Sherwin-Williams Company

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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12/18/2024, 03:08 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

The Sherwin-Williams Company, founded in 1866 and headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, and its consolidated wholly owned subsidiaries are engaged in the development, manufacture, distribution and sale of paint, coatings and related products to professional, industrial, commercial and retail customers in over 100 countries globally. The Sherwin-Williams Company recognizes that the possible consequences of climate change will result in risks and opportunities and is committed to managing the company in a socially responsible manner to minimize these risks and to fulfill our potential when opportunities are identified. As a global corporation, we recognize the importance of knowing our carbon footprint and are actively seeking to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). Since 2005, we have been voluntarily reporting to CDP. We have also initiated a number of projects to help reduce our GHG footprint. To support our strategy, we formally developed our sustainability initiative in 2007 with a commitment to continually improve our sustainable processes, products and activities that preserve natural resources, protect the environment, and contribute to social improvement. Since then, Sherwin-Williams has established goals, tracked metrics and reported results publicly. [Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

23050000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US824348BL99

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US8243481061

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

824348106

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SHW

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BYZHCW9

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Z15BMIOX8DDH0X2OBP21

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

004206397

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Peru

☑ Italy

- ☑ Aruba
- ☑ Chile
- ☑ China
- ☑ India
- ☑ Greece
- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Norway
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Serbia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Ecuador
- ☑ Estonia
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Uruguay
- ☑ Barbados
- ☑ Colombia
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Lithuania
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ New Zealand
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ Republic of Korea
- ☑ Russian Federation
- ☑ Trinidad and Tobago
- ☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☑ United Arab Emirates
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Curaçao
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Grenada
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Jamaica
- ☑ Romania
- ☑ Thailand
- ☑ Viet Nam
- ☑ Argentina
- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Puerto Rico
- ☑ Saint Lucia
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ South Africa
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*This information is confidential.*

[Fixed row]

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Bulk organic chemicals

☑ Polymers

Other chemicals

☑ Other, please specify :paint and coatings

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We are working on a partial mapping exercise with a focus on scope 3 suppliers (tier 1) utilizing the GHG protocol, downstream architectural customers and key impact areas.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other, please specify :Supply chain, product use phase

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

The time horizons represent reasonable short, medium and long-term scenario modeling used by our financial modelers to evaluate climate risks including policy risks. These timeframes differ slightly from our internal business strategy and budgetary planning for the long-term to cover a larger number of years.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

7

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

The time horizons represent reasonable short, medium and long-term scenario modeling used by our financial modelers to evaluate climate risks including policy risks. These timeframes differ slightly from our internal business strategy and budgetary planning for the long-term to cover a larger number of years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

8

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

21

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

The time horizons represent reasonable short, medium and long-term scenario modeling used by our financial modelers to evaluate climate risks including policy risks. These timeframes differ slightly from our internal business strategy and budgetary planning for the long-term to cover a larger number of years.
[Fixed row]

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

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:**Severe weather events have the potential to disrupt operations at specific manufacturing, distribution, and sales locations within certain regions

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Other market, please specify **:**increased costs for key suppliers to replace certain raw materials

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Description of how interconnections are assessed
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*We utilize frameworks such as TCFD along with product life cycle assessments to understand tradeoffs.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Identification of priority locations	Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified	Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations	*Select all that apply* ☑ Direct operations	*Select from:* ☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

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

	Type of definition
Risks	*Select all that apply* ☑ Qualitative

	Type of definition
	☑ Quantitative
Opportunities	*Select all that apply* ☑ Qualitative ☑ Quantitative

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Sherwin-Williams used the WRI Aqueduct tool as part of this disclosure to CDP. Water risk is assessed once per year, looking at the major global manufacturing and distribution facilities only. Currently, we do not have a policy or goal in place to address water consumption/reduction based on our risk assessment.. However, Sherwin-Williams does have Company Standards and Procedures in place to promote water conservation, minimize environmental risk from releases, and to minimize the discharge of contaminated water that could cause harm to human health or the environment.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Process Water Discharge with potential to cause adverse impact to the water quality

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Global Standard Water and Soil Protection Standard in place. See explanation for standard requirements.

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Sherwin-Williams has a Global Standard Water and Soil Protection Standard in place. The standard requires that process water discharge stream(s) must be physically characterized (e.g., volume and solids content) and chemically analyzed for contaminants based upon knowledge of the process that generated the water. This information is used to determine if volume and contaminant levels are acceptable to discharge based upon laws, permits or best professional judgment. The assessment should establish the need for treatment, treatment options and/or disposal options, that requires that process waters must not be discharged directly to a water way (e.g., stream, river, ditch lake, etc.) unless they meet local water quality standards and do not adversely impact the waterway. The standard also requires periodic analysis of process discharges must be conducted as required by permits or to ensure the discharge has not changed.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Products containing chemicals that have the potential to contaminate water if improperly managed.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Finished products meet requirements for Safety Data Sheets and GHS reporting to provide information on safe use and handling of products produced by Sherwin-Williams. Environmental Product Declaration reports have been developed for numerous product lines.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Spilled or released raw material or finished goods with potential for surface water contamination.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Sherwin-Williams has a Global Standard Water and Soil Protection Standard in place. Facilities must put protective measures in place to prevent accidental spill discharge to waterways or the soil. Secondary spill containment includes curbing, walls or vaults around all container storage, bulk storage and unloading areas at, or near, the source to control and contain any accidentally released substances. Tertiary containment includes containment ponds, vaults and interceptor and shutoff valves at appropriate locations, such as the perimeter of the water control infrastructure, to prevent accidental release of contaminants to an off-site waterway.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

it resulted non-material in the double materiality assessment

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

it resulted non-material in the double materiality assessment
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Indonesia
☑ Netherlands
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk of policy action to encourage or require low-carbon transition in direct operations or upstream supply chain (through carbon taxes as example). Our operations are subject to various domestic and foreign health, safety and environmental laws, regulations and requirements, including those related to climate change. Increased global focus on climate change may result in the imposition of new or additional regulations or requirements applicable to, and increased financial and transition risks for, our business and industry. Many government authorities and agencies have introduced, or are contemplating, regulatory changes to address climate change, including the regulation and disclosure of GHG emissions. The outcome of new legislation or regulation in the U.S. and other jurisdictions in which we operate may result in fees or restrictions on certain activities or materials and new or additional requirements, including to fund energy efficiency activities or renewable energy use and to disclose information regarding our GHG emissions performance, renewable energy usage and efficiency, waste generation and recycling rates, climate-related risks, opportunities and oversight and related strategies and initiatives across our global operations

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Compliance with climate change initiatives may result in additional costs, including among others increased production costs, additional taxes, additional investment in renewable energy. Despite our efforts to timely comply with climate change initiatives, implement measures to improve our operations and execute our strategy any actual or perceived failure to comply with new or additional requirements may result in adverse publicity, increased litigation risks and adversely affect our business and reputation, which could adversely impact our results of operations, cash flow and financial conditions

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

179000000

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

591000000

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

90000000

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

294000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We identify increased pricing of GHG emissions and increased operating costs (e.g higher compliance costs) as examples of climate-related policy risk. Carbon prices associated with emissions trading schemes, carbon taxes, fuel taxes and other policies are expected to rise in the future as goverments take actions to reduce GHG emissions. The speed and level to which carbon prices pay rise is uncertain and likely to vary across countries and regions In order to assess exposure to climate related policy risk, we assembled a database of publicly available info on current carbon price across over 100 geographies. The database includes info on prices and sector coverage for emission trading schemes, carbon taxes and fuel taxes in each geography. The methodology for measuring carbon pricing is comprised of the following key components: 1. Carbon price data, 2. carbon price scenario, 3. revenue expenditure and emissions projections, 4. Pass Through Modelling, and 5. Analysis tools. 179M and 90M refer to Carbon pricing risk under low scenario (2-3C) while 591M and 294M refer to Carbon pricing risk under High scenario (below 2C) This assessment assumes Sherwin Williams meets its target to reduce absolute Scope 1&2 emissions by 30% by 2030

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Since the response to risk is to establish organization-wide targets, there were no cost associated to the target setting

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sherwin-Williams' Climate strategy includes areas such as energy consumption, renewable energy, carbon and other air emissions, recycling and waste. We are committed to the following goals for 2030, compared to a 2019 baseline: -Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 30% -Increase electricity

from renewable energy sources to 50% of total electricity usage -Increase operational energy efficiency by 20% -Reduce waste disposal intensity by 25%. We also participate in various industry trade associations such as American Coating Association (ACA), the EU Council of the Paint (CEPE) and groups such as the US Green Building Council; this active involvement demonstrates our commitment to collaborate and share ideas with the industry and other groups about the connection points between public policy and our focus on technical innovation. This engagement also informs the development of our strategies for addressing current and emerging trends, risks and opportunities and complying with applicable laws, regulation and requirements relating to the environmental and climate change

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Sweden
☑ Finland
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America

☑ Germany
☑ Argentina
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Possible early retirement (voluntary or forced) of existing products or technologies to mitigate climate risks. We identify substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options, and costs to transition to lower emissions technology as example of climate-related technology risk. As an example setting minimum carbon footprint for products might impact our products offering

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Low

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

The risk has not been quantified financially (the effects are not separately identifiable) while we consider the effect of this risk is Low; evaluation of technology is incorporated into our business operations. When selecting equipment, energy efficiency is often considered as part of the selection process. In addition, sustainability attributes, including environmental footprint, have been built into our R&D processes across much of the business to consider potential climate impact of new RM, formulation technologies and/or product performance

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Not Available

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Evaluation of technology is incorporated into our business operations, no material costs will be required. Essential to our product innovation and development processes, innovation and optimization are the foundation of our Sustainability by Design program. The program embeds life cycle thinking, which considers impacts throughout our value chain, into the earliest stages of our product innovation and development processes. As we develop and enhance products, sustainability remains top of mind. From initial concept through commercialization, we identify ways to make our products more sustainable and better performing by evaluating health and safety considerations, chemical formulations, resource conservation, circularity and product performance, among other areas. Aligning the Sustainability by Design program with our Stage-Gate process clarifies and streamlines our approach for business implementation. This formal process also provides flexibility to evolve with the needs of each of our businesses. One example is our PowduraEco powder coating designed to reduce energy demand, protect impactful infrastructure from failure and enhance building resistance

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify **:**Increased cost for key suppliers to replace certain raw materials

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our suppliers may have exposure to physical risks and/or increased carbon taxes (example CBAM in the EU) upsetting our ability to acquire raw materials or shortages resulting in higher prices. We believe our primary climate-related market risks are the potential for increased costs, insufficient availability of the raw materials we need to produce our products and any actual or perceived failure to comply with new or additional requirements or meet stakeholder expectations with respect to the impacts of our operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The risk has not been quantified financially, the level of measurement uncertainty is too high rendering quantitative information about this risk not useful. Adverse weather conditions and their impacts have resulted and might in the future result in industry wide supply chain disruption increased raw materials and other costs and our hindered ability to manufacture the products needed to fulfill customer demand

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

There is no cost associated to the response to this risk

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Having a global supply chain and multisource solutions we can procure raw materials from different suppliers located in various geography

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Argentina
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Consumers requiring more sustainable products, risk to decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products. Many consumers and markets are demonstrating an increased preference for products that have lower environmental impact, including lower carbon footprint. Upcoming regulations such as ESPR in the EU will push for more sustainable products

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

changes in consumer behaviors and preferences may result in reduced demand of our products and adversely affect our business. The risk has not been quantified financially since the level of measurement uncertainty is too high rendering quantitative information about this risk not useful

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Not available; the cost to develop new products and services is part of the overall Company expenditure and strategy

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are actively attempting to mitigate the risks by becoming more transparent with our sustainability initiatives, which include GHG reduction goals and our recently released Sustainability by Design program. In addition, we are actively formulating our products to meet our customers most stringent requirements, including those that require performance and quality attributes consistent with our customers diverse needs. Finally, we have a robust life cycle assessment program which has assessed the carbon footprints of over a thousand formulations which is a significant portion of our portfolio. We are pursuing growth opportunites by developing new products and services to further preserve existing assets and create product designed to facilitate energy saving; innovation in coating technology have led to coating that requires less energy to apply and cure, including as examples: coatings that can cure at room temperature while requiring high temperature baking cycles in the past; heat and sun reflective roof coating reduce the urban heat island effect and can reduce cooling needs in warmer climates; powder coatings and other type of coatings that deliver high performances in just one-layer rather than multiple layers

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ France

☑ Mexico

☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Sherwin-Williams Company is sensitive to its stakeholders perceptions and works hard to earn its reputation as a conscientious community participant. Climate change has created a new opportunity to review our impacts in terms of sustainable practices. Failure to accept our responsibility and reduce our emissions and impact on climate change may result in reduced demand for our goods and services. Any actual or perceived failure to comply with laws, regulations or requirements relating to climate change, meet stakeholders expectations with respect to the impacts of our operations may result in reduced demand for our products

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

This risk has not been quantified financially, the level of measurement uncertainty is too high rendering quantitative information about this risk not useful. Our reputation, image and recognized brands significantly contribute to our business and success. Our reputation and image are critical to retaining and growing our customer base and our relationships with other stakeholders. Damage to our business, reputation or image, or negative claims or publicity (even if inaccurate), could adversely affect the demand for some of our products and adversely affect our sales, earnings, cash flow or financial condition. Our reputation could be impacted by any actual or perceived failure to comply with laws, requirements and regulations on climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Not available

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We formally engage stakeholder groups for feedback during periodic updates to our materiality assessment, and regularly engage stakeholders during normal business operations. We partner and collaborate with nongovernmental organizations, customers, suppliers and regulators to foster open lines of communication and

aid us in being responsive to stakeholder interests. As an example we participate in PaintCare a nonprofit program of the American Coatings Association, that program has kept more than 70 million gallons of paint out of residential waste streams since 2009.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Other chronic physical risk, please specify **:**Increased severe weather events (example heat waves, drought, floods, hurricanes, wildfire, winter storms and other natural disaster

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Germany
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Finland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Severe weather events have the potential to disrupt operations at specific manufacturing, distribution, and sales locations within certain regions. Our Global Supply Chain (GSC) consists of a highly efficient manufacturing and distribution system for paint, coatings and related products. GSC is integrated in such a way that the risk created by a particular location being forced out of service may be mitigated, including by shifting production to other locations, if necessary. If climate risks continue to increase, there is the potential for disruption to occur at more than one of our locations simultaneously, and for more severe impacts to our business from each disruption. We will continue to focus on these physical risks for climate strategic planning purposes

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Adverse weather conditions or natural disasters and their impacts have resulted and may in the future result in industrywide supply chain disruptions increased raw material and other costs and our hindered ability to manufacture the products needed to fully meet customer demand

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

175000000

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

233000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Both Min and Max financial effect are Low risks. We followed the following approach to understand physical risks at the asset level: 1Map asset level data, 2Quantify climate hazard exposure 3 apply asset specific impact functions 4 quantify financial impact (from TCFD Assessment). Min and max values are modelled under the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. The vast majority of the total value of our assets are considered to have a low level of risk to the hazard assessed (temperature extremes, drought, water stress, flooding...)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify **:**Shift production to other locations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Not available

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sherwin-Williams operates a highly efficient global supply chain (GSC) for paint, coatings and related products. The GSC is integrated in such a way that the risk created by the potential loss of operations within a location or region is mitigated. Production can readily be shifted to other locations if necessary. In the event of

adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, we focus on responding to and mitigating the impacts quickly, including, but not limited to, redistributing resources within our network (people, materials, etc.) and/or providing temporary solutions (opening mobile stores in impacted areas, for example
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

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

90000000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The figure represents the transition risk (policy risk) at 2050 under a low carbon price scenario. We don't use OPEX as metric for physical risk (here reported as zero) which is reported in the row below (under Assets). In order to assess exposure to climate-related policy risk we assembled a database of publicly available information on current carbon prices across over 100 geographies. The database includes information on prices and sector coverage for emissions trading schemes, carbon taxes and fuel taxes in each geography. The methodology for measuring carbon pricing is comprised of the following key components: 1. Carbon Price data, 2. Carbon Price scenarios, 3. Revenue, Expenditure and Emissions Projection, 4. Pass through Modelling, 5. Analysis Tools. The low price scenario considered here represents the full implementation of country Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, based on the research by OECD and IEA

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

175000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The reported figure represents the physical risk at 2050 under the RCP 4.5 scenario. We don't use Asset as a metric for transition risk (here reported as 0) which is reported in the row above. The physical absolute risk is a function of hazard x vulnerability x asset value. The approach to quantify the physical risk at the Asset level includes the following steps: 1. Map Asset Level data, 2. Quantify climate hazard exposure, 3. Apply Asset specific impact functions, 4. Quantify financial impact.
[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

The Company has thousands of locations globally, and, like other multinational corporations, experiences occasional allegations of noncompliance with water discharge regulations and permits. In those cases, the Company works with applicable authorities to resolve any allegations of noncompliance to the mutual satisfaction of the parties. We had four (4) documented incidents of noncompliance associated with water quality permits, standards and regulations initiated in 2023. These issues were addressed and corrected with the agency.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.6.3) Please explain

Water and water management resulted as non-material in the materiality assessment
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Argentina
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Finland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Technology, product quality and product innovation and development, including relating to increased customer interest in the sustainability attributes of products and our related key strategies and initiatives for expanding our product offerings, are among the key competitive factors for our business. Our Sustainability by Design program embeds life cycle thinking, which considers impacts throughout our value chain, into the earliest stages of our product innovation and development processes. From initial concept through commercialization, we identify ways to make our products more sustainable and better performing by evaluating health and

safety considerations, chemical formulations, resource conservation, circularity and product performance, among other areas. Aligning the Sustainability by Design program with our Stage-Gate process clarifies and streamlines our approach for business implementation. The sustainability attributes we consider fall under the categories of Resource Conservation, Carbon/Climate Impact and Formula Stewardship.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The opportunity has not been quantified financially, the level of measurement uncertainty is too high rendering quantitative information about this opportunity not useful. Nevertheless, new and innovative products could allow us to gain new markets and opportunities; example of these innovative products are: Protective coatings that help infrastructure withstand climate extremes and extend the life of physical assets; coatings that are used in solar and wind technologies; coatings that help reduce energy consumption, including reflective coatings; coatings that improve fuel economy; packaging coatings that reduce spoilage and wasted food

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

196000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This represents the total R&D costs

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have a Sustainability by Design program which embeds lifecycle thinking, in integrated in our product development process. The sustainability attributes we consider are: Climate change, Resource Conservation and Formula Stewardship. Every new project development is assessed towards these sustainability attributes to ensure alignment with our customers needs and expectations

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Sherwin Williams anticipates the demand for more sustainable and certified products to continue to increase in the future, such as Green Building Certifications. Sherwin Williams can provide products with carbon footprint life cycle analysis (LCA) and environmental product declarations (EPDs). Because of these efforts, we have maintained a good understanding of the environmental footprints of our products. We have performed LCAs and EPDs for hundreds of products and many of these LCAs have been peer-reviewed and published as EPDs and are publicly available. This allows us to be transparent about our product's impacts and satisfy our customers' demands to purchase products with environmental and sustainable designs. All our certified products are listed in the NSF website

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Many consumers and markets are demonstrating an increased preference for products that have lower environmental impact, including a lower carbon footprint. This is demonstrated by the request of sustainability certifications (Green Building Programs) we receive from our customers. We believe our position to meet those needs is strengthened by our product sustainability initiatives and the transparency of our efforts.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is included in the overall R&D costs, the uncertainty to extract the individual cost for this opportunity is too high rendering quantitative information not useful

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are investing in LCA capability and automation to be able to generate LCA data on demand and allow certifcations of our products. we offer products that are specifically designed to better protect the surfaces they cover, which may result in longer coated product lifespans and reduced waste. Through the preservation of their existing assets and the use of products designed to facilitate energy savings, customers increasingly recognize the beneficial sustainability attributes of Sherwin-Williams products

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Germany
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Finland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The company operates in all global regions throughout the world including North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. The company is developing renewable energy sources to achieve 50% renewable electricity of total electricity usage by 2030. The company is using power purchase agreements to help achieve this renewable energy and carbon reduction targets. Our largest concentration of energy consumption is in North America, South America, and Europe. Our focus has been on obtaining renewable energy in these regions first

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The company is entering into contracts to procure renewable energy through virtual power purchase agreements (VPPA), on-site and off-site power purchase agreements (PPA) and purchase and installation of on-site renewable energy generation facilities. The cost to procure, install and generate renewable energy is within the normal operating costs and normal company financial returns on investment guidelines. The company has entered a VPPA in Texas that went on-line in December 2023. This facility is expected to deliver up to 320,000 MWH per year of renewable energy for Sherwin-Williams

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the renewable energy goal for the company is not material to the company and within normal operating budgets and financial return on investment guidelines. By partnering in the installation and operation of new renewable energy facility, Sherwin-Williams promotes the generation of new renewable energy to the grid. For contracts that involve a VPPA, the cost or income is based upon a settlement of the contractual price in the VPPA and the whole sale energy cost. As energy is generated, it is sold into the grid. Cost or income is based upon the difference between the VPPA fixed price and the wholesale energy prices as sold onto the grid

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Century Oak Wind Farm in Texas is under contract with Sherwin-Williams to produce up to 320,000 MWh of renewable energy per year. The wind farm generates the renewable energy and after financial settlement, the company receives the renewable energy credits (RECs). These credits can be used anywhere in the United States. The company is investigating additional VPPAs and PPA in Europe and the United States to support achievement of the renewable energy and carbon reduction goals
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

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

196600000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The figure represents the total R&D expenses invested which includes investment for sustainable products in 2023 for future returns. We are not yet able to quantify the expected return
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

See page 14 of 2023 Proxy document (attached). Diversity of Directors and Director Nominees. In considering the composition of the Board, the Nominating Committee seeks to strike a balance between the addition of new directors who bring fresh perspectives and the stability of the Board as a whole. To maintain a well-balanced Board, the Nominating Committee reviews a director matrix consisting of experiences, qualifications, attributes, and skills. This matrix is set forth in the section "Director Matrix and Composition." The Nominating Committee uses the matrix when identifying, considering, and recommending director nominees, as well as potential director candidates as part of its process of identifying individuals qualified to become Board members. The Nominating Committee also regularly uses the matrix in reviewing the experiences, qualifications, attributes, and skills of current directors. It is also the Board's policy to include, and to request that any search

firm it engages include, women and racially or ethnically diverse persons in the pool of candidates from which director nominees are chosen. The Nominating Committee assesses the effectiveness of this policy as part of its regular consideration of the Board's composition (including its gender, racial, and ethnic diversity mix) using reviews against the matrix and committee self-assessment results, as well as throughout the process of identifying and evaluating director candidates.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

corporate-governance-guidelines-2-13-24-updated.pdf,sw-2024-proxy-statement-final-web-ready.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair
☑ Director on board
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Other, please specify **:Chief Legal Officer**

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**See Proxy Statement, page 14 and 15, section titled Corporate Governance - Board and Committee Oversight.

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

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our sustainability framework is centered on a strong foundation of governance and ethics, with our governance structure designed to enable broad engagement and appropriate oversight across the Company. We have a council tasked with overseeing our sustainability strategy and consists of subject matter experts in (a) the development, implementation, and monitoring of the Company's key sustainability metrics, targets, goals, strategies, policies, and practices and (b) the monitoring, assessing, and addressing of trends, risks, and opportunities with respect to sustainability topics most significant to the Company and its stakeholders. Our steering committee, composed of members of senior management and other senior leaders, supports alignment across the organization in overseeing the work of the council. The full Board and its committees receive periodic updates from members of the steering committee. For more information about Board and committee oversight of specific sustainability-related risks, see "Corporate Governance—Board and Committee Oversight".

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

☑ Board-level committee

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Other, please specify **:Chief Legal Officer**

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**See Proxy Statement, page 14 and 15, section titled Corporate Governance - Board and Committee Oversight.

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

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our sustainability framework is centered on a strong foundation of governance and ethics, with our governance structure designed to enable broad engagement and appropriate oversight across the Company. We have a council tasked with overseeing our sustainability strategy and consists of subject matter experts in (a) the development, implementation, and monitoring of the Company's key sustainability metrics, targets, goals, strategies, policies, and practices and (b) the monitoring, assessing, and addressing of trends, risks, and opportunities with respect to sustainability topics most significant to the Company and its stakeholders. Our steering committee, composed of members of senior management and other senior leaders, supports alignment across the organization in overseeing the work of the council. The full Board and its committees receive periodic updates from members of the steering committee. For more information about Board and committee oversight of specific sustainability-related risks, see "Corporate Governance—Board and Committee Oversight".
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level competency on this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

We use materiality assessments to align our sustainability efforts with the expectations of both internal and external stakeholders. This assessment process identified the following focus areas that have been incorporated into our sustainability framework: Climate and Carbon; Product Stewardship; Life Cycle Assessment; Occupational Health and Safety; and Talent Acquisition and Employee Engagement. We are in the process of undertaking a formal double materiality assessment to inform the next stage of our strategy.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We are in the process of evaluating biodiversity and what accountability issues need to be addressed.

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

We are in the process of evaluating biodiversity and what accountability issues need to be addressed.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief Legal Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**The Chief Legal Officer leads an organization that includes Environmental, Health, Safety and Sustainability teams, which execute the listed responsibilities. Reporting to the CLO is a VP, EHS and Sustainability.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Legal Officer leads an organization that includes Environmental, Health, Safety and Sustainability teams, which execute the listed responsibilities. Reporting to the CLO is a VP, EHS and Sustainability.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our CEO 's annual performance evaluation includes a performance assessment category of ESG leadership, which includes the development, integration and execution of ESG strategy, as well as progress on ESG initiatives, as part of the Company's overall business strategy.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We use materiality assessments to align our sustainability efforts with the expectations of both internal and external stakeholders. This assessment process identified the following focus areas that have been incorporated into our sustainability framework: Climate and Carbon; Product Stewardship; Life Cycle Assessment; Occupational Health and Safety; and Talent Acquisition and Employee Engagement. We are in the process of undertaking a formal double materiality assessment to inform the next stage of our strategy.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify **:**Our CEO 's annual performance evaluation includes a performance assessment category of ESG leadership, which includes the development, integration and execution of ESG strategy, as well as progress on ESG initiatives.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Linked to annual base salary.

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

Our CEO 's annual performance evaluation includes a performance assessment category of ESG leadership, which includes the development, integration and execution of ESG strategy, as well as progress on ESG initiatives, as part of the Company's overall business strategy.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our EHS standards and procedures outline expectations of Sherwin-Williams employees and those with whom we conduct business.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

English EHS Policy Rev7 (1).pdf
[Add row]

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

	Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Our Government Affairs team facilitates the Company's global participation in the public policy-making process, including with respect to issues that affect our employees, customers, and business operations and objectives, as well as the paint and coatings industry in general. This team is led by our Senior Vice President – Chief Legal Officer and Secretary, who provides regular reports to the Board regarding the Company's key public policy activities, advocacy, and engagement efforts.See our page 15 of our Proxy Statement for public policy and engagement rules.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**American Coatings Association

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Mixed

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The American Coating Association has a Sustainability policy which includes a commitment to minimize its impact on the environment and public health and safety through the responsible use of natural resources, as well as the adoption of pollution prevention, waste minimization, risk management and product stewardship practices throughout the value chain. The ACA actively participates with government agencies in the development and review of legislative actions. The ACA works with its member companies, including Sherwin-Williams, to evaluate and comment on proposed legislation on a case by case basis.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**RILA

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Mixed

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA) has been involved in several efforts related to environmental impacts, including providing resources to help companies reduce emissions and implement sustainability measures, and supporting states investing in clean domestic energy production.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :CEPE

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Mixed

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

CEPE has a Sustainability Charter, which gives the principles for our sectors towards less environmental impact of our products. We encourage our members to look at the full life cycle of their products while keeping in mind the three pillars of Sustainability: People, Planer and Profit. CEPE has created the CEPE LCI project to harmonize Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) data along with a Ecofootprint tool that uses the CEPE LCI database to make simple calculation.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

5,8

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sherwin-williams-2023-gri_ada.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

None

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Underway - this is our first year

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.8) Comment

None

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1-9

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sherwin-williams-2023-tcfd_ada.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

None

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1-3

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.8) Comment

None
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Please see our 2023 TCFD Report for details.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To evaluate the potential risks of climate change on our business, we considered two distinct climate scenarios that are commonly used in conjunction with the TCFD framework. We chose to assess risk factors that may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flow, liquidity or financial condition. We leveraged the expertise of Standard & Poor's (S&P) Global Trucost ESG Analytics (Trucost) to assess impacts to our top facilities. Trucost analyzed the potential physical risks that may impact our operations, considering different scenarios of global warming by 2050. Please see our 2023 TCFD Report for additional details.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Please see our 2023 TCFD Report for details.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To evaluate the potential risks of climate change on our business, we considered two distinct climate scenarios that are commonly used in conjunction with the TCFD framework. We chose to assess risk factors that may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flow, liquidity or financial condition. We leveraged the expertise of Standard & Poor's (S&P) Global Trucost ESG Analytics (Trucost) to assess impacts to our top facilities. Trucost analyzed the potential physical risks that may impact our operations, considering different scenarios of global warming by 2050. Please see our 2023 TCFD Report for additional details.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify **:**TCFD

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Please see our 2023 TCFD Report for details.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To evaluate the potential risks of climate change on our business, we considered two distinct climate scenarios that are commonly used in conjunction with the TCFD framework. We chose to assess risk factors that may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flow, liquidity or financial condition. We

leveraged the expertise of Standard & Poor's (S&P) Global Trucost ESG Analytics (Trucost) to assess impacts to our top facilities. Trucost analyzed the potential physical risks that may impact our operations, considering different scenarios of global warming by 2050. Please see our 2023 TCFD Report for additional details. [Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Based on the results of our analysis, we created a strategy that is outlined in our TCFD report. In 2022 and early 2023 we retained the services of a third-party consultancy to help us further assess the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and to help us prepare our TCFD report and related disclosures. This was a comprehensive data-driven assessment that evaluated a wide range of physical and transition risks at the enterprise, business unit, product and individual location level. The initial results from that assessment were used to define the risks and opportunities contained in the Strategy section of our TCFD report. Our strategy is divided into physical risks, transition risks and opportunities. The full report can be found here: https://corporate.sherwin-williams.com/sustainability/reports-and-downloads.html

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Generally, the coatings industry is evolving from solvent-based formulations to water-based formulations. This evolution is being driven by customer preference and regulatory changes. However, it is also increasing the demand on local fresh water sources, which could escalate into water deficiencies or shortages in some areas. The assessment identified water stress as a moderate to high physical risk at some of our locations. However, upon further analysis, many of the Sherwin-Williams sites in the highest water stress risk areas are distribution warehouses and offices, where water use is limited (employee-related uses). We believe only a modest number of our manufacturing sites are in water-stressed areas, and we are working with these sites to assist in mitigating and monitoring water stress risk effectively. [Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☑ 2°C aligned

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

We would like to clarify that our transition plan is based on 2C, or better/lower scenario. Please see our TCFD report, which is publicly available here: https://corporate.sherwin-williams.com/sustainability/reports-and-downloads.html

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We formally engage stakeholder groups for feedback during periodic updates to our materiality assessment, and regularly engage stakeholders during normal business operations

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

Please see our TCFD report, which is publicly available here: https://corporate.sherwin-williams.com/sustainability/reports-and-downloads.html

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

Please see our TCFD report, which is publicly available here: https://corporate.sherwin-williams.com/sustainability/reports-and-downloads.html

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

Sherwin-Williams_2023_Sustainability_Report.pdf,Sherwin-Williams_2023_Sustainability_Report.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Our 2C aligned climate transition plan was an initial commitment we made in 2021 and reflects a science-based targets approach influenced by the Paris Agreement and its goal to limit global warming. Our 2030 goal of reducing our absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 30%, compared with a 2019 baseline, was the first step we developed on this basis. Since establishing this goal, we continuously track metrics, report on our progress, and align with our customers' expectations, and intend to review and adjust as we approach achieving our initial target.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Not only has Sherwin-Williams conducted approximately two thousand life cycle assessments and published EPDs for hundreds of its formulations (which are peer-reviewed and publicly available), but we also incorporate principles of life cycle assessment and life cycle thinking (with a focus on carbon footprint) throughout our R&D process. More information on our Sustainability by Design program is available in our most recent sustainability report.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Sherwin-Williams has evaluated supply chain and value chain climate-related risk as part of our TCFD report. Our Global Supply Chain (GSC) consists of a highly efficient manufacturing and distribution system for paint, coatings and related products. GSC is integrated in such a way that the risk created by a particular location being forced out of service may be mitigated, including by shifting production to other locations, if necessary. If climate risks continue to increase, there is the potential for further disruption to more of our locations simultaneously, and for more severe consequences from each disruption. We will continue to focus on these physical risks for strategic planning purposes, with an emphasis on water stress as a predominant long-term risk. The report can be found here: https://corporate.sherwin-williams.com/sustainability/reports-and-downloads.html.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Not only has Sherwin-Williams conducted approximately two thousand life cycle assessments and published EPDs for hundreds of its formulations (which are peer-reviewed and publicly available), but we also incorporate principles of life cycle assessment and life cycle thinking (with a focus on carbon footprint) throughout our R&D process. More information on our Sustainability by Design program is available in our most recent sustainability report. Sherwin-Williams continues to leverage

its LCA work when considering new technologies and there are a variety of projects being considered to either reduce carbon footprints or incorporate lower-carbon technological solutions. Finally, we are the only coating company to publish EPD Action Plans outlining a strategy to reduce our carbon footprints for some of our best-selling products.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Sherwin-Williams has long had financial incentives for sites to minimize their emissions and this will continue. We have also recently committed to a 50% renewable energy target by 2030, which will involve a significant capital investment.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Sherwin-Williams considers significant climate impacts in various areas across the business. This can include demand for products that have disclosed carbon footprints (or can lower operational carbon), potential raw material or supplier issues, increased business costs through regulations, as well as capital investment. We utilize the governance structure previously identified in our C1 CDP response to consider whether or not the climate risk represents a significant risk to the business and then take the appropriate action(s).

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Technology, product quality and product innovation and development, including relating to increased customer interest in the sustainability attributes of products and our related key strategies and initiatives for expanding our product offerings, are among the key competitive factors for our business. Our Sustainability by Design program embeds life cycle thinking, which considers impacts throughout our value chain, into the earliest stages of our product innovation and development processes. From initial concept through commercialization, we identify ways to make our products more sustainable and better performing by evaluating health and safety considerations, chemical formulations, resource conservation, circularity and product performance, among other areas. Aligning the Sustainability by Design program with our Stage-Gate process clarifies and streamlines our approach for business implementation. The sustainability attributes we consider fall under the categories of Resource Conservation, Carbon/Climate Impact and Formula Stewardship.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.3) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

100

(5.5.3.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

196600000

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Research and Development investment figure presented here (196,600,000) is the total amount Sherwin-Williams invested in R&D in 2023. We do not currently break out the percentage of investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities. However, our fully integrated Sustainability by Design program embeds life cycle thinking, which considers impacts throughout our value chain, into the earliest stages of our product innovation and development processes. From initial concept through commercialization, we identify ways to incorporate sustainability attributes into our products, with a focus on climate/carbon impact, resource conservation and formula stewardship. For more on our Sustainability by Design program, see page 13 within our 2023 Sustainability Report.
[Add row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water spend is not a significant portion of CAPEX.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We do not have a standardized procedure yet.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We actively work with several key suppliers on developing technologies to lower the carbon footprint of the materials we purchase and the subsequent carbon footprints of our products, however we do not have a standardize procedure for which suppliers we prioritize. We regularly communicate with external stakeholders such as suppliers, investors, and other vendors around climate issues. These conversations can take a variety of paths, but generally tend to be to help refine climate impacts, acquire better data, or stakeholder education on our expectations and current climate efforts. With our Sustainability by Design program fully integrated into our product innovation and development processes, this year was focused on program refinements and expanding stakeholder engagement to deliver better sustainability outcomes.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers shall comply with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to their business in their respective countries and all countries where their products or services are sold, including labor, immigration, health and safety, trade regulation and environment.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Suppliers shall comply with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to their business in their respective countries and all countries where their products or services are sold.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**The supplier must provide a written corrective action plan to address their non-compliance. Failure to complete the action steps set-forth in the plan may result in termination of the business relationship between the supplier and Sherwin-Williams.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :We actively work with several key suppliers on developing technologies to lower the carbon footprint of the materials we purchase and the subsequent carbon footprints of our products.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

The percentages provided here are a conservative estimate based on the approximate spend with these suppliers relative to our overall spend. However, it should be noted that we were unable to break out the specific spend for the projects or materials in question as they are still actively being developed or explored. However, if the projects are successful, the percentage of products impacted could be well above this threshold.

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Transparency for our customers is a critical component of our Sustainability by Design program. In 2023, we launched a branded portal in Ecomedes to simplify the selection process for customers. The platform includes an array of regulatory and product sustainability documents, including GREENGUARD certifications, Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), building material analyses, and environmental and safety data sheets.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Product-level certifications enable commercial customers to seek sustainable building certifications, such as LEED, WELL Building Standard and BREEAM for their projects. These conversations can take a variety of paths, but generally tend to be to help refine climate impacts, acquire better data, or stakeholder education on our expectations and current climate efforts.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

We formally engage our investors and shareholders for feedback during periodic updates to our materiality assessment, and regularly engage them during normal business operations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These conversations can take a variety of paths, but generally tend to be to help refine climate impacts, acquire better data, or stakeholder education on our expectations and current climate efforts.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Trade Associations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

As a Company, we are members of multiple trade associations who have represented our interests during the development of regulations. We have members actively involved on the appropriate committees and provide feedback as appropriate.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These conversations can take a variety of paths, but generally tend to be to help refine climate impacts, acquire better data, or stakeholder education on our expectations and current climate efforts.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other
☑ Other initiative type, please specify **:**The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Advance Auto Parts Inc has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Advance Auto Parts Inc has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify **:**The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Braskem S/A has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Braskem S/A has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify **:**The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If CANPACK Group has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If CANPACK Group has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify **:**The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Eaton Corporation has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :TBD

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :TBD

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Eaton Corporation has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify :The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Husqvarna Group has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Husqvarna Group has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify **:**The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Lowe's Companies, Inc. has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Lowe's Companies, Inc. has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify **:**The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Royal Friesland Campina N.V. has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Royal Friesland Campina N.V. has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify **:**The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :TBD

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :TBD

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

Row 9

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify :The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Velux A/S has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**TBD

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Sherwin-Williams Company stands ready to assist its customers in finding the right coatings solutions for their specific requirements. If Velux A/S has specific requests for coatings or sustainability solutions, Sherwin-Williams proposes that they should contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.
[Add row]

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

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*Sherwin-Williams proposes that our customers contact the appropriate Sherwin-Williams representative to explore the opportunities.*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Our emissions inventory includes scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from operating entities, either owned or leased, where Sherwin-Williams controls the daily operational decision-making and pays the utility bills.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

We only report on water impacts for companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We have partially mapped plastic usage, with additional mapping occurring over the next two years.

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

We have partially mapped plastic usage, with additional mapping occurring over the next two years.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

We are still in the process of assessing the impacts and dependencies of our operations on biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, an acquisition

☑ Yes, a divestment

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

SIC Holding GmbH (acquisition); Non-core domestic aerosol business within the Consumer Brands Group (divestment); China architectural business within the Consumer Brands Group (divestment)

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

In October 2023, Sherwin-Williams completed the acquisition of German-based SIC Holding GmbH, a Peter Möhrle Holding venture comprised of Oskar Nolte GmbH and Klumpp Coatings GmbH (SIC Holding). This business specializes in foil coatings as well as radiation-cured and water-based industrial wood coatings for the board, furniture and flooring industry. In April 2023, Sherwin-Williams completed the divestiture of a non-core domestic aerosol business and signed a definitive agreement to divest the China architectural business, both within the Consumer Brands Group. These divestitures did not meet the criteria to be reported as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements as the Company's decision to divest these businesses did not represent a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

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

The adjustments to the base year emissions inventory due to changes in quantification methodologies or errors that exceed threshold levels will follow the Climate Leaders GHG Inventory Protocol Design Principles (Table 5-1 Basic rules for Base Year Recalculations). Threshold levels will be determined to be of significant variance as defined by the Director of Corporate Environmental Affairs or if it exceeds 5% of the original baseline total.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases

☑ Other, please specify **:**Thermal Oxidizer Emissions from destruction of VOC and Process Emissions.

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Location based reporting is used as a proxy for market-based reporting.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

398113

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Sherwin-Williams' base-year scope 1 emissions have been updated since last year. We continue to follow the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for data collection and calculation guidance. Scope 1 emissions include facility and mobile source emissions. Facility source emissions include emissions from stationary fuel combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions from refrigeration leakage. Actual stationary source fuel consumption data are collected from a 3rd party utility invoice payment process and from usage records. Usage data are stored in a centralized sustainability reporting database. Actual fuel usage and mileage is tracked and

recorded by vehicle type for mobile sources. In the absence of actual data, estimated values are used. Actual refrigerant data are used when available; in the absence of actual data estimated values are used. The EPA's Climate Leaders guidance documents for Stationary Combustion Mobile Combustion and Refrigeration and Air Conditioning provide the quantification methods used for calculating GHG emissions Emission factors from the GHG Emission Factors Hub and the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report AR5 Global Warming Potentials are used for calculating CO2e from combustion of fuels. Controls are in place to ensure accuracy and completeness of the data.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

323492

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Sherwin-Williams' base-year Scope 2 emissions have been updated since last year as we have continued to improve the collection and understanding of our emission data. Sherwin-Williams follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for data collection and calculation guidance. Applicable Scope 2 emissions include emissions associated with purchased and used electricity and steam. Utility data are entered into our sustainability database through automated data transfers, manual entries from invoice records, and through estimation. The majority of utility data from within the United States, Canada, and parts of Europe are imported into our sustainability database directly from a third party who processes the invoices. Data from most other international locations are manually entered from invoice records. For sites where no invoice records are available, estimated usage values are applied. Emissions are calculated using the location-based method using the most recent eGRID factors for US based operations and International Energy Agency IEA Emission Factor database for international operations. Controls are in place to ensure accuracy and completeness of the data. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Location-based as a proxy.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

323492

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Sherwin-Williams' base-year Scope 2 emissions have been updated since last year as we have continued to improve the collection and understanding of our emission data. Sherwin-Williams follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for data collection and calculation guidance. Applicable Scope 2 emissions include emissions associated with purchased and used electricity and steam. Utility data are entered into our sustainability database through automated data transfers, manual entries from invoice records, and through estimation. The majority of utility data from within the United States, Canada, and parts of Europe are imported into our sustainability database directly from a third party who processes the invoices. Data from most other international locations are manually entered from invoice records. For sites where no invoice records are available, estimated usage values are applied. Emissions are calculated using the location-based method using the most recent eGRID factors for US based operations and International Energy Agency IEA Emission Factor database for international operations. Controls are in place to ensure accuracy and completeness of the data. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Location-based as a proxy

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6938186

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This value was calculated using the average-data method for the top 75% of our purchased raw materials globally, and then extrapolated to account for the impact of our entire portfolio of purchased goods. The cradle-to-gate emission factors used to calculate the impact of each purchased material were pulled from LCI industry standard data including Sphera and CEPE databases. Steel and Plastic packaging containers were also factored into the total scope 3 emissions for our purchased goods and services, however our packaging only accounts for about 5% of our total footprint. Last year we included the upstream transportation in this total, however this year we have split it out into the appropriate category.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The capital equipment used in our operations has long service lifetimes (decades) and its impacts are driven almost exclusively by operational energy and electricity.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are no other significant activities in this category that are not captured under Scopes 1 or 2.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

548490

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate our upstream transportation impact we multiplied the total amount of purchased raw materials by emissions factors for each mode of transportation utilized in Sherwin-Williams value chain. We used metrics from the coating industry's Product Category Rules and calculated the emissions factors in the GaBi LCA software using the EPA's TRACI 2.1 LCA Methods. The impact of transporting steel and plastic packaging containers to our manufacturing sites was also factored into this value.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3318

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Using the GaBi LCA Software Tool, we assessed the impact of all waste being treated and being sent to landfill across our manufacturing facilities. This calculation has been externally validated in EPDs published by the company and those are publicly available.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12972

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Retrieved by our travel booking service for travel purchased through the travel agency.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4368

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The employee commuting emissions calculation are based on the average data method and includes simplified assumptions which add uncertainty to the emissions estimates. Assumptions included average daily commuting distances, average modes of transport and average number of commuting days per year.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Very few assets are leased that would not fall under other sections of our carbon reporting.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

402835

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This value was taken from our externally validated Environmental Product Declarations and extrapolated across our portfolio. Sherwin-Williams has already accounted for its distribution via its fleet to its stores and customers in its Scopes 1 and 2, but this portion includes impacts from an average customer driving to a Sherwin-Williams store and transportation associated with getting unused products to a disposal center and/or incremental mass impacts from coated construction

waste going to landfill. The specific metrics were taken from the coating industry's Product Category Rules and calculated using the GaBi LCA software using the EPA's TRACI 2.1 LCA Methods.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Many of our products are applied by hand and any energy needs and/or climate impact are minimal. We do offer some products such as powder coatings, packaging coatings, etc. that are applied via machines, but these are not generally energy-intensive processes given their vast economies of scale and small quantities of coating needed. In addition, these products represent a modest portion of our product portfolio. Please see any of our peer-reviewed EPDs or LCAs for more details.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Many of our products are applied by hand and any energy needs and/or climate impact are minimal. We do offer some products such as powder coatings, packaging coatings, etc. that are applied via machines, but these are not generally energy-intensive processes given their vast economies of scale and small quantities of coating needed. In addition, these products are a modest portion of our product portfolio. Please see any of our peer-reviewed EPDs or LCAs for more details.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the significant number of externally validated Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) completed, end of life treatment of used coatings is negligible and in some cases may be carbon negative as much of our packaging is metal containers which are recyclable. The coating itself is generally inert mass that is indistinguishable from the substrate being disposed and in cases of metal coatings will generally break down when the metal is recycled.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Very few leased assets would not already fall under other sections of our carbon reporting.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Sherwin-Williams owns its stores and does not operate franchised locations.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Sherwin-Williams is not an investment or financial services company.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other relevant impacts.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other relevant impacts.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

434541

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Sherwin-Williams follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Scope 1 emissions include facility and mobile source emissions. Facility source emissions include emissions from stationary fuel combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions from refrigeration leakage. Actual stationary source fuel consumption data are collected from a 3rd party utility invoice payment process and from usage records. Usage data are stored in a centralized sustainability reporting database. Actual fuel usage and mileage is tracked and recorded by vehicle type for mobile sources. In the absence of actual data, estimated values are used. Actual refrigerant data are used when available; in the absence of actual data estimated values are used. The EPA’s Climate Leaders guidance documents for Stationary Combustion Mobile Combustion and Refrigeration and Air Conditioning provide the quantification methods used for calculating GHG emissions Emission factors from the GHG Emission Factors Hub and the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report AR5 Global Warming Potentials are used for calculating CO2e from combustion of fuels. Controls are in place to ensure accuracy and completeness of the data.

Past year 1

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

427035

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The 2022 Scope 1 has been updated since last year. We have continued to improve the collection and understanding of our emissions data. The methodology is the same as described for the current reporting year.

Past year 2

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

387908

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The 2021 Scope 1 has been updated since last year. We have continued to improve the collection and understanding of our emissions data. The methodology is the same as described for the current reporting year.

Past year 3

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

399727

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The 2020 Scope 1 has been updated since last year. We have continued to improve the collection and understanding of our emissions data. The methodology is the same as described for the current reporting year.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

265782

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

265782

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Sherwin-Williams follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Applicable Scope 2 emissions include emissions associated with purchased and used electricity and steam. Utility data are entered into our sustainability database through automated data transfers, manual entries from invoice records and through estimation. The majority of utility data from within the United States, Canada and parts of Europe are imported into our sustainability database directly from a third party who processes the invoices. Data from most other international locations are manually entered from invoice records. For sites where no invoice records are available, estimated usage values are applied. Emissions are calculated using the location-based method using the most recent eGRID factors for U.S. based operations and International Energy Agency (IEA) Emission Factor database for international operations. Controls are in place to ensure accuracy and completeness of the data. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Location-based as a proxy.

Past year 1

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

278837

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

278837

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The 2022 Scope 2 has been updated since last year. We have continued to improve the collection and understanding of our emissions data. The methodology is the same as described for the current reporting year. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Location-based as a proxy.

Past year 2

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

271935

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

271935

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The 2021 Scope 2 has been updated since last year. We have continued to improve the collection and understanding of our emissions data. The methodology is the same as described for the current reporting year. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Location-based as a proxy.

Past year 3

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

284391

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

284391

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The 2020 Scope 2 has been updated since last year. We have continued to improve the collection and understanding of our emissions data. The methodology is the same as described for the current reporting year. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Location-based as a proxy.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6580999

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This value is calculated using the average-data method for the top 80% (expanded from 75% in 2022) of our purchased raw materials globally, and then extrapolated to account for the impact of our entire portfolio of purchased goods. The LCA cradle-to-gate emission factors used to calculate the impact of each purchased material were pulled from LCI industry standard data including Sphera and CEPE databases. Packaging materials were also factored into the total scope 3 emissions for our purchased goods and services, however these materials only accounts for about 6% of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The capital equipment used in our operations has long service lifetimes (decades) and its impacts are driven almost exclusively by operational energy and electricity.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no other significant activities in this category that are not captured under Scopes 1 or 2.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

516964

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate our upstream transportation impact we multiply the total amount of purchased raw materials by emissions factors for each mode of transportation utilized in Sherwin-Williams value chain. By followed the same methodology we use in our LCAs (for life cycle stage A2), we used distances from the coating industry's Product Category Rules and utilized emissions factors from Sphera for transportation and fuel. The impact of transporting steel and plastic packaging containers to our manufacturing sites is also factored into this value.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2929

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The waste data used to calculate the downstream impact of this waste is provided directly from our sites. Using the GaBi LCA Software Tool, we assess the impact of all this waste being treated and being sent to landfill across our manufacturing facilities. This calculation has been externally validated in EPDs published by the company and those are publicly available.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

15250

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Retrieved by our travel booking service for travel purchased through the travel agency. It is unknown what data may be missing for travel booked using other agents or companies. No attempt to quantify unknown emissions has occurred.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4400

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The employee commuting emissions calculation is based on the average data method and includes simplified assumptions which add uncertainty to the emissions estimates. Assumptions included average daily commuting distances, average modes of transport and average number of commuting days per year.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Very few assets are leased that would not fall under other sections of our carbon reporting.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

394862

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This value is taken from our externally validated Environmental Product Declarations and extrapolated across our portfolio. Sherwin-Williams has already accounted for its distribution via its fleet to its stores and customers in its Scopes 1 and 2, but this portion includes impacts from an average customer driving to a Sherwin-Williams store and transportation associated with getting unused products to a disposal center and/or incremental mass impacts from coated construction waste going to landfill. The specific metrics are taken from the coating industry's Product Category Rules and calculated using the GaBi LCA software using the EPA's TRACI 2.1 LCA Methods. The life cycle stages captured in this category (where applicable) are factory to warehouse/distribution center, distribution center to store, store to customer, and customer to landfill.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Many of our products are applied by hand and any energy needs and/or climate impact are minimal. However, we do offer some products such as powder coatings, packaging coatings, etc. that do generate emissions during the application process. We plan to calculate and report emissions from the application of these coatings in the next two years.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Once our coatings are applied to a substrate or customer's manufactured good there is no relevant emissions from our coatings that need to be accounted for during the use phase of that product.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Life Cycle Assessment (LCAs)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on the significant number of externally validated Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) completed, end of life treatment of used coatings is negligible and in some cases may be carbon negative as much of our packaging is metal containers which are recyclable. The coating itself is generally inert mass that is indistinguishable from the substrate being disposed and in cases of metal coatings will generally break down when the metal is recycled.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sherwin- Williams does not lease out any assets to outside entities and therefore this category is not relevant to our company.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sherwin-Williams owns its stores and does not operate franchised locations.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Although Sherwin-Williams is not an investment or financial services company, we do have some tax partnership investments in low income housing and historical rehabilitation projects. We are in the process of calculating the scope 3 emissions associated with these investments and plan to report on any relevant emissions next year.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other relevant impacts.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other relevant impacts.
[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

6938186

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

0

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

0

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

548490

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

3318

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

12972

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

4368

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

402835

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

See our CDP 2023 Climate Change Response for more detailed information and explanations on relevant categories.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

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

7889234

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3097

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

6197

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

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

14251

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

See our CDP 2022 Climate Change Response for more detailed information and explanations on relevant categories.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

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

7661015

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3030

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

4031

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

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

14557

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

See our CDP 2021 Climate Change Response for more detailed information and explanations on relevant categories
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

368

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.05

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in emissions was divided by the total Scope 1 2 emissions reported.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12687

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.81

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in emissions was divided by the total Scope 1 2 emissions reported.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7506

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.07

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in emissions was divided by the total Scope 1 2 emissions reported.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

399335

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

82

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

1332

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

33629

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1370.63

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

621.44

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

621.44

Aruba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.33

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

0

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1079.5

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

3003.35

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

3003.35

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.79

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

0

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

0

Barbados

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.11

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

0

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.09

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

5.7

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

5.7

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6246.03

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

2881.9

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

2881.9

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8278.99

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

2439.73

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

2439.73

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1018.36

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

1276.27

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

1276.27

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6456.97

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

14218.11

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

14218.11

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43.11

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

14.71

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

14.71

Curaçao

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.22

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

58.3

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

58.3

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79.04

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

38.16

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

38.16

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.53

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

139.69

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

139.69

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1363.51

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

412.9

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

412.9

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.41

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

24.5

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

24.5

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109.02

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

608.5

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

608.5

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2673.87

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

765.19

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

765.19

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2067.67

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

1258.44

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

1258.44

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.2

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

14.29

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

14.29

Grenada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.11

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

0

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.52

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

26.77

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

26.77

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.85

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

0

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

490.23

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

1050.24

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

1050.24

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131.19

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

106.29

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

106.29

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192.24

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

69.89

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

69.89

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7479.38

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

7488.74

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

7488.74

Jamaica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70.04

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

413.6

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

413.6

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.26

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

9.53

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

9.53

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

375.73

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

918.38

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

918.38

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5810.18

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

6895.33

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

6895.33

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1227.34

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

1272.15

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

1272.15

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185.48

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

107.34

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

107.34

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65.69

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

3.46

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

3.46

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86.82

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

24.96

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

24.96

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.41

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

29.7

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

29.7

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1675.07

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

3734.92

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

3734.92

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.64

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

6.33

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

6.33

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84.9

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

1034.7

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

1034.7

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256.34

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

38.23

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

38.23

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89.88

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

25.15

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

25.15

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.41

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

30.39

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

30.39

Saint Lucia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.11

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

0

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

0

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.63

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

1.25

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

1.25

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93.12

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

1752.78

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

1752.78

Sint Maarten (Dutch part)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.22

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

58.3

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

58.3

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

492.82

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

3829.27

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

3829.27

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

310.82

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

65.9

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

65.9

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

468.35

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

1183.55

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

1183.55

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

243.46

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

26.79

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

26.79

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.64

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

23.86

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

23.86

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.58

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

42.88

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

42.88

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.96

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

394.8

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

394.8

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.64

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

39.66

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

39.66

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3208.89

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

2331.06

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

2331.06

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

378685.7

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

204403

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

204403

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71.82

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

28.22

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

28.22

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1550.89

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

533.3

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

533.3
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing/Supply Chain*	*247320*
Row 2	*Sales/Admin/Other*	*187221*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Chemicals production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

91789

(7.19.3) Comment

Scope 1 emissions reported here are directly related to production activities at our manufacturing facilities. Emissions related to the following are excluded from this value: non-industrial buildings (i.e. offices, R&D facilities, retail outlets) and non-production related activities (i.e. transportation, distribution).
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing/Supply Chain*	*164346*	*164346*
Row 2	*Sales/Admin/Other*	*101435*	*101435*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Chemicals production activities

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

154368

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

154368

(7.21.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions reported here are directly related to production activities at our manufacturing facilities. Emissions related to the following are excluded from this value: non-industrial buildings (i.e. offices, R&D facilities, retail outlets) and non-production related activities (i.e. transportation, distribution). Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Location-based as a proxy.
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

434541

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

265782

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

265782

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions reported are the total for Sherwin-Williams, including all business groups.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Other entities does not apply to Sherwin-Williams.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:
☑ Other base chemicals

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

90

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

We use the average data method to calculate our scope 3 category 1 emissions and calculate the impact of each purchased material by using LCA cradle-to-gate emission factors pulled from LCI industry standard data including Sphera and CEPE databases. Furthermore, our Life Cycle Assessments and Environmental Product Declarations consistently show that the raw materials in our coating products are 90% of our total carbon footprint from cradle to grave and that raw materials are the largest driver of the scope 3 emissions.
[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not manufacture this as a product.

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not manufacture this as a product.

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not manufacture this as a product.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not manufacture this as a product.

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not manufacture this as a product.

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not manufacture this as a product.

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not manufacture this as a product.
[Fixed row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

688016561

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22176.65

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Specific data are available for this customer. GHG emissions are allocated based upon the proration of the GHG emissions from specific facilities/activities that played a direct role in the manufacturing and distribution of the product purchased by the customer. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

688016561

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10597.28

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Specific data are available for this customer. GHG emissions are allocated based upon the proration of the GHG emissions from specific facilities/activities that played a direct role in the manufacturing and distribution of the product purchased by the customer. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly.

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Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1952653

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

81.76

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Specific data are available for this customer. GHG emissions are allocated based upon the proration of the GHG emissions from specific facilities/activities that played a direct role in the manufacturing and distribution of the product purchased by the customer. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly.

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Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1952653

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

83.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Specific data are available for this customer. GHG emissions are allocated based upon the proration of the GHG emissions from specific facilities/activities that played a direct role in the manufacturing and distribution of the product purchased by the customer. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly.

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Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

303596

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.92

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 1 Emission Factor 11.55 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

303596

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9.73

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 2 Emission Factor 7.06 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

440418

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

23.094

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 1 Emission Factor 11.55 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

440418

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.125

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 2 Emission Factor 7.06 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1742419

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

91.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 1 Emission Factor 11.55 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1742419

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

55.88

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 2 Emission Factor 7.06 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1137749

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

59.66

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 1 Emission Factor 11.55 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1137749

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

36.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 2 Emission Factor 7.06 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11375

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.596

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 1 Emission Factor 11.55 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11375

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.365

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 2 Emission Factor 7.06 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1241528

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

65.102

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 1 Emission Factor 11.55 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1241528

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

39.819

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 2 Emission Factor 7.06 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17315931

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

907.99

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 1 Emission Factor 11.55 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

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Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17315931

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

555.362

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Sales data was used in conjunction with the overall company emission factor for the year. In 2023, the Scope 2 Emission Factor 7.06 lbs CO2e per 100 pounds produced. The weight of product sold to the requesting member in 2023 (per 100 pounds) is multiplied by the emission factor. The primary limitation is not being specific enough; however, the general number is adequate for most requests. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly. A complete listing of all account numbers by the customer would help to ensure that we are capturing all records.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

18746293

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

729.21

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of Scope 1 emissions include: emissions from fuel burned to provide heat, emissions from fuel used in company owned or leased vehicles and aircraft, emissions from production processes, and emissions from refrigerants used to cool company owned or leased facilities and vehicles. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Specific data are available for this customer. GHG emissions are allocated based upon the proration of the GHG emissions from specific facilities/activities that played a direct role in the manufacturing and distribution of the product purchased by the customer. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Pounds (lb)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

18746293

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

781.77

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of Scope 2 emissions is from Electricity. Emissions from manufacturing, distribution, retail, administration and R&D are all embedded in this number.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Specific data are available for this customer. GHG emissions are allocated based upon the proration of the GHG emissions from specific facilities/activities that played a direct role in the manufacturing and distribution of the product purchased by the customer. Overhead emissions are incorporated in the total and are reasonable approximations for the uses of the data. We are always willing to work with our customers. More specific detail is available to any customer where it exists and the customer shares their specific needs with us directly.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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https://corporate.sherwin-williams.com/sustainability/reports-and-downloads.html
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

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

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

The diversity of the product lines and the customer base makes individualized allocation very difficult. Knowing how the customer would use the data and having a collaboration to meet those needs would help to overcome the challenges.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1762931.43

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

1762931.43

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5354.62

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

717944.92

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

723299.54

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7526.81

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

7526.81

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5354.62

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2488403.16

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

2493757.78
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1762931.43

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

1762931.43

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

5354.62

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

717944.92

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

723299.54

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

7526.81

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

7526.81

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

5354.62

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

2488403.16

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

2493757.78
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

109.21

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes only ethanol.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1064305

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes diesel, fuel oil, gasoline, and jet fuel.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

698517.1

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes propane and natural gas.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1762931

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total combined fuel usage
[Fixed row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2009

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2009.00

Aruba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

140

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

140.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4610

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4610.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Barbados

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

46.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

41.78

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21475

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

21475.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20623

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

20623.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3411

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3411.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23384

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

23384.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

96.00

Curaçao

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

93.87

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

93.87

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

89.84

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

89.84

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

115.9

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

0

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

564

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

0

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

679.90

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2966.16

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2966.16

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

41.78

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1881.83

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

0

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

2026.4

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

0

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

3908.23

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14658.93

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

14658.93

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3605.81

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3605.81

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

41.78

Grenada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46.93

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

46.93

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

41.78

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1465.6

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1465.60

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

135.65

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

135.65

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

220.57

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

220.57

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26454

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

26454.00

Jamaica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

810

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

810.00

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72.9

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

72.90

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1480.05

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1480.05

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16908.61

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

16908.61

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4075.53

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4075.53

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

792.76

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

792.76

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

558.59

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

558.59

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134.04

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

134.04

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

41.78

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5739.85

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5739.85

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

41.78

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1508

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1508.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83.57

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

83.57

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92.35

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

92.35

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83.57

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

83.57

Saint Lucia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46.94

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

46.94

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.67

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.67

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4572.84

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4572.84

Sint Maarten (Dutch part)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

93.87

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

93.87

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4252.85

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4252.85

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

437.56

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

437.56

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5727.58

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

0

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

4936.41

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

0

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

10663.99

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1038.55

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1038.55

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

41.78

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91.04

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

91.04

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

698.88

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

698.88

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83.57

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

83.57

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10918.33

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10918.33

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

528562.28

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

528562.28

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

310.42

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

310.42

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

944.23

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

944.23
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.39) Provide details on your organization’s chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Paints, Coatings, and related material

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

3759966

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

0

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.024

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.112

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.002

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

The output includes the production of paints, coatings, and related materials.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000034

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

700323

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

23051900000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5.06

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Management continues to evaluate opportunities to further optimize our global footprint in support of profitable sustainable growth. Between 2022 and 2023, Scope 1 emissions increased slightly, primarily as a result of greater fleet activity. These increases were more than offset, however, by a decrease in Scope 2 indirect emissions resulting from energy efficiency projects in our facilities, including more efficient lighting, process heating and cooling, building heating and compressed air.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

8.4

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

700323

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :100,000 pounds of product manufactured

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

82893

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.03

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Management continues to evaluate opportunities to further optimize our global footprint in support of profitable sustainable growth. Between 2022 and 2023, our Scope 1 emissions increased slightly, primarily as a result of greater fleet activity. These increases were more than offset, however, by a decrease in Scope 2 indirect emissions resulting from energy efficiency projects in our facilities, including more efficient lighting, process heating and cooling, building heating and compressed air.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.186

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

700323

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3759966

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.26

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Management continues to evaluate opportunities to further optimize our global footprint in support of profitable sustainable growth. Between 2022 and 2023, our Scope 1 emissions increased slightly, primarily as a result of greater fleet activity. These increases were more than offset, however, by a decrease in Scope 2 indirect emissions resulting from energy efficiency projects in our facilities, including more efficient lighting, process heating and cooling, building heating and compressed air. [Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

398113

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

323492

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

0.000

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

721605.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

505123.500

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

434541

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

265781

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

700322.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.83

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

organization-wide

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The target objective is to meet the 30% Scope 1 and Scope 2 reduction goal by 2030.

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

Sherwin-Williams has developed a plan that includes energy efficiency projects, process innovations, on-site solar and renewable energy purchases.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

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

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

756217

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

0.08

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

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

50

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

0.13

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.10

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

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

7.53.1 Row 1 is partially driven by increases in renewable energy use.

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

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all low-carbon or renewable energy consumption both self-generated and purchased/acquired energy.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective of the target is to reduce scope 2 emissions through renewable energy use and therefore creating a pathway to achieving our overall Scope 1 and Scope 2 reduction goal.

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

Sherwin-Williams has entered into a VPPA agreement in the Unites States, has several onsite solar projects underway and is exploring other VPPA opportunities. [Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*42*	*7793*
Implementation commenced	*7*	*125*
Implemented	*31*	*2192*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

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

600

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

153066

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

887644

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This includes upgraded LED lighting kits for all paint store color displays and other lighting projects.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

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

965

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

249951

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

4494992

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 21-25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Expanded our use of on-site solar energy

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

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

627

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

486127

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

941233

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This included boiler upgrades, compressor system replacements and upgrades, and installation of upgrades to reduce gas usage.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Operations sites are given a financial incentive to incorporate 2 continuous improvement/sustainability projects each year, which often target energy and emissions.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other **:**Corporate Goals

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Sherwin-Williams has adopted several sustainability initiatives and have set internal reduction goals. Carbon emissions are one of the goals (reduction targets) identified. Incentive programs include meeting energy / GHG reduction goals.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

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

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

Other

☑ Other, please specify

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

Sherwin-Williams offers a variety of high-performance coatings designed to reduce energy demand (reflective coatings), protect impactful infrastructure from failure, and enhance building resilience. Protection of the substrate (especially metals) allows for recycling and Sherwin-Williams offers a powder coating product made with post-consumer recycled content.

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

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage is measured with a meter and recorded periodically through invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total volumes of water withdrawals for Sherwin-Williams facilities globally are maintained each year. Where an exact withdrawal amount is not known, an estimate is made based on square footage and similar operations. We collect actual water usage from 54% of our locations, however, these locations account for 84% of the total volume of water used.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal is primarily from municipal or water wells.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Unknown.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage is measured with a meter and recorded periodically through invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total volumes of water discharges are maintained for the larger Sherwin-Williams facilities globally (manufacturing and distribution), and all U.S. locations. This data is not known for the smaller facilities (retail, administration buildings, labs) outside of the United States. We collect actual water usage from 54% of our locations, however, these locations account for 84% of the total volume of water used

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge is primarily to an off-site or on-site treatment system.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Unknown.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Unknown.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Unknown.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Unknown.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption from the manufacturing facilities is measured and monitored through batch consumption data. Overall, a very small number of our sites use water as a raw material. All of our non-manufacturing locations do not consume water (i.e. as a raw material in product). These locations use water for drinking water and sanitary use purposes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water consumption is maintained for the Sherwin-Williams facilities globally (manufacturing), that use water as a raw material in production. We have process knowledge that the non-manufacturing facilities do not consume water as a raw material. These locations use water for drinking water and sanitary use purposes. It is assumed that the amount of water coming in (withdrawal) is the same amount that is going out (discharge).

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water recycled/reused on-site in the production process is measured and monitored through batch data. Overall, a very small number of our sites use water as a raw material and therefore have the ability to recycle and reuse water.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water recycled and reused is maintained for Sherwin-Williams manufacturing facilities globally, as water that has been put back into products.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Standard Design and EHS Audits

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our facilities are designed to have WASH facilities for all locations. This is monitored through a routine EHS audit.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As part of Sherwin-Williams core global standards, wash services are provided for all employees.
[Fixed row]

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3943.8

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water withdrawal in 2023 was 1.92% higher in 2023 from 2022. Production of water based products is expected to increase each year. In addition, the company expects to continue to open new facilities each year.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3130.4

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water discharged was 3.22% higher in 2023 from 2022. Production of water based products is expected to increase each year. In addition, the company expects to continue to open new facilities each year.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

813.1

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The consumption accounts for water used in the production of Sherwin-Williams' product. Production of water based products is expected to increase each year. In addition, the company expects to continue to open or expand manufacturing facilities.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

963

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

24.42

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The percentage of water from stressed areas has increased from 20.77% in 2022 to 24.43% in 2023.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	23051900000	*5845098.64*	*Unknown*

[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals
☑ Other, please specify **:**Paint, Coatings and related material

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Paint, Coatings and related materials

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.05

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Water withdrawals in 2023 are 1.92% higher than in 2022. The intensity increased slightly from 1.00 in 2022 to 1.05 in 2023.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

	Product name	Numerator: Water aspect	Comment
Row 2	*Please see any of the products that have a formal Environmental Product Declaration completed for them, which includes water footprinting.*	*Select from:* ☑ Water withdrawn	*Available on our website or www.Paintdocs.com*

[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

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

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

As water is a key raw material to the majority of our products, we do not consider our products and/or services as low water impact. As such, its availability is considered when evaluating operating locations. Only a modest number of our manufacturing sites are in water-stressed areas, and we are working with these sites to assist in mitigating and monitoring water stress risk effectively. R&D is also engaged in developing uses for wash water back into new products.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

Our company sustainability goals and programs are aligned with the highest priorities identified from a comprehensive stakeholder materiality assessment. The top tier focus areas identified in our most recent assessment were Climate and Carbon, Product Stewardship, Life Cycle Assessment, Occupational Health and Safety, Talent Acquisition and Employee Engagement. We periodically update the materiality assessment, and if priority areas change, we will add to or adjust our sustainability goals and efforts accordingly. However, Sherwin-Williams does have Company Standards and Procedures in place to promote water conservation, minimize environmental risk from releases, and to minimize the discharge of contaminated water that could cause harm to human health or the environment. [Fixed row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

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

	Targets in place	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Currently we are in the process of mapping plastic usage to evaluate our risks, impacts and opportunities.*

[Fixed row]

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

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

The company produces polymeric resins used in coatings formulas

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Some Sherwin Williams products have some plastic components (e.g. paint applicators).

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Some Sherwin Williams products are packaged in plastic (ex. paint in 5 gallon buckets, protective films over application products etc.)

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Sherwin Williams operates retail paint stores

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Comment
Legally protected areas	*We are in the process of conducting the first TNFD assessment and plan to report in the near future.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*We are in the process of conducting the first TNFD assessment and plan to report in the near future.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*We are in the process of conducting the first TNFD assessment and plan to report in the near future.*
Ramsar sites	*We are in the process of conducting the first TNFD assessment and plan to report in the near future.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*We are in the process of conducting the first TNFD assessment and plan to report in the near future.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*We are in the process of conducting the first TNFD assessment and plan to report in the near future.*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :We are currently in the process of implementing third-party assurance.	*We are currently working on a process to implement third party assurance.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Additional information
	None

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

VP of Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Environment/Sustainability manager
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No