting in financial benefits. Additionally, water efficiency programs including leak detection, meter installation, and water mapping have increased water efficiency at many of our plants. Decreased water use not only decreases intake costs, but also decreases costs associated with treating water to meet our quality standards and discharging costs.

With a focus of improved efficiency and water reuse/recirculation, we are continually exploring water-saving initiatives through process and system improvements. For example, in spring 2020, our plant in Gastonia, North Carolina, U.S., began work to increase recirculation within their whitewater system. By incorporating the recirculation loop into the site's operations, we have seen considerable improvements in water usage, as well as a general increase in the stability of the system as it runs. As a result, there is less need for cleaning, chemicals are used more efficiently, and less water is wasted in our operations. This is part of an overall initiative to improve process water efficiency throughout our Nonwovens business.

In several of our sites we have implemented a chiller plant control system which has not only proven highly effective for energy conservation, but has also led to significant water savings. By integrating a system that treats the water, enabling it to be reused, we are able to save millions of gallons of water per year per plant. Systems have already been installed in Taloja, India, as well as Jackson, Tennessee, and Amarillo, Texas, in the U.S. Plans are in place to incorporate this technology into our Starr, South Carolina, U.S., plant as well.

Currently, a Composites site in Mexico — one of our largest users of water — is testing new water recycling technologies. Our long-term strategy is to use these systems and

process improvements as models for future installations across our operations.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

9,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Using our 2010 water efficiency rate and 2020 production levels, we estimate that we have saved roughly 18.2 million cubic meters of water since 2010. Using our estimated average cost of water this has saved us over $16.3 million. In the next 3-year period, our estimated savings from water conservation efforts is approximately $9.0 million from intake savings alone. Decreased water treatment and discharge costs would increase these savings.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Mississippi River

Latitude

35.120334

Longitude

-101.806002

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

678.47

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

678.47

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

237.46

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

237.46

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

441.01

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Utilizing the WRI Aqueduct Tool and internal methodologies for water risk assessment identifies this facility as being located in an area with water stress. Water withdrawal and water discharge decreased from the previous year due to lower production levels coupled with implementation of water use efficiency projects. Thus, consumption also decreased from the previous year. We consider the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a +/-15% change.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify

Gulf Coast

Latitude

32.8158

Longitude

-96.9377

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

118.55

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

118.55

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

117.83

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

117.83

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.72

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Utilizing the WRI Aqueduct Tool and internal methodologies for water risk assessment identifies this facility as being located in an area with water stress. Water withdrawal and water discharge increased from the previous year due to higher production levels. Discharge increased at a higher rate compared to the increase in withdrawal, thus consumption decreased. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change and the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a +/-15% change.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Mississippi River

Latitude

40.0723

Longitude

-82.4031

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

726.81

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

726.81

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

717.31

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

717.31

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

9.5

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Utilizing the WRI Aqueduct Tool and internal methodologies for water risk assessment identifies this facility as being located in an area with water stress. Water withdrawal and water discharge were about the same compared to the previous year. However, discharge increased slightly more due to less evaporation, thus consumption decreased. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change and the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a +/-15% change.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

India West Coast

Latitude

19.083557

Longitude

73.123798

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

434.82

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

434.82

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

247.33

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

247.33

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

187.49

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Utilizing the WRI Aqueduct Tool and internal methodologies for water risk assessment identifies this facility as being located in an area with water stress. Water withdrawal decreased from the previous year due to lower production levels coupled with implementation of water use efficiency projects. Water discharge was about the same as the previous year, decreasing slightly due to increased wastewater recycling, thus consumption decreased. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change, the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change, and the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a +/-15% change.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

RÃ--o Balsas

Latitude

19.496762

Longitude

-98.060938

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

679.08

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

679.08

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

612.98

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

612.98

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

66.1

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Utilizing the WRI Aqueduct Tool and internal methodologies for water risk assessment identifies this facility as being located in an area with water stress. Water withdrawal and water discharge decreased from the previous year due to lower production levels coupled with implementation of water use efficiency projects. Thus, consumption also decreased from the previous year. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/-5-15% change' and the Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a +/-15% change.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

China Coast

Latitude

30.449238

Longitude

120.25886

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

353

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

353

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

258.61

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

258.61

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

94.39

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Utilizing the WRI Aqueduct Tool and internal methodologies for water risk assessment identifies this facility as being located in an area with water stress. Water withdrawal decreased from the previous year due to lower production levels. Water discharge was about the same, thus consumption decreased from the previous year. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change, the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change, and the 'Much higher/Much lower' threshold to be a +/-15% change.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been externally verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

Water recycled/reused

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

AA1000AS

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action	Owens Corning's water policy is company-wide and is incorporated within group policies. Our Environmental, Health, Safety and Product Stewardship Policy, Supplier Code of Conduct, and Climate Change Statement share our commitment to water stewardship, stakeholder involvement, and recognition that access to water and sanitation is a basic human right. These policies are available publicly on our website. We have mapped our commitments to the SDGs most relevant to us. Our Environmental Management System (EMS) is a framework for setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets, including water. We also have internal governance documents providing guidance on how to manage and reduce water within our business units and processes. Within all three of our business lines, water is a necessary resource to production. Water is a valuable resource becoming increasingly scarce in many geographic locations. When water scarcity increases, cost of water also increases, impacting operating costs. Reduction of overall water usage therefore reduces our footprint and operating costs. In order to reduce water usage, we must understand the water balance of the entire company. Owens Corning’s 2020 sustainability goals which concluded at the end of 2020, included a 35% weighted-average intensity reduction in water consumption. Owens Corning is striving to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our locations around the world. In support of this heightened awareness, we are using site-specific “context-based targets” for water to

		Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	measure progress toward our 2030 goals. As we have made public sustainability commitments, we felt making our formal policies publicly available would increase accountability and transparency.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The complete Board of Directors, including the CEO, endorsed and provided guidance for Owens Corning's sustainability goals, monitors progress against the goals, and have overall responsibility for ensuring we meet these goals. Our 2020 water goal which concluded at the end of 2020, was to reduce weighted-average water intensity by 35% from 2010 levels. Our CEO and board endorsed the water goal, monitors progress, and reviews water strategy. As we reached the end of the target year, our usage was 43% below the weighted-average intensity baseline, surpassing our goal. For our 2030 water goals, we have shifted to site-specific "context-based targets" to measure progress. Both of these goal sets are stated and reported on publicly. Our CEO and board also endorsed these new goals, and monitors progress and reviews water strategy. Sustainability is embedded in the company, from the products we make to the actions we drive within the communities we operate. The Directors' Code of Conduct states that 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 of the company. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors also has accountability for sustainability. The CEO receives regular updates from the Chief Sustainability Officer on our sustainability progress, goals, and strategy.
Director on board	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 Directors' Code of Conduct states that 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 of the company. The Audit

	Committee of the Board of Directors also has accountability for sustainability. Our 2020 water goal which concluded at the end of 2020, was to reduce weighted-average water intensity by 35% from 2010 levels. As we reached the end of the target year, our usage was 43% below the weighted-average intensity baseline, surpassing our goal. For our 2030 water goals, we have shifted to site-specific "context-based targets" to measure progress. Both of these goal sets are stated and reported on publicly. Our CEO and board endorsed and provided guidance for these goals and have overall responsibility for ensuring we meet these goals.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy	The complete Board of Directors monitors Owens Corning's progress against sustainability including water use. Sustainability is embedded in the company, from the products we make to the actions we drive within the communities we operate. The Directors' Code of Conduct states that 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 of the company. Water reduction was one of our 2020 sustainability goals which completed at the end of 2020 and is also one 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, business strategy and plans, and innovation are all reviewed by the board. By overseeing acquisitions and divestiture, the board considers the impact of changes to the portfolio. As part of the due diligence of potential new acquisitions, the due diligence team reviews the potential impact on our footprint and on our sustainability goals, including water, energy, emissions, and waste. Impact on our CSR strategy is considered in each of these areas through our

		Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	product stewardship review process. The audit committee is responsible for risk management policies including those related to potential water risk, such as regulation changes.

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Our VP and CSO reports directly to the CEO and is accountable for our company's sustainability strategy and compliance with both legal and company requirements related to the environment, safety, health, and sustainability matters including water reduction, compliance with water related regulations, and managing our water risk. The CSO heads a sustainability organization of approximately 40 employees that is charged with product stewardship; product, supply chain, & environmental sustainability; reporting & analytics; and safety, medical, health, & wellness at the enterprise level. This team works with the sites and business units on water reduction and compliance projects. The board is briefed on sustainability issues and opportunities, including water, on a quarterly basis. This brief includes progress on our 2020 water goals which concluded at the end of 2020 as well as the 2030 water goals, major changes, and if there were to be any major issues, they would be covered here as well.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

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

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations	This is part of our executive performance objectives, which impact variable incentives for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Sustainability Officer, as it relates to our 2020 and 2030 goals to reduce water usage. Our 2020 goal which concluded at the end of 2020, focused to reduce water usage across our global locations, targeting a 35% weighted-average water intensity reduction by 2020 (using 2010 as the base year). As we reached the end of the target year, our usage was 43% below the weighted-average intensity baseline, surpassing our goal. Our 2030 goal is a 50% aggregate intensity reduction of water withdrawal in high water-stress sites from 2018 baseline. Additionally, we will remain flat or reduce aggregate water withdrawal intensity at all remaining sites from 2018 baseline. The performance indicators chosen are directly tied to the success of these water goals. A pay element of executive compensation includes an Annual Incentive Award which is based 75% on corporate performance and 25% on individual performance.
Non-monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other, please specify All employees	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations	Owens Corning has several annual Global sustainability awards that are available to all employees. Our awards include: 1. Environmental Leadership - This award is for an individual who showed environmental leadership through the lens of ideation, action, evaluation, and connection. These nominees led and inspired others to continuously improve OC's environmental performance, including water use reduction and efficiency. 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. The performance indicators chosen are directly tied to the success of our 2020 and 2030 water goals.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, trade associations

Yes, other

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Our climate policy is stated on our sustainability website and states our commitment to reducing water use through ambitious, site-level, stress-based water withdrawal goals, guided by the principle that access to water and sanitation is a basic human right. Our policy work and engagement with trade groups is focused on these same goals – to help consumers and industry professionals employ water efficiency 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. Our company values underpin our company operations, and all decisions are made through the lens of those corporate values, including sustainability. When engaging with policy makers, our government affairs team controls all aspects of our communications and ensures that these activities are aligned with our climate policy. If they are not, we reconsider the engagement with the possibility of ending it if an acceptable resolution cannot be met. We regularly review language and activities with both the external affairs and sustainability departments and conduct legal reviews of all external communications including letters, testimony, and activities with outside advocates or NGOs.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

Owens Corning Annual Filing 10K Fiscal Year Ending Dec 31, 2020.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	The results of our latest materiality study identified water as significant to both stakeholders and Owens Corning. Continuing to monitor, report, and responsibly manage our water usage is an important part of meeting company and stakeholder expectations. As a result, water-use goals were included in both our first and second sets of 10-year sustainability goals. Recognizing the impact of increased water scarcity and rising costs, we have shifted to context-based water targets for our most recent set of 10-year sustainability goals. As such, water-related issues (such as baseline water stress) are integrated and addressed through long-term business objectives and strategies. Our business and financial objectives are to implement practices and technologies that reduce water use and provide financial performance which, at a minimum, provides a neutral return on the investment. We have installed reverse osmosis and other water treatment technologies at several plants to increase recycled water amounts, thus reducing water intake demand. This strategy has worked well for us over our last two sets of sustainability goals, as is evident in our ambitious goals and reported attainment.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	Owens Corning is committed to improving water-use efficiency for our direct operations and reducing water withdrawal in high water-stress sites. The results of our materiality study identified water as significant to both stakeholders & OC. Continuing to monitor, report, & responsibly manage our water usage is an important part of meeting company and stakeholder expectations. We have a long-term strategy to drive down our consumption of water through employee engagement, focus, conservation, recycling/reuse, treatment, process innovation, & product design. Our strategy is delivered

			by setting ambitious long-term (10-year) goals, achieving them and then setting new goals. For our 2030 goal set we have developed site-specific “context-based targets” for water. We are also participating in the U.S. DOE’s Water In-Plant Training program to identify water efficiency improvements while sharing the learnings across our global network. We have also signed up for the Better Plants Challenge Level and have pledged to improve our water withdrawal intensity by 15% in our U.S. operations by 2030. In 2020, we continued to make progress beyond our goal which concluded at the end of 2020, surpassing the target with a 43% weighted-average intensity reduction against the base year. We have also continued to make progress against the new 2030 context-based water goals, realizing a 10% reduction in intensity at our high water-stress sites and a 12% reduction in intensity at our remaining sites.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	16-20	Expenses associated with water use, treatment, and discharge are standard operating costs of our manufacturing processes. To accurately plan for financial requirements, we need to include water-related costs. Our business and financial objectives are to implement practices & technologies that reduce water use & provide financial performance which, at a minimum, provides a neutral return on the investment. Water projects are included with all capital budget reviews and allocated by business. This review process includes business impact, payback, ROI, risk, sustainability impact, & metering opportunities. Individuals from each plant, finance, & sustainability evaluate potential projects such as chiller upgrades, wash-water system upgrades, & implementation of wastewater treatment facilities. For example, we have implemented chiller plant control systems at several of our sites, allowing more water to be reused, thereby reducing intake volumes and consumption. Our long-term strategy is to use these systems as a model for future installations across the portfolio, ultimately reducing withdrawal amounts & costs. Throughout the year, each project is tracked through a stage-gate process to ensure the project is yielding the expected deliverables. This strategy has worked well for us over our last two sets of sustainability goals, as is evident in our ambitious goals and reported attainment.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-29

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

35

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-8.3

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

10

Please explain

Our water related CAPEX varies year to year based on necessary replacements, upgrades, and acquisitions. The decrease from 2019 to 2020 is primarily attributable to a large washwater reuse system project completed in 2019. We expect higher water-related capital expenditure in 2021 as compared to 2020.

Our OPEX is dependent on production, cost, and water use efficiencies. While production decreased slightly by about 2%, water related operational efficiencies such as leak detection & repair and increased recirculation and recycling of water resulted in an absolute reduction in water withdrawal by 10%, thus our OPEX decreased year over year. Given our growth strategy and recent acquisitions, we expect OPEX to increase from 2020 to 2021.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Has your organization identified any water-related outcomes from your climate-related scenario analysis?

No

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

We are evaluating what benefit an internal price of water would have on our businesses as well as the feasibility of implementing one.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals Basin specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	The results of our materiality study identified water as significant to both stakeholders and Owens Corning. Continuing to monitor, report, and responsibly manage our water usage is an important part of meeting company and stakeholder expectations. Our 2020 goals (which concluded at the end of 2020) were set based on this stakeholder feedback for the company as a whole. For our 2030 water goals, we have shifted to site-specific “context-based targets” to measure progress and focuses on reducing water withdrawal in areas of high water stress. In addition, we intend to ensure that our other facilities remain at the same water intensity as our base year of 2018, or lower when aggregated. Several of our global locations have implemented site specific targets which align with our corporate goals and reduce impact on the local water basin. While we track and monitor water use at the site level, this

			data is rolled up to the corporate level to be tracked against our company-wide corporate goals.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Product water intensity

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

Reduce company-wide weighted-average water intensity (cubic meters of water per metric ton of production) by 35% by 2020 from 2010 levels. Since our production volumes can vary significantly year to year an intensity target allows us to separate production impacts from our water goal. We do not want to meet our water reduction goal by simply reducing production.

Quantitative metric

% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year

2010

Start year

2012

Target year

2020

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

In 2020, we continued to maintain progress beyond our goal. As we reached the end of this target year, our usage was 43% below the weighted-average intensity baseline, surpassing our goal.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Increase freshwater availability for users/natural environment within the basin

Description of target

Reduce aggregate water withdrawal intensity (cubic meters normalized by revenue) in high water-stress sites by 50% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline. All other facilities remain at the same water withdrawal intensity (cubic meters normalized by revenue) as our base year of 2018, or lower when aggregated. Owens Corning is striving to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our locations around the world. In support of this heightened awareness, we are using site-specific “context-based targets” for water to measure progress toward our 2030 goals.

Quantitative metric

% reduction per revenue

Baseline year

2018

Start year

2019

Target year

2030

% of target achieved

20

Please explain

Compared to 2018, continued water use efficiencies and fixture upgrades and repairs led to a 10% reduction in intensity at our high water-stress sites, and a 12% reduction in intensity at our remaining sites.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Providing access to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities

Level

Country level

Motivation

Shared value

Description of goal

Owens Corning seeks to extend our culture of wellness beyond the workplace and into the communities where we serve. In India, where many rural families migrate to urban centers to find work, many migrant families and their children live in villages and communities surrounding our plants. The children trail their peers academically and face a variety of challenges including lack of basic sanitation and clean water. It is our goal to partner with local communities and organizations to ensure the communities in which we operate have sufficient access to sanitary water by providing employee volunteerism and financial donations and through the Owens Corning Foundation. As access to safe WASH services is a more country specific need, this goal is set at a country level – targeting India. Our measure of success for this goal is to see a cumulative increase in the number of communities and individuals with access to WASH services year over year. This is an ongoing goal that is re-evaluated annually – once a project is installed we need to ensure it is maintained and as our company grows, the communities in which we operate and their needs will grow as well. Through acquisitions we are expanding into new areas with new needs. Our company is committed to high standards at all our facilities, globally. This includes high quality WASH services for our employees and their communities even where this may not be the norm.

Baseline year

2012

Start year

2013

End year

2030

Progress

In 2013, the Owens Corning Foundation partnered with United Way Mumbai to complete community needs assessments for our facilities in India. Since that time, OC has been highly active in these communities, where our efforts are aligned with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal #3- Good Health & Wellbeing and Goal #6- Clean Water & Sanitation. In fact, our India operations are among the most active & engaged facilities in all of OC. The Owens Corning Foundation has worked with India Habitat for Humanity, United Way Mumbai, and the HOPE Foundation to provide basic health services, clean water facilities, and basic sanitation in villages & schools. Our key indicators are local engagement & number of people reached with WASH initiatives. Our threshold for success is to engage 100% of facilities in community projects & to increase

the cumulative trend of people provided access to WASH services. We have achieved 100% engagement installing clean water systems and/or toilet blocks in all the communities where we operate in India. Additionally, we have increased the number of people receiving WASH access year over year. Since 2016, over 1,500 people in these communities have benefitted directly from our sanitation facilities & more than 3,000 have gained access to clean water. In 2020, our efforts were directed to COVID-19 relief, nonetheless, we were still able to provide sanitation to an additional 109 individuals. We expect to resume work this area as the pandemic subsides.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W6 Governance	Owens Corning's materiality processes and systems for stakeholder engagement. Tested mechanisms by calling and interviewing staff and contractors responsible for collecting and responding to stakeholder concerns. Material performance data collected at the corporate and site-levels to identify any material misstatements or process calculation errors. Conducted interviews of relevant managers and process owners at the company; and reviewed the Sustainability Report for material misstatements and its alignment to the requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.	AA1000AS	SCS Global Services (SCS) conducted a moderate level of assurance on Owens Corning's reporting in adherence to AccountAbility's Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness, and Impact. A Type 2 assurance engagement was performed on Owens Corning's performance against AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles (2018) to a moderate level.

W3 Procedures	Data to measure and calculate water usage for high risk facilities, as described in the CDP water use framework.	AA1000AS	SCS Global Services evaluated to a moderate level of assurance the reasonableness of the data that Owens Corning has prepared in order to measure and calculate their water usage for high risk facilities, as described in the CDP water use framework.
W4 Risks and opportunities	Data to measure and calculate water usage for high risk facilities, as described in the CDP water use framework.	AA1000AS	SCS Global Services evaluated to a moderate level of assurance the reasonableness of the data that Owens Corning has prepared in order to measure and calculate their water usage for high risk facilities, as described in the CDP water use framework.
W7 Strategy	Owens Corning's water management strategy includes evaluating several factors, including regional water scarcity, limited water availability, and rising water costs, that pose risks for our operations and business expansion plans. We use water management tools and systems to accurately track our water usage and identify potential risks and environmental impacts. This information supports the development of robust strategies to mitigate risks associated with water use. Our management strategy enables us to optimize and reduce water consumption through proactive measures such as the recycling and reuse of water, and leak detection and repair. We also provide training to create employee and stakeholder awareness of better water use practices.	AA1000AS	SCS Global Services evaluated to a moderate level of assurance the reasonableness of our water management strategy included in the Sustainability Report.
W8 Targets	Data to measure and calculate water usage for our facilities and progress against goals, as	AA1000AS	SCS Global Services evaluated to a moderate level of assurance 2020 water usage performance data and 2020 progress towards 2020 and

	described in the CDP water use framework.		2030 sustainability goals included in the Sustainability Report.

W10. Sign off

W-FI

(W-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.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

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

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes