Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Owens Corning is a global building and construction materials leader committed to building a sustainable future through material innovation. Our three integrated businesses – Composites, Insulation, and Roofing – provide durable, sustainable, energy-efficient solutions that leverage our unique material science, manufacturing, and market knowledge to help our customers win and grow.

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 31 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 2022 net sales of $9.8 billion. It has been a Fortune 500® company for 68 consecutive years

For more information, please visit https://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, 2022	December 31, 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Czechia

Finland
France
Germany
India
Italy
Lithuania
Mexico
Netherlands
Poland
Republic of Korea
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: All manufacturing locations, major research and development sites, and corporate headquarters are included in reporting.	These are very small locations with low water use. Water used in these leased warehouses and offices is for sanitary purposes only for a small number of employees. The volume is a small fraction of Owens Corning's global operations total water consumption, accounting for <1% and is not considered material in our reporting boundaries.

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US6907421019
Yes, a Ticker symbol	OC
Yes, a CUSIP number	690742101

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 for our manufacturing processes for processing and cooling, which is why we selected the use rating of important. We aim to not only reduce water withdrawal in our operations, but also consider any potential contamination from the use and disposal of our products. Recognizing the importance of these aspects, we set our 2030 water goals, based on an internal water stress ranking of each location using 7 of WRI Aqueduct's indicators. We focus on reducing our withdrawal of local water supplies while ensuring that the manufacture, use, and disposal of our products do not contribute to water contamination. Indirect- 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 water risk assessments for Tier 1 suppliers, we track whether they have environmental goals, including goals for responsible water use, and encourage

			them to take measures to source and consume water responsibly. 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 production processes due to impact on product quality. Using recycled water reduces fresh water withdrawal. In 2022, we recycled 4% and recirculated 2,061% of water withdrawn across all Owens Corning facilities. 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 encourage 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	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain

Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Monthly	Through a combination of municipal and Owens Corning meters in place.	Water withdrawal by total volume is measured by month and monitored annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Monthly	Through municipal water (utility bills); Onsite wells (estimated or pump meters); Water purchased from commercial third-party suppliers (invoices); Surface water bodies (pump meters); Stormwater (pump meters and estimations based on the collection methods).	Water withdrawal volume by source is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Monthly	The majority of our water withdrawal is sourced from municipal suppliers which are regulatorily required to have water quality monitoring. For other sites where withdrawal is not	Water withdrawal quality is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting. Our facilities comply

			sourced from municipalities, we monitor water quality. Our well water withdrawals are monitored for water quality using a variety of measures including pH and TDS. Samples are taken and tested both on-site and by independent labs.	with national, state, and local water withdrawal and wastewater discharge regulations and permits.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Monthly	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	Water discharge by total volume is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting.

			assumptions or data used to make the estimate and periodically review the methodology.	
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Monthly	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 discharge volume by destination is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Monthly	Water discharge by treatment method monitoring is on a site-by-site basis, including by meters.	Water discharge volume by treatment method is measured and monitored regularly, annually at a

			Based on estimations, invoices, and meters and methodology used for treatment.	minimum, at 100% of sites where required by regulations and permitting. Water discharges at our sites can be treated onsite, off-site, or both. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where necessary, sites may pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged. Our facilities comply with national, state, and local water withdrawal and wastewater discharge regulations and permits.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Monthly	The majority of our sites discharge their wastewater to publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which monitor water quality according to local regulations. Water discharge quality effluent	Water discharge quality is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of relevant sites where required by regulations and permitting. Our

			monitoring is on a site-by-site basis. Where necessary and/or regulatorily required, sites are monitored monthly for water discharge quality data – by standard effluent parameters (BOD, COD, TSS) through sampling and laboratory analysis.	facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Water discharge quality is reported using Resource Advisor which tracks performance at the site level. Discharge quality monitoring is unnecessary at our zero discharge facilities.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not monitored			Our facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Monthly	Where regulatorily required, our facilities monitor the temperature of discharge water through sampling.	Water discharge quality by temperature is measured by month and monitored regularly, annually at a minimum, at 100% of relevant sites where required by regulations and permitting. Our facilities comply with national,

				state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Discharge temperature monitoring is unnecessary at our zero discharge facilities.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Yearly	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 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	100%	Yearly	Calculations are completed annually using monthly monitoring data from meters and invoices.	While the majority of our sites recycle and/or reuse water, our method for quantifying the amount recycled/reused is dependent on site specific calculations. These calculations have

				only been completed for some of our facilities, mainly at our insulation facilities where reused and recycled water is more relevant to the processes.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Other, please specify Each site is targeted for an assessment every 3 years to verify ongoing measurement and monitoring	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.	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.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	11,045.53	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Mergers and acquisitions	In 2022, our absolute water withdrawal was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change. From 2021 to 2022, our absolute water withdrawal increased by 4%, while our level of production decreased by weight about 2%. We expect water withdrawals to increase in future years as production requiring

						water use increases.
Total discharges	5,387.32	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Mergers and acquisitions	Our absolute water discharge was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year. Many of the plants with increased production were plants where we consume more water than we discharge. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change. We expect water withdrawals to increase in future years as production requiring water use increases, and as water use increases, our water discharge does as well.
Total consumption	5,658.21	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Mergers and acquisitions	Our total water consumption was higher

						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 increased 7% which can be attributed to 4% higher withdrawal and discharge that was only about 1% higher. 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, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	11-25	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Mergers and acquisitions	WRI Aqueduct Other, please specify Owens Corning sets our 2030 water goals, based on an internal water stress ranking of each location using 7 of WRI Aqueduct's indicators.	Owens Corning conducts annual water risk assessments for all 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. Using this

								approach, Owens Corning undertook our annual water risk assessment for the 11th consecutive year, our fifth year using baseline water stress as our metric. We used the findings of this analysis in conjunction with our sites' 2022 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. Our baseline water stress analysis identified that 29 sites that were active in 2022 were in

								areas classified by WRI as having high or extremely high baseline water stress. An additional 4 are identified as high stress using OC's assessment of WRI factors. Our facilities at these 33 sites accounted for 33% of our overall water withdrawal in 2022, which was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change. Operations at a few plants require a significant quantity of water. Therefore, water related risks have the potential to cause

								substantial change in direct business operations. Depending on severity and the likelihood of water challenges derived from the watershed/basin, it might impact local business units as well as revenue or expenditure at a global level. For example, if water quantity and/or quality were to decline, we could face raising costs due to increased intake and disposal costs, reducing operational revenue. To determine the potential at-risk facilities, we first identify all sites listed as having "extremely

								high" or “high” baseline water stress from the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies and includes the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Additionally, we perform an internal assessment leveraging company knowledge and local contextual factors and indicators to identify high stress sites. These assessments combined are used to determine

								potential at-risk facilities and in which basins they are located. To determine substantive impact for our direct operations, we then cross reference the results with our production levels and water use at each of those sites. To be considered significant, production from these sites must account for more than 1% of total production and water intake must account for more than 1% of total water withdrawal. Once plants cross both the extremely high/high water risk threshold and production and usage thresholds, they are

								considered to have the potential of substantive change on our business. Applying these thresholds, 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 for our targets, addressing both our needs for water and the needs of the communities where we operate, as

								we measure progress toward our 2030 goal.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	443.25	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Water withdrawal from fresh surface water is relevant to Owens Corning' production processes, however only a small number of sites use fresh surface water sources, which include rainwater, ponds, and rivers, to reduce dependency on municipal water. In 2022, use of this source was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year due to a combination of increased production mitigated by the implementation of operational efficiencies and water reduction projects at several

					sites that utilize this source, particularly in our composites business. 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	2,243.32	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Water withdrawal from this source is relevant to Owens Corning as renewable groundwater is our second highest source of water withdrawal following municipal sources. Our reliance on renewable groundwater makes its management important to reducing our overall water usage. In 2022, use of this source was about the same as

					compared to the previous reporting year due to a combination of increased production mitigated by the implementation of operational efficiencies and water reduction projects at several sites that utilize this source, particularly in our composites business. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant				This source, as defined by CDP, is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not use non-renewable groundwater in our operations. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant				This source, as defined by CDP, is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not use produced/Entrained water in our operations. We do not anticipate using this source

					of water in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	8,358.96	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Water withdrawal from this source is relevant to Owens Corning as the majority of our water use is third-party water – specifically, municipal sources. Ensuring we properly manage our municipal water intake has the biggest impact on our total water usage. In 2022, use of this source was about the same as compared to the previous reporting year due to a combination of increased production mitigated by the implementation of operational efficiencies and water reduction projects at several sites that utilize this source, particularly in our composites business. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/-5% change.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	1,100.12	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Discharge to fresh surface water accounts for about a 5th of our water discharge and is our 2nd largest discharge destination, therefore, this is relevant to Owens Corning and is a key factor in our wastewater management strategy. In 2022, the amount of water discharged to fresh surface water was lower as compared to the previous reporting year. Our S&T Centers had less people working onsite which drove a decrease in water discharge. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.

Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant				This discharge is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not discharge brackish surface water/seawater in our operations. We do not anticipate discharging to this source of water in the future.
Groundwater	Not relevant				This source, as defined by CDP, is not relevant to Owens Corning as we do not discharge to groundwater in our operations. We do not anticipate discharging to this source of water in the future.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	4,287.19	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Discharges to 3rd Party designations, such as POTWs, is our most common discharge destination and therefore relevant to Owens Corning. In 2022, the amount of water discharged to third-party destinations was lower as

					compared to the previous reporting year due to increased water consumption. 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 wastewater 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	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	913.04	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	1-10	Our facilities comply with all applicable national, state, and local regulations

						and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water is discharged to publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site via tertiary treatment before being discharged. We consider the 'About the same' threshold to be a +/- 5%

						change.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	2,198.55	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	11-20	Our facilities comply with all applicable national, state, and local regulations and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater onsite via secondary treatment

						before being discharged. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	674.5	Much lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	11-20	Our facilities comply with all applicable national, state, and local regulations and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where

						regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater onsite via primary treatment before being discharged. We consider the 'Much lower/Much higher' threshold to be a greater than +/- 15% change.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	205.25	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	1-10	Our facilities comply with all applicable national, state, and local regulations and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through

						publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Only where regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater on-site before being discharged. In this category, we are not required to treat wastewater before discharge. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.
Discharge to a third party	Relevant	1,395.97	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	41-50	Our facilities comply with all

without treatment						applicable national, state, and local regulations and permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The majority of our water discharge is through publicly owned treatment works (POTW) which treat water quality according to local regulations. Where regulatorily required, sites may need to pre-treat or treat wastewater onsite before being discharged. In this category, we are not required to treat wastewater

						before discharge. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.
Other	Not relevant					Not relevant

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	9,761,000,000	11,045.53	883,705.897317738	OC strives to be more conscious of our potential to impact (and be impacted by) the water conditions in our global operations. In support, we are using an internal water stress ranking based on 7 of WRI's Aqueduct Indicators, addressing both our needs for water and the needs of the communities where we operate, as we measure our progress toward our 2030 water goals. We anticipate that we will improve our efficiency in the next 5-10 years by using water balances, TPM, and other initiatives.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment

Row 1	No	By reviewing the list of hazardous substances classified by the regulatory authorities provided by CDP scoring methodology, our products do not contain substances classified as hazardous by those regulatory authorities.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement
Suppliers	Yes
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)
Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

116

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

1-25

Please explain

Currently we survey and screen our suppliers on sustainability including water and we plan to strengthen our water-related elements to focus on potential impact. We use the WRI Aqueduct tool with our list of segmented suppliers to see their basin status, and if they are extremely high or high risk water stress based on their baseline water stress for basin status, or are located in regions with high or extremely high untreated connected wastewater and/or coastal eutrophication potential, they are considered substantive. Supplier water use can impact water availability and quality especially in high or extremely high water stress basins. From that assessment, we found that 116 of our segmented suppliers basin status, based on their baseline water stress, are in extremely high or high risk water stress. The results of this screening will be used to raise awareness regarding how we will engage our supply chain around issues of water risk moving forward, and how we track supplier progress.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	No, but we plan to introduce water-related requirements within the next two years	Currently, Owens Corning screens and surveys our suppliers, and requires suppliers to meet all legal and regulatory requirements. In addition, Owens Corning has a tool used in measuring supplier risk , that is our supplier sustainability assessment. This survey is mapped to respective ESG risk categories. Specific topic areas addressed within the survey include codes of conduct for both Owens Corning and the supplier, sustainability policies and goals, environmental management system usage, health and safety policies and goals, labor policies and practices, and raw material evaluations. We began distributing our annual supplier sustainability assessments in 2014. Over the years, we have continued to refine our approach in identifying and prioritizing key suppliers to engage in the supplier sustainability assessment. We assess suppliers to understand their water management in stressed areas, water pollution reduction, water recycling/reuse, and water use reduction. Within the next two years we hope to strengthen supplier water-related screening, survey questions and requirements as part of our purchasing processes.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Incentivization

Details of engagement

Water management and stewardship is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

76-99

Rationale for 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 performance, is a factor in the determination of award winners. As we want to influence the sustainability performance of all our suppliers, any supplier can attend the supplier event and 100% of suppliers are eligible for the award, regardless of how critical the supplier is to our business, thus we have selected 76-99% of total procurement spend and 76- 99% for % of suppliers by number for this response. Through the awards scheme, our intention is to challenge and inspire our suppliers to engage with us proactively and to continue to improve their sustainability performance, which helps their business and ours.

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. In 2022, a beneficial water-related outcome of the supplier awards, is that one of our supplier of the year finalists (transportation sector) shared in their nomination story, that all their truck wash locations use reclaimed water which has created a water savings of 60% each year. 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 related to water, such as Water management in water stressed areas, Water pollution reduction, Water recycling/reuse, and/or Water use reduction. We track this information through our annual supplier survey . Our goal is an increase in the percentage of suppliers that have sustainability water-related goals. Our 2022 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. An additional outcome of this engagement, is that since we've seen an increase in suppliers with water-related goals and targets, we've taken our segmented suppliers from the supplier survey, and we then ran their addresses into WRI's Aqueduct tool to see which of those suppliers have high and extremely high water stress. By using both pieces of data (suppliers with water-related goals and targets, as well as high or extremely high water stress from the segmented suppliers list), we will look to focus more on our suppliers water goals, targets, and water stress data in the future to continue more beneficial water-related outcomes from our supplier water-related engagement.

Comment

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Customers

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the impacts on water that (using) your products, goods, and/or services entail

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Rationale for your engagement

Our rationale & strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers and other stakeholders is driven by our materiality assessment. Through our 2019 assessment, circular economy and responsible water sourcing & consumption were 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.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Our ability to meet our customers' expectations and be transparent about what is in our products will be a key advantage going forward and one measure of success for this engagement is increased sales. Our product stewardship process plays an important role in our development of sustainable products & solutions and includes an assessment of water usage across several Ecodesign categories including reduced impact from materials, manufacturing, & use phase. We treat water as a resource and success in this engagement will also be measured in our progress towards our 2030 water goals and 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?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Fines, but none that are considered as significant	Owens Corning defines significant environmental actions as those in which the total cost of fines or penalties are equal to or greater than $100,000 USD. There were zero significant environmental actions reported in 2022

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

10,000

% of total facilities/operations associated

1.45

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

About the same

Comment

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

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Our businesses use water in different regions with different regulations and in different processes. As a result, our water management approach is tailored to the site level. We identify and classify potential water pollutants that may have detrimental impacts over water bodies, ecosystems, and human health by following legal obligations and permitting requirements. All our manufacturing plants are evaluated for the need for a wastewater permit and/or treatment. Our internal standard is our Environmental Management System (EMS,) which is designed to ensure our compliance with all applicable laws and regulations related to the protection of the environment, including water discharge. Our EMS includes a process for identifying, reporting, investigating, and correcting nonconformities, including pollutants in water discharge. All our facilities are required to implement the system, track their progress, and perform environmental self-audits. At applicable sites, we actively measure and track relevant pollutant data, including chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), and total suspended solids (TSS). Where it is necessary to meet discharge requirements, we pretreat or treat our wastewater prior to discharge accordingly. We track the amount of pollutants after treatment by regular sampling and testing by an accredited external lab. We publicly report our BOD, COD, and TSS effluents as average milligrams of effluent per liter of water.

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

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

Please explain

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

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.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
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
International methodologies and standards

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Life Cycle Assessment

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
Suppliers

Comment

W3.3b

(W3.3b) 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.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	Given the global nature of our business and our need for significant amounts of high quality water for our processes, 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. Since 2018, Owens Corning has used WRI's "baseline water stress" metric, which WRI describes as a strong proxy for all aspects of water risk to business operations, considering the supply and demand stress of regional water withdrawal, allowing for a more complete understanding of water-stressed areas. Because of the need for consistent sources of high quality water	Water availability at a basin/catchment level, Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level - Since water demand is usually local, the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas measures water withdrawal at the sub basin level. This indicator also measures competition among users. Water quality at a basin/catchment level – High- Quality water is needed for the manufacturing of our products. Impact on human health – Owens Corning strives to ensure that production, use, and disposal of our products do not contribute to water contamination that could impact our communities and human health. We work to understand,	We recognize that increased water scarcity and rising costs impact our operations as well as people in the communities where we operate. To fulfill our commitment to strategic, sustainable water use, we must minimize our consumption and ensure that the production, use, and disposal of our products do not contribute to water contamination. By working with stakeholders at all levels — including the local level and the investor community— we can continually optimize water usage and reduce consumption and waste. Our strategies include engaging employees to raise awareness of best water use practices and engaging	Owens Corning undertook our 11th annual water risk assessment in 2022. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas enables us to screen our sites for high and extremely high baseline water supply stress, 2030 and 2040 projections for water supply stress changes, frequency of drought, upstream water quality, and other metrics. As this metric takes into account the supply and demand stress of regional water withdrawal, it provides a more complete understanding of water-stressed areas, and it informs the development of our water management plans to optimize water efficiency at facilities in water-stressed regions with high

	for manufacturing operations, using the WRI Aqueduct tool, Owens Corning considers water availability, water quality, and stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin level, as well as the status of the ecosystems and habitats. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Framework includes 13 water risk indicators—including quantity, quality, and reputational risks, the hydrological model in which water supply estimates now include groundwater as well as surface water, and improvements to the hydrological sub-basin providing different geographic scales allow for an enhanced and comprehensive water risk assessment approach. Owens Corning also utilizes life cycle assessments (LCAs). LCAs help us identify the amount of freshwater consumed during the life cycle of each of our products.	control, and eliminate — whenever possible — the potential for exposure to work-related hazards that pose a risk to employee health, including but not limited to heat stress and exposure to silica and industrial noise. Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials - We conduct an annual supplier survey for supplier strategies for water management in water stressed areas. Water regulatory frameworks - Owens Corning facilities comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawal and wastewater discharge. Status of ecosystems and habitats – Based on an annually evaluation, Owens Corning is not impacting any specially protected bodies of water and related habitats. Regular human rights assessments at our sites ensure access to fully-functioning, safely	suppliers to understand water use and risk in the value chain. We strive to deepen our understanding of our water consumption through life cycle assessments (LCAs) which we share with our customers. By collaborating across our entire value chain, we can have a positive cumulative impact on water supplies and help ensure a sustainable future for communities in which we operate. In addition to our sites, we have considered the implications of water on our key commodities/raw materials and have assessed the suppliers who in 2021 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.	water demand. This includes a range of initiatives, such as leak detection, meter installation, and water mapping, which have lowered operating costs and further reduced our dependence on local and regional water sources.

		managed WASH services for all employees.		

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?

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, five sites were identified as having the potential to have substantive impact on the business.

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

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

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Trinity River (Texas)

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

Chronic physical
Water stress

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

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

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

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

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

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

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

India West Coast

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

The largest water risk to our sites in the India West Coast basin in India that meets our threshold of substantive impact is seasonal supply variability. As our processes require sufficient amounts of water, we have identified one composites glass facility located in the Western region of India exposed to water risk with the potential to have substantive impact. The 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 India in relation to water. However, if water scarcity

becomes a larger issue where we do business, we would expect an increase in the likelihood of local conflicts over water availability, which would increase our operating costs.

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

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

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 are requires to treat water prior to use, it is in our best interest (financially and maintenance related) to minimize the amount of water that needs to be treated by minimizing water usage. Our system is designed so that we can shift production to unaffected plants to avoid delays if an issue arises. Owens Corning continues to research opportunities to reduce our water consumption while also increasing water that is recycled and reused throughout our processes.

Cost of response

4,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

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

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 2022 analysis indicate that 12% of our segmented suppliers fall into the highest water risk category. Of these, only 1% are in the critical supplier quadrant, accounting for 2% 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 2022 and 2023. Because such a limited number of our critical suppliers, with only 2% of our total spend, are located in the highest risk water category, and because of our described active management process for suppliers, we do not consider Owens Corning to be exposed to water risks in our value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact.

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. Reducing water use will not only reduce intake costs, but also reduce costs associated with treating water to meet our quality standards and discharging costs.

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 2020, our plant in Gastonia, North Carolina, U.S., increased 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.

Several of our sites have implemented a chiller plant control system which has not only proven highly effective for energy conservation, but has also led to significant water savings. By integrating a system that treats the water, enabling it to be reused, we are able to save millions of gallons of water per year per plant. 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 upgrading their water treatment system to increase recirculation and recycling and reduce water withdrawal. 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)

1,200,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

To calculate the financial impact of our water efficiency projects, we started with our 2018 base year water usage rate per metric ton of production, and then multiplied that by our 2022 level of production. We do not know of any other material impacts to the usage in 2022, so our assumption is that any differences are related to the efficiencies gained by our initiatives. Comparing the annual usage at 2018 usage rates with actual annual usage, we estimate that we have saved nearly 1.6 million cubic meters of water since 2018. Using our 2022 estimated average cost of water of $0.95 per m3, this has saved us over $1.5 million in the four years from 2018-2022. Our capital projects

devoted to water over the next three years are expected to be consistent with recent years, and so our estimated savings from water conservation efforts is approximately $1.2 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)

1,055.01

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much 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

1,055.01

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

388.7

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

388.7

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

666.32

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

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. Thus, consumption also increased 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
Mississippi River

Latitude

40.0723

Longitude

-82.4031

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

861.34

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much 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

861.34

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

705.2

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

705.2

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

156.14

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

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 higher compared to the previous year. However, discharge increased less due to more evaporation, thus consumption increased. 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 3

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India

Godavari

Latitude

19.083557

Longitude

73.123798

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

499.68

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

499.68

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

289.81

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

289.81

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

209.88

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

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.
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.
While categorized as about the same,, water withdrawal decreased slightly from the previous year due to lower production levels coupled with implementation of water use efficiency projects. Water discharge was slightly higher than the previous year, thought still in the "about the same range." The combination of the two resulted in water consumption being lower in 2022.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Balsas

Latitude

19.496762

Longitude

-98.060938

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

756.64

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

756.64

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)

407.17

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

407.17

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)

349.46

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

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 was higher than the prior year 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 5

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

China

Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

Latitude

30.449238

Longitude

120.25886

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

372.1

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

372.1

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

230.59

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

230.59

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

141.51

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

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, Water discharge , and consumption were all about the same as 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.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Trinity River (Texas)

Latitude

32.8158

Longitude

-96.9377

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

136.97

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

136.97

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

130.8

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

130.8

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

6.17

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

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 from the previous year due to similar levels of production. Discharge increased at a lower rate compared to the increase in withdrawal, thus consumption increased. We consider 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 third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

AA1000AS

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

AA1000AS

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

AA1000AS

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

Verification standard 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 Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security	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, supply chain footprint reductions, the link between climate and water stress, 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. All three businesses production processes require water. 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 is striving to be more

		Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	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” for water to measure progress toward our 2030 goals: our goal is to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 50% in areas of high water stress where we operate. This goal is beyond compliance, and is one way which we can realize our commitments to reduce water withdrawal in our operations and limit impacts on ecosystems and communities that rely on freshwater. 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 or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
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 2030 water goals are site-specific “context-based targets” to measure progress. Both of these goal sets are stated and reported on publicly. Our CEO and board endorsed the 2030 goals in 2019, and monitor progress. 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 oversight accountability for

	sustainability. The CEO receives regular updates from the Chief Sustainability Officer on our sustainability progress, goals, and strategy.
Board-level committee	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 oversight accountability for sustainability. Our 2030 water goals are 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 in 2019 and have overall responsibility for ensuring we meet them.

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 Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets	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 use reduction is one of our 2030 sustainability goals. The board oversees our performance related to these goals, oversaw 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

		Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	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 product stewardship review process. The audit committee is responsible for risk management policies including those related to potential water risk, such as regulation changes.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	In our Proxy is the Board of Directors Skill Matrix identifying the principle skills that the Governance and Nominating Committee considered for each director when evaluating the director's experience and qualifications to serve as a director. Nine of our ten board members are identified as possessing skill and experience in Sustainability/ESG Management.

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)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Our 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 setting corporate water withdrawal reduction targets and monitoring progress against said targets, assessing future trends in water demand, and assessing and managing our water risks and opportunities.

The CSO heads a sustainability organization 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, quarterly. This brief includes progress on our 2030 water goals, major changes, and major issues, should any arise that merit escalation to the board.

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	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Reduction of water withdrawals –	This incentive directly supports the actions needed to meet our company's climate	Our 2030 water withdrawal reduction goal is part of our executive performance objectives, which impact

	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	direct operations	commitments, namely our goal to achieve a 50% aggregate intensity reduction of water withdrawal in high water-stress sites, compared to a 2018 baseline. By having performance towards our sustainability goals as part of the performance review for our CEO and CSO, actions to achieve our goals are incentivized, and this in turn affects considerations of sustainability and water impact in operations, strategic planning, and risk and opportunity identification and management.	variable incentives for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Sustainability Officer, as it relates to our 2030 goals to reduce water usage. 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	Other, please specify All Employees	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations	Positive recognition through an awards mechanism can promote actions that aim to conserve water and reduce water withdrawal across the enterprise.	Owens Corning has an awards recognition structure in place for innovation, known as the Games Slayter Innovation Awards. Within these awards, one award category is for Sustainability, which covers projects which can make an impact towards our sustainability goals, including our 2030 goal reducing water withdrawal at water-stressed sites. For example, recent previous winners include a project to capture rain water for reuse in India.

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 - which acknowledges the link between climate change and water stress and this includes water-related commitments - is provided 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 trade association activities are aligned with our climate policy. If they are not, we may 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)

2022-Annual-Report.pdf

On page 13 (PDF page 17) under LEGAL, REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE RISKS and specifically the section "We may be subject to liability under and may make substantial future expenditures to comply with environmental and emerging product-based laws and regulations." Here we talk about water related risks including discharges to water, groundwater contamination, etc.

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 in 2019 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 our second set 10-year sustainability goals from 2020 to 2030 as they were in our prior set with a goal year of 2020. Recognizing the impact of increased water scarcity and rising costs, we have shifted to context-based water targets for the 2030 sustainability goals. As such, water-related issues (such as baseline water stress) are integrated and addressed through long-term business objectives and strategies. Our long-term business and financial objectives over the next 16-20 years 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 over the next 16-20 years to drive down our consumption of water through

			employee engagement, focus, conservation, recycling/reuse, treatment, process innovation, & product design. Our strategy is delivered by setting ambitious long-term (10-year) goals, achieving them and then setting new goals. For our 2030 goal set and beyond we have developed 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. Our long-term strategies for responsible water sourcing and consumption for the next 16-20 years include continuing to explore and proceed with key investments in water infrastructure and continuing employee and stakeholder engagement to raise awareness of best water use practices to optimize water usage and reduce consumption and waste.
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 over the next 16-20 years 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)

-52

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

2

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

1.5

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

7

Please explain

Our water related CAPEX varies year to year based on necessary replacements, upgrades, and acquisitions. The decrease from 2021 to 2022 is primarily attributable to a large filtered water and washwater system project and a wastewater treatment plant completed in 2021. With those major projects completed, we had much lower water-related capital expenditure in 2022 as compared to 2021. Estimated 2023 water project CAPEX is expected to be relatively consistent with 2022, with only about a 2% increase.

Our OPEX is dependent on production, cost, and water use efficiencies. Our 1.5% OPEX increase is due to increased water prices with inflation , mitigated slightly by water related operational efficiencies such as leak detection & repair, increased recirculation and recycling of water, and a 2% decrease in production. Given our growth strategy and recent acquisitions and higher inflation in 2022, we expect OPEX to increase from 2022 to 2023.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Climate-related	Owens Corning began work with The Ohio State University in 2020 to expand our efforts to assess the resilience of our strategies against a range of climate-related scenarios and time horizons. The scenario analyses focused on “Shared Socioeconomic Pathways” (SSPs) for the scenario analysis: SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, and SSP5-8.5. The use of these SSP models aligns our analyses with the most recent 2021 IPCC sixth assessment report (AR6). These initial analyses referenced time horizons of the current period, 2036, and 2051. The initial scenario analysis work focused on two areas of understanding for Owens Corning: physical climate risks posed to our company locations, and potential impacts of climate change on demand for our roofing products, as sales of roofing products is influenced by severe weather and storm activity. In the first project, climate scenario analysis was conducted for physical climate risk to our facilities over the same emission pathways and time horizons, and these facilities level findings will be	In our first project where we addressed physical risk to our facilities, the variables assessed could impact both our water sources and our treatment methods. For example, water is an important part of our production process in making insulation and composite glass, which we make in multiple countries around the world. Twenty-nine of our active sites in 2022 were in areas we classified as water stressed. Our facilities at these sites accounted for 37% of our overall water withdrawal, as well as 44% of our overall water discharge, in 2022. Any policy based water restrictions due to drought in areas where we have production facilities could cause disruptions to our operations, especially in these areas we have classified as water stressed. These risks are being taken into account for our plants as part of this climate scenario analysis. In addition, physical damage from climate	Regarding potential physical risk outcomes, the company on an ongoing basis considers storm damage events when evaluating physical property damage risk or business interruption from physical damage. These factors are included in the evaluation of the level of insurance needed at our sites. Owens Corning re-evaluates these risk factors annually in determining the level of insurance needed. To mitigate our measured water risks based on water stress, including policy-based water restrictions due to drought in areas where we have production facilities, we have ongoing development of water management plans and strategic actions to optimize water efficiency at facilities in water-stressed regions with high water demand. These actions include steps to increase recirculation and recycling of water. In several Composites manufacturing facilities, for example, process water is recycled and used for cooling towers and landscaping. One of our plants in Mexico is currently upgrading their water

		incorporated into our risk determination for our plants. Variables assessed included factors like winds, cyclones and severe weather, flood risk, drought risk, and maximum temperature. Each of these factors can change for each facility in response to different climate scenarios, and awareness of these potential changes at the site level is a key step to ensuring preparedness at the enterprise level. We are currently evaluating more detailed analysis for specific facilities. For the second scenario analysis, OSU was able to model the potential changes to US roofing product demand by region for each emission pathway and time horizon. This analysis can help us to understand how drivers of roofing shingle demand could potentially change as variables like wind, tropical cyclones, and hail fluctuate in different climate scenarios. Outcomes of this analysis can help Owens Corning to ensure our production capability can adapt to climate change and ensure we successfully serve our markets as their demand for roofing products changes due to climate change. The exact way in which these findings will be incorporated into our business decisions is still being determined, but	related storm activity could impact our water supply and water infrastructure at the plant used in the production process.	treatment system to increase recirculation and recycling and reduce water withdrawal. We have increased water recirculation percentages in our Insulation facilities where processes support using recirculated water. As a result, we have seen a significant decrease in water withdrawal, despite increasing production in these facilities. This reduces our footprint in the communities where we operate while also benefiting the company financially.

		undertaking the analysis was a key first step achieved in 2021. We consider these scenario analyses both qualitative and quantitative.		

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.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	Important but not an immediate business priority	Owens Corning's ongoing aspiration is to increase the positive impact of our products and halve our environmental footprint. Sustainability has long been core to who we are and how we operate. We are focused on meeting our 2030 waste goals as well as expanding the use of recycled materials in our manufacturing operations and our products, across all businesses. We are seeking innovative technologies and business models for our products and materials to be reused and repurposed indefinitely. The use of our products helps to reduce energy costs and limit greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, throughout our operations we are working

			to cut GHG emissions and to reduce embodied carbon in our products. Having a low water impact product is part of our circular economy aspirations, but it is not an immediate business priority.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	We have focused our resources on the water withdrawal and WASH services targets so we do not have the internal resources at this time to set a water pollution target. We plan to consider this target during our upcoming long-range planning.
Water withdrawals	Yes	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	
Other		

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in withdrawals per revenue

Year target was set

2019

Base year

2018

Base year figure

3,161

Target year

2030

Target year figure

1,580.5

Reporting year figure

2,358

% of target achieved relative to base year

50.8067067384

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

The first company-wide target is to reduce aggregate water withdrawal intensity (cubic meters normalized by revenue in millions) in high water-stress sites by 50% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline. The second company-wide target is for all other facilities to remain at the same water withdrawal intensity (cubic meters normalized by revenue in millions) as our base year of 2018, or lower when aggregated. 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 high water stress, based on 7 select WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas indicators that are most relevant to our operations, to measure progress toward our company-wide 2030 goals. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas measures water withdrawal at the sub-basin level because water demand is usually local. Since all our production processes require water, our operations depend on local water supply, including both surface water and groundwater. As climate change intensifies pressure on natural resources, Owens Corning must be attuned to the impact of industrial activities on the environment as part of protecting human rights and supporting healthy communities. Compared to 2018, continued water use efficiencies, fixture upgrades, and repairs led to a 25% reduction in intensity at our high water-stress sites, and a 32% reduction in intensity at our remaining sites for our two company-wide 2030 goals. The target year figure in 8.1b, is half of the base year figure given the assumption of flat production year over year to 2030. Also, the target year figure and reporting year figure are for the first company-wide target.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Country/area/region

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

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

Year target was set

2013

Base year

2012

Base year figure

0

Target year

2030

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

100

% of target achieved relative to base year

100

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

It is our goal to partner with local communities and organizations to ensure the communities in which we operate have sufficient access to sanitary water by providing employee volunteerism and financial donations and through the Owens Corning Foundation. As access to safe WASH services is a more country specific need, this goal is set at a country level – targeting India. In 2013, the Owens Corning Foundation partnered with United Way Mumbai to complete community needs assessments for our facilities in India. Since that time, OC has been highly active in these communities, where our efforts are aligned with UN SDG's #3- Good Health & Wellbeing and Goal #6- Clean Water & Sanitation. The Owens Corning Foundation has worked with India

Habitat for Humanity, United Way Mumbai, and the HOPE Foundation to provide basic health services, clean water facilities, and basic sanitation in villages & schools. Our key indicators are % of local engagement & number of people reached with WASH initiatives. Our threshold for success is to engage 100% of facilities in community projects & to increase the cumulative trend of people provided access to WASH services year over year. This is an ongoing country level goal that is re-evaluated annually – once a project is installed we need to ensure it is maintained and as our company grows, the communities in which we operate and their needs will grow as well. 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 1,600 people in these communities have benefitted directly from our sanitation facilities & more than 5,000 have gained access to clean water. In 2022, 80 additional people were helped with sanitation and 2,162 additional people were supported with clean water.

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	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.

	Sustainability Report for material misstatements and its alignment to the requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.		
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	AA1000AS	SCS Global Services evaluated to a moderate level of assurance the reasonableness of our water management strategy included in the Sustainability Report.

	awareness of better water use practices.		
W8 Targets	Data to measure and calculate water usage for our facilities and progress against goals, as described in the CDP water use framework.	AA1000AS	SCS Global Services evaluated to a moderate level of assurance 2022 water usage performance data and 2022 progress towards 2030 sustainability goals included in the Sustainability Report.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Please explain
Row 1		

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Please explain
Row 1		

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Please explain
Row 1		

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Please explain
Row 1		

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers		
Production of durable plastic components		
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)		
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging		
Production of goods packaged in plastics		
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)		

W11. 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.

W11.1

(W11.1) 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)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms