

# ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

## Minimize Environmental Impact of Our Global Operations

- ✓ Achieve carbon neutral status for our owned and controlled global operations by the end of 2025.
- ✓ Achieve the approved science-based targets to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 2031.
- ✓ Reduce global process water and/or wastewater by 10% annually normalized to production.
- ✓ Evaluate reductions in our water footprint in high water-stressed regions.
- ✓ Achieve less than 5% solid waste to landfill by 2030.



## GHG EMISSION REDUCTION GOALS

Church & Dwight is committed to our science-based targets (SBTs) to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We are evaluating engineering projects to eliminate GHG emissions from our operations to achieve our 2031 goal of Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market based) emissions of less than 54,000 tons. We maintain 100% renewable electricity for our operations through solar generation and renewable energy credits (RECs) as we continue to evaluate power purchase agreements (PPAs), on-site solar/wind and other long-term green electricity opportunities. Our 2023 targeted GHG emissions decreased 4% compared to 2022. In 2023, more than 94% of our targeted greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2, and targeted Scope 3 transportation emissions) were either offset through carbon credits or reduced through renewable energy credits. For more information about our strategy for achieving these goals, refer to the Climate Change discussion beginning on page 92 of this Report.

## MANAGING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY & SAFETY

It is essential for us to make great products in facilities with robust environmental, health, and safety performance. We work towards this high-performance culture by adhering to well-established principles defined in our Environmental and Safety Policies. These policies guide our environmental and safety practices and expectations, and they are implemented through the following approach:

- **Accountability** – Each of our facilities has a designated on-site environmental and safety manager responsible for monitoring and managing environmental and safety issues affecting their facility. These environmental and safety managers are closely networked to enable peer mentorship and best practice sharing across facilities.
- **Audits and Inspections** – Each of our facilities undergoes a third-party environmental audit every other year. All facilities are subject to periodic, unannounced inspections by federal, state, and local environmental agencies.
- **Awareness** – We offer regular training for all our manufacturing employees to promote awareness of environmental and safety practices and procedures. This includes an annual Environmental and Safety Conference for facility environmental and safety managers. We have systems to share our key performance indicators at both a site level and corporate level regarding action plan progress and Sustainability performance.
- **Awards** – Each year we recognize one of our global operations for exemplary environmental safety and Sustainability performance. An award is presented to a representative of the operation at a company-wide Town Hall event.



## ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

We strive to minimize the impact of our expanding global operations and to meet the challenge of managing our environmental footprint. We rely upon our employees' strong implementation of our environmental and Sustainability initiatives and on our lean management approaches to achieve our performance goals. We regularly evaluate our primary impact metrics (regulatory compliance, waste generation, water use, and energy use) and take necessary actions across the company to optimize our operations. We set goals and track performance against them.

In addition to our longer-term goals regarding carbon neutrality, water reduction, and recycling, we have established annual reduction goals normalized to amount of product shipped, including:

- 10% reduction in total energy at our operating facilities/MM pounds product shipped;
- 10% reduction in water intake at our operating facilities/MM pounds product shipped;
- 10% reduction in waste at our operating facilities/MM pounds product shipped; and
- 10% reduction in targeted GHG emissions/MM pounds product shipped within our targeted GHG scope includes Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3 finished goods transportation and business travel in North America.

## 2023 ENVIRONMENTAL CITATIONS & PENALTIES SURCHARGES

All facilities undergo periodic, unannounced inspections by federal, state, and local environmental agencies. In 2023, there were 16 regulatory agency inspections conducted at our operations, which resulted in three citations. Two additional citations were received related to self-reported issues that were not associated with any on-site regulatory inspections. The citations are summarized below. Corrective actions were identified and immediately implemented. One penalty was assessed for \$750.

Media	Deficiency	Resolution	Penalty
Hazardous Materials/ Storage	Inspection record/ containment	Implement recordkeeping/ retraining/ repair containment	\$0
Hazardous Material	Failure to produce manufacturer's closure instruction for 55 gal HW drum	Obtain drum closure instructions/ retraining	\$750
Wastewater	Excessive color in discharge	Investigate source; mitigate color	\$0
Wastewater	Exceed discharge monitoring limit	Return to compliance and verify by retesting	\$0
Air	Inspection record	Implement inspections; retraining	\$0

## SPILLS/RELEASES TO THE ENVIRONMENT

We monitor and report on spills and releases to the environment. Our Colonial Heights, VA plant, as a result of the manufacturing process, released ammonia to the atmosphere on a consistent basis requiring a continuous release notification. In 2023, we implemented a new processing technology that eliminated the release of ammonia above the release notification threshold. We estimate this process change will eliminate more than 80,000 pounds of ammonia emissions annually.

In 2023, we had a small number of minor spills that were contained on-site by existing unloading or storage engineered containment systems. We had no reportable releases to the environment.

## REMEDIATION

In 2023, there was limited activity regarding environmental remediation companywide, with the most significant activity occurring in connection with the closure and remediation activity at sites in Brazil maintained by our wholly owned subsidiary Química Geral do Nordeste Ltda. (QGN). The closure and remediation activities are summarized below.

### QGN, Feira de Santana, Brazil

There are ongoing remediation efforts at the closed facility of QGN in Brazil. The remediation efforts include the control and capture of contaminated groundwater through an interceptor trench drainage system, as well as the installation of additional monitoring wells for the site characterization. Remediation spending in 2023 was approximately \$505,000.

### QGN, Itapura, Brazil

The mining operations that supported the inorganic salt manufacturing operation for QGN are undergoing closure activity. The remediation efforts in 2023 were primarily the grading and re-vegetation of the slopes of the surface mine. Remediation spending in 2023 was approximately \$320,000.



## TRANSPORTATION

To be more fuel efficient, we ship large portions of our freight via rail instead of trucks. When we ship via trucks, we have selected core transportation suppliers that are reviewing and implementing various strategies and technologies to reduce their carbon footprint.

**For example, more than 80% of our freight is transported by carrier(s) that have engaged (or have plans to engage) in one or more of the following:**

- Expanded use of Zero-Emissions vehicles, including battery electric and hydrogen fuel cell technology;
- Deployment of advanced idle reduction technologies;
- Utilization of next generation clean diesel engines;
- Active partnership with EPA's SmartWay Program;
- Testing of Climate Battery Powered Auxiliary Power Units (APU), with expected improvements in reduced idle time, lower fuel consumption, and higher efficiency meeting thermal demands of the cab environment;
- Reduced maximum speeds of tractors by two miles per hour, which lowers wind resistance and emissions output;
- Field testing of new axle technology that disengages one of the two drive axles at highway speeds which results in lower torque and power requirements, allowing the engine to burn less fuel; and/or
- Implementing next generation tractor and trailer aerodynamic solutions.

In addition, 76% of our U.S. domestic carrier partners in 2023 were certified members of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's SmartWay program, which helps companies advance supply chain sustainability by measuring, benchmarking, and improving freight transportation efficiency. We continue to explore ways to minimize transportation impacts including opportunities

to optimize our operations and to quantify and incentivize zero and low emission practices by our carriers. In 2023, we completed Phase II of our liquid laundry detergent concentration efforts, which resulted in an estimated reduction of nearly 6,000 truck load volume equivalents to move the same product volume as in 2022.



## WASTE

Our goal was to maintain a global operations solid waste recycling rate of 75%, and in 2023 we achieved 64%. Due to changes in recycling infrastructure and opportunities in the U.S., where most of our operations are located, in 2024 we decided to discontinue our 75% recycle goal for our combined recycle and general trash waste streams and instead focus on our minimization of waste to landfill goal. Our current goal is to eliminate waste to landfill by driving towards less than 5% total company waste disposed to landfill by 2030. In 2023, approximately 26% of total company waste was directed to landfill.

Through our environmental management system, we have procedures in place to responsibly handle and dispose of waste generated in our manufacturing operations. We use properly licensed contractors to transport and dispose of waste from our facilities, and waste volumes are entered monthly into our centralized environmental data system. In 2023, we generated and managed approximately 62,928 tons of waste.

We have worked extensively to minimize packaging, reduce plastic packaging and increase package recyclability. See **Packaging** beginning on page 50 of this Report for more information.

In 2023, our total waste generation increased by 5% compared to 2022, primarily driven by slight increases in our general trash and hazardous waste, plus an increase in wastewater hauled off-site. Decreases in our non-hazardous/chemical wastes and recycle weight partially offset these increases. The increased wastewater hauled was primarily the result of a process change at one location that resulted in additional water sent to our wastewater tank. As noted in the water discussion on page 84 of this Report, we are currently exploring opportunities to recover this water for use in product to eliminate it from our waste generation.





Total recycled weight in 2023 decreased nearly 2,700 tons (-16%). For our base material recycling programs, plastic recycle increased (+1%) and total corrugate/paper recycling decreased (-11%). Recycling streams that decreased in 2023 included metal and drums, while wood/pallets, used oil, and universal waste increased slightly. Recycled corrugate decreased in part due to one of our suppliers eliminating corrugate boxes and using slip sheets and banded pallets for delivery of materials. In the past, while we had reused the boxes until they were no longer viable before recycling, we now do the same with the corrugate slip sheets, reducing the overall volume of corrugate.

**Annual Waste Generation Totals [short tons]**

	2021	2022	2023
Total Waste Generation	62,422	59,687	62,928
General Trash	6,590	7,187	7,806
Hazardous Waste	636	1,171	1,821
Non-hazardous/chemical/process waste	12,887	11,835	10,632
Wastewater trucked off-site	26,351	22,895	28,549
Recycling	15,956	16,599	14,120

**Waste Generated and Managed in 2023 [short tons]**

	On-site	Off-site	Total
Hazardous Waste (tons)	0	1,821	1,821
Energy Recovery	0	1,427	1,427
Incineration	0	367	367
Other Disposal	0	26	26
Diverted from disposal	0	2	2

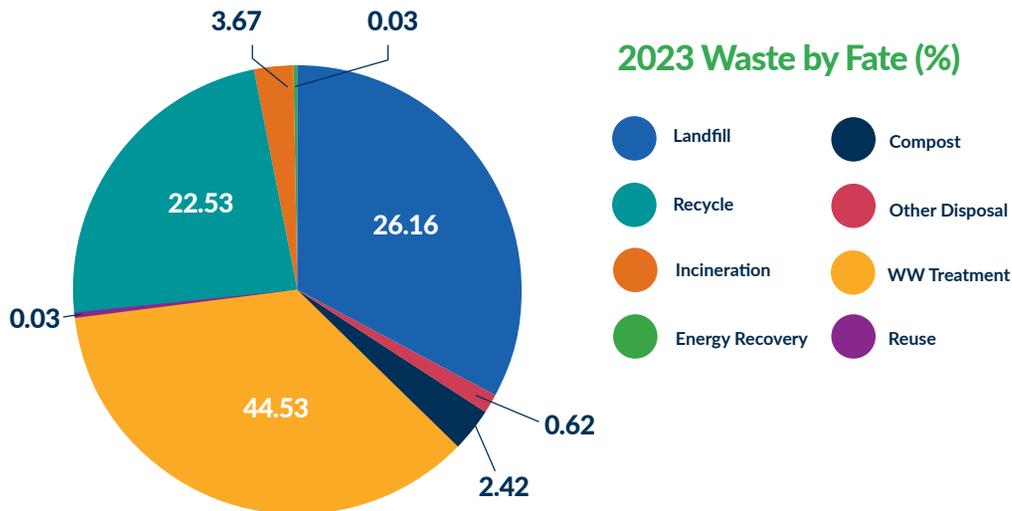
	On-site	Off-site	Total
Non-Hazardous Waste (tons)	1,713	59,394	61,107
Energy Recovery	0	876	876
Incineration	0	22	22
Other Disposal	1,713	44,376	46,089
Diverted from disposal	0	14,120	14,210

Hazardous waste generation increased by 600 tons in 2023 and represented approximately 3% of all waste generated. Most of our facilities are considered small quantity generators of hazardous waste. No hazardous waste is treated on-site. All hazardous wastes are transported off-site by properly licensed vendors to appropriate treatment, storage or disposal sites. All solid waste is transported off-site and properly disposed of at licensed facilities, except for our facility in Wyoming that maintains an on-site non-hazardous waste landfill. We have no international shipments of hazardous or nonhazardous wastes.

In 2023, our recycle rate was 64%, down from 70% in 2022 and below our target. Year on year recycle volume was down 15% largely due to the loss of a beneficial reuse opportunity at one of our plants. Our general trash volume was also up resulting in a decline in the recycling to general trash metric. Based on these recent results, changes in recycling opportunities and our decision to focus more specifically on a zero waste to landfill goal, we have decided to discontinue our 75% recycle goal for our combined recycle and general trash waste streams. While we will continue to seek out and maximize recycling opportunities, our waste management efforts and measurements

will focus more on finding non-landfill waste management alternatives to drive down our total % waste to landfill than focusing specifically on the recycle ratio.

The following charts provide a comparison of the off-site waste disposal methods utilized in 2023, and normalized waste generation quantities for the last three years. Overall, our waste generation normalized to million pounds of product shipped increased 6% in 2023 compared to 2022. This was largely due to flat mass shipped in 2023 and an increase in hauled wastewater, plus smaller increases in general trash and hazardous waste during 2023. We did not achieve our 10% reduction in normalized waste (tons/million pounds shipped). In 2024, we will leverage our LEAN processes to help reduce our waste volumes as we continue to strive for our evergreen 10% reduction target for normalized waste per million pounds of product shipped.



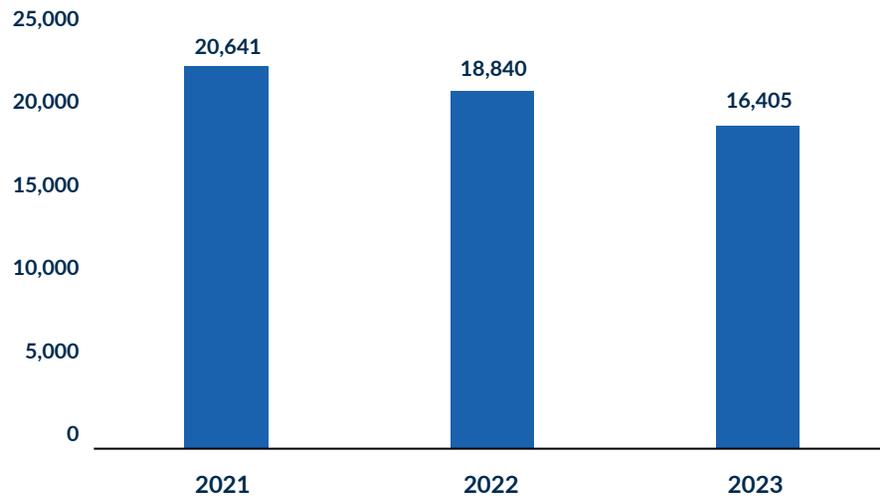
### Normalized Waste Trends (tons/MM lb)



We continue to explore ways to save energy, reduce water, and minimize waste as we increase production. Our operating plants regularly develop specific, targeted waste minimization projects. While these efforts are not always successful, the net results are reflected in the 2023 metrics described in this Report.



### Landfill by weight [short ton]



Waste to landfill decreased in 2023 5.5% to 26.1% of our total waste generation by mass. We continue to explore beneficial reuse, recycling, and waste-to-energy opportunities to divert waste from landfill. Beneficial reuse/ other recycling of a vitamin waste stream at our Vancouver, WA plant was interrupted and became intermittent during part of 2023 and therefore was re-directed to landfill. In 2024, we plan to focus on diverting general trash to non-landfill opportunities at most of our operating locations and solidify beneficial reuse opportunities identified in 2023 for long-term application to certain waste streams as we continue to implement our plan to achieve less than 5% waste to landfill by 2030.



## WASTE REDUCTION PROJECTS

### Eliminate Waste to Landfill

We continue to focus on finding alternatives to landfill disposal. For example, all of our finished product disposal (including expiring and damaged product) within our distribution network now goes to waste-to-energy instead of to landfill. We seek beneficial reuse opportunities for various process waste streams. In 2023, we diverted an additional 2,400 tons of waste from landfill disposal vs. 2022.

### Emphasis on Material Processing/ Handling and Product Reclaim Improvements

Most of our manufacturing plants have processes for reclamation of non-conforming product and/or reclaim/rework of bulk product and wastes built into their operations. These processes include recovery of manufacturing residuals and packaged product rejected due to packaging or label issues, and in some instances reclamation loops for bulk product. By increasing production efficiency through our LEAN programs and optimizing reclaim efforts, we were able to reduce our non-hazardous chemical/scrap waste generation by 10% in 2023.

## Water

Water is a critical resource for the sustainable future of our business, the communities in which we operate, and the planet. At Church & Dwight, we recognize that responsible resource management to ensure the availability of adequate water volume and quality is part of our contribution to the sustainable future of the communities in which we live and work. Water is a shared resource for all. As part of each water risk assessment and our new location strategy, we evaluate adequate water availability. We regularly work with our public water suppliers and regulatory authorities to support them and to understand potential for local water resource constraints, the needs of other users and potential impacts on our business and the locations where we operate.

Water quality and quantity are critical aspects of our operations as well. Water used for cooling, cleaning, or other process operations, and sanitary use is treated and discharged back to the environment.



In 2023, we achieved a 3% reduction in total water intake and a 4% reduction in water intake normalized per million pounds of product shipped. We did not achieve our annual goal of 10% reduction in water intake per million pounds of product shipped. We remain committed to reducing our water use. Additional information regarding our water use strategy and performance is provided below.

## Water-Stress Risk

The World Resources Institute (WRI) water risk evaluation identifies areas with higher exposure to water-stress related risks and is an aggregated measure of selected regional water risk indicators such as physical quantity, physical quality, and regulatory and reputational risk. Our 2024 update of the overall baseline water-stress risk associated with our operating locations used the most recent version of the Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas, Global Maps Data found on the WRI website (<https://www.wri.org/aqueduct>). This most recent review found that the overall baseline water-stress risk classification improved for three locations, degraded for four locations and remained at the same risk classifications for our remaining locations.

None of our facilities are in areas classified with extremely high baseline overall water-stress risk. Two North American locations moved to high baseline overall water-stress risk as identified by the WRI. Two of our other North American locations are in medium to high water-stress risk areas. The majority of our locations are in low to medium risk or low risk areas as defined by the WRI framework. Approximately 93% of our total water extraction is from locations classified as a low or low to medium overall water-stress risk. However, when considering only WRI physical quantity risk, approximately 49% of our water extraction is from sites located in areas of medium to high, high, or extremely high water risk for physical quantity. These are mainly in developed areas with significant water use and demand on regional water resources.

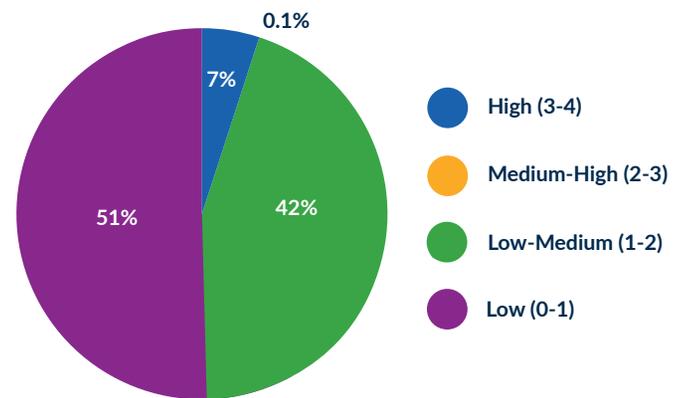




We continue to periodically assess our water risk through the WRI classification and conducting public water and ground water supply assessments, focused on our high volume or critical water quality locations. Water supply issues are often part of our business interruption risk planning and exercises. We have not experienced any business disruptions related to water availability or quality and have not identified any imminent water supply concerns that would affect our operations or the locations where we operate.

We established a goal to evaluate reductions in our water footprint in high water-stressed regions. At our two locations identified in high-risk regions in 2024, one is a small facility with mostly office, research, and minimal water use (less than 1% of total intake) and the second facility, our laundry detergent plant located in California, USA represents about 6% of total company intake. Water reduction activities underway at this location include installation of new processing technology that will reduce the volume and number of equipment cleaning/ washdowns as well as exploring technologies to recover and reuse wastewater currently generated at the site. In 2023, the plant had no material increase in water extraction despite an 11% increase in product output.

### 2023 Water Withdrawal % by WRI Water-Stress Rank



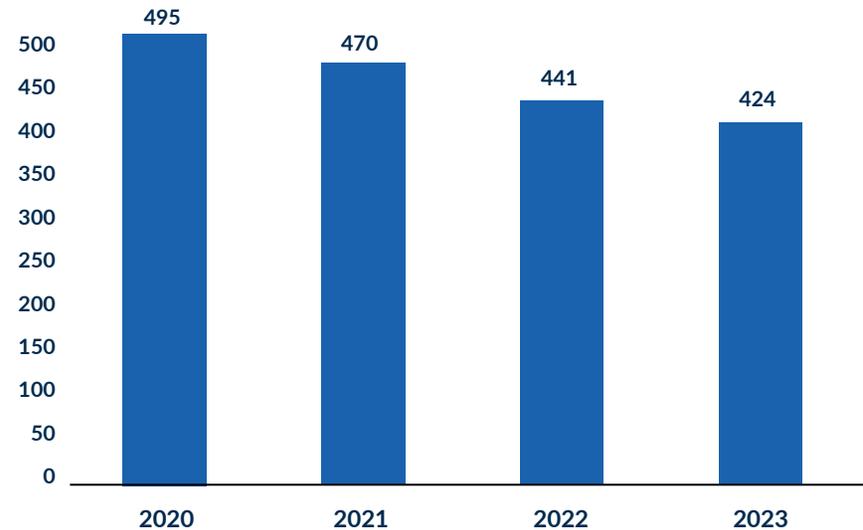
## WATER INTAKE & USE

Approximately 82% of our water intake is from public water supply systems. The remaining 18% is from groundwater wells on our facilities with a very small fraction from other sources such as from purchased steam. We routinely interact with our public water supply purveyors to evaluate our incoming water quality and quantity to assure it meets drinking water quality standards and that available water capacity can meet company needs. Well water used is regularly tested to verify it also meets our quality standards. Even with incoming water meeting drinking water quality standards, most of our locations engage in tertiary water treatment to provide the highest quality necessary for our production operations.

**We define net water consumption as:  $\text{Net consumption (gal)} = \text{Total water intake (gal)} - \text{Total water discharges/disposals (gal)}$**

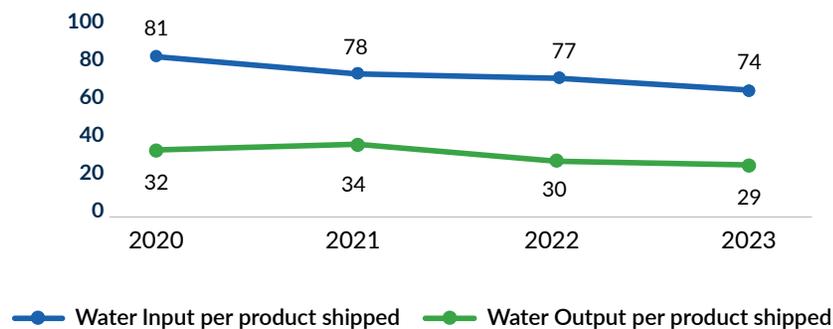
During 2023, our operations required nearly 424 million gallons of freshwater intake, down 17 million gallons (-4%) from 2022. Total water discharged decreased by approximately 9 million gallons (-5%) compared to 2022. As a result, total water net consumption decreased approximately 3% in 2023. We consumed approximately 61% of the water extracted and discharged 39% back to the environment in 2023. The consumption estimate includes evaporative losses. Our water use efficiency improved and can be seen in our normalized water metric (thousand gallons water intake/mm pounds product shipped), which decreased by 5% from 2022 to 2023. The charts show the absolute and normalized water intake and water consumption for 2020 through 2023.

**Water Intake (Withdrawal) [MM US Gal]**



We continue efforts to identify and implement specific projects related to water conservation. Projects include eliminating single pass uses, optimizing water reclamation/recycling systems, and improving efficiency in our water handling and treatment equipment, especially at our most water use intensive plants. In 2023, we received the water reduction benefit associated with our second phase of liquid laundry concentration efforts, which contributed to a 14% decrease in total water intake at our three main liquid laundry detergent manufacturing plants. We continue to seek projects that will have a substantial impact on reducing our water use. We are also making smaller changes at the site level throughout the organization that contribute to our ongoing water minimization efforts. Various sites have installed waterless toilets, implemented improved operations and maintenance programs to minimize water leaks or valve failures, installed smart meters to better monitor water use, and evaluated other opportunities to reclaim or re-use wasted water. A process steam management change at one of our plants resulted in a significant increase in steam condensate being sent to our hauled wastewater tank. Rather than haul this water for disposal, the site is examining ways to add this to the existing water reclaim process. Not every effort has been successful, but they all help drive our culture of responsibility, Sustainability, and conservation that resulted in an absolute reduction of 17 million gallons of water intake in 2023 vs. 2022.

### Normalized Water Use (kgal/MM lb product)

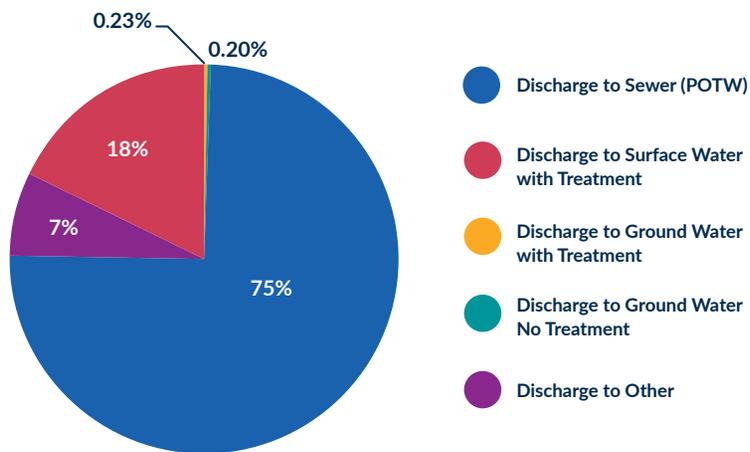


## WASTEWATER DISCHARGES

We generate and discharge industrial and sanitary wastewater from our operations. These discharges have potential to impact water quality of a receiving water body. Greater than 99% of our wastewater is discharged to local municipal wastewater treatment plants, transported off-site for appropriate disposal, or treated on-site prior to discharge. The remaining 1% is direct discharge of clean fire system water, condensate or other clean water. Approximately 81% of our wastewater is treated off-site by others before being discharged to the environment, which means it is discharged directly to a public treatment works for further treatment, hauled to an off-site facility for further treatment prior to discharge, or discharged to off-site evaporation ponds with no direct discharge.

Process wastewater is discharged under permits issued by the appropriate local jurisdiction and treatment authorities. At about one quarter of our locations, specific wastewater streams, such as high strength biochemical oxygen demand or surfactant streams, are segregated, collected, and transported off-site to an appropriate treatment facility when the local wastewater authority is unable to receive the discharges. Priority treatment (or pre-treatment) of our wastewaters varies by site, operation, and local requirements, but may include pH adjustment, solids removal, metals removal, and organics reduction.

### 2023 Wastewater Discharge Distribution



Our Old Fort, OH plant is the only operation with a direct industrial wastewater discharge (i.e., wastewater is discharged directly into a stream or other receiving body). This plant manufactures sodium bicarbonate and other products. Under the USEPA Clean Water Act, Categorical Pre-Treatment regulations, the sodium bicarbonate manufacturing process is considered a “zero discharge” process. All wastewater impacted by sodium bicarbonate is recovered and re-used in the sodium bicarbonate process or other production. The Old Fort plant treats and discharges sanitary and general wastewater (from mechanical systems, non-contact cooling, and other non-sodium bicarbonate processes). Treatment processes include filtration, settling, pH adjustment, and microbial disinfection (for sanitary wastes). The discharges are allowed under a permit issued by the state environmental regulatory authority and include regular monitoring of wastewater parameters for compliance with established limits. Parameters include flow, color, dissolved oxygen, solids, nitrogen, fecal coliform, chlorine residual, chemical and biological oxygen demand, oil and grease, and pH. No permit excursions occurred in 2023; however, there was one Notice of Violation issued due to excess color in our discharge. The event was associated with an algae bloom in one of our wastewater ponds during a plant shut down. Upon resumption of operations the initial discharge exhibited a yellowish green tint. Conditions returned to normal shortly after resumption of plant operations. Our investigation and conclusions were shared with the regulatory authority and no penalties were assessed.

In 2023, the plant discharged 30.6 million gallons of treated wastewater to the Sandusky River. The lower Sandusky River is classified as an Ohio Scenic River. In anticipation of plant expansion, we received permission in 2021 to expand and upgrade the wastewater treatment capacity allowed by our permit. In 2022, we worked with the regulatory agency and an outside engineer to design the proposed upgrade. The design was approved by the agency in 2023 and will be installed in 2024. We continue to work with local regulatory authorities to ensure our wastewater is properly managed prior to discharge minimizing any impact to the receiving waters.

As a result of on-site treatment, pre-treatment, and off-site treatment of our wastewater, discharges from our operations do not significantly affect water quality in any receiving bodies of water.

## WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS

### Reverse Osmosis & Water Purification Process Changes

A number of our operating plants conduct water purification processes, including reverse osmosis, to ensure we use the highest quality water in our products. These processes can waste large volumes of water during regeneration and back washing of the system treatment media or system start up flushing (reject) until the desired water quality is reached. We continued to expand our assessment of these processes in 2023. Through adjusting performance parameters or installing reject water capture and feedback loops, we saved an estimated 10 million gallons of water in 2023 that otherwise would have been wasted.

### Reformulation

Our R&D product group has focused on a number of projects intended to reduce the amount of water required to produce our products. These include Phase II of our concentration of our liquid laundry products, as well as minimizing certain premix steps, and other reduction of water to formula efforts. These changes, along with other water reduction efforts, have contributed to a reduction of approximately 17 million gallons of water intake in 2023.

### Wastewater Recovery

We are exploring opportunities to recover additional wastewater streams. Many of our processes already include a water reclaim step. But in 2023, we invested resources to examine engineering opportunities to process and reclaim wastewater that we currently dispose or discharge. Projects include diverting “clean” non-contact water flow from wastewater for capture and reuse and installation of a trial treatment system to capture and treat select wastewater streams. If the project installations are successful, we estimate a reduction of at least 10 million gallons in 2024 and the ability to transfer the technologies to similar applications across our plants.

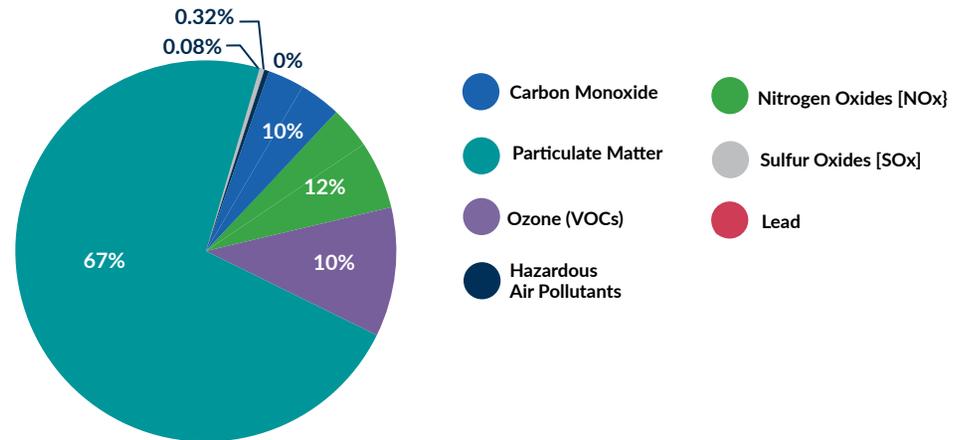




## AIR EMISSIONS

In addition to GHG emissions discussed on the next page under “Climate Change,” several of our facilities report on specific air emissions as required by a facility air permit or regulation. The chart below represents the breakdown of Criteria Air Pollutant emissions as defined by the USEPA for those facilities that are required to track or report air emissions. In 2023, our total reported air emissions of criteria pollutants were approximately 460 tons with 67% being particulates. Hazardous air pollutants, lead, and sulfur oxides make up less than 1% of total air emissions from our operations.

### 2023 Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions





CDP is a nonprofit organization that operates a global disclosure system to provide consistent reporting of key environmental impacts.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

It is widely recognized that continued emission of GHGs will cause further warming of the planet that could lead to damaging planetary, economic and social consequences. The urgency of climate change requires us to rethink how we plan. It pushes us to develop new business models, partnerships, solutions and products for a more resilient company. On an ongoing basis, we monitor climate-related issues, such as emerging regulations, extreme weather and changing markets forces, and engage with our stakeholders to understand and align with their ESG and Sustainability requirements and concerns, including those related to climate.

As climate change and other ESG and Sustainability concerns become more prevalent, our stakeholders are increasingly sensitive to these issues. Our customers and consumers are demanding more transparency regarding our efforts to mitigate climate change impacts. We continue to align with Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and report in reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standard to promote transparency regarding these efforts. Also, we respond to CDP Climate Change, Water and Forests Questionnaires annually and routinely engage our stakeholders on their Sustainability and climate concerns.

More detailed information on our climate change program is available in our 2023 CDP Climate Change Response, a copy of which is available on our website. In 2023, we received an A- score from CDP on our Climate Change Response, up from a B score the prior year. We perform a detailed year-over-year analysis of our identified strengths and weaknesses in order to improve our program and reporting. In addition, we will continue to build out a timely and effective climate strategy that aligns with CDP's climate change priorities and expectations and drives continuous improvement in this area.

The following disclosures regarding governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets are intended to align with TCFD's recommended disclosure framework. For more information on the specific TCFD disclosures, refer to the **TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES - INDEX** on page 130 of this Report.



## GOVERNANCE

At Church & Dwight, we recognize the urgent need to do our part to reduce our carbon footprint by realizing resource efficiencies, increasing renewable energy use, and focusing on carbon reductions. To meet this need, we incorporate climate change management into our business strategy to drive continuous improvement of our Sustainability approach and performance.

- Our Board of Directors, acting principally through its Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility Committee, oversees our Sustainability program and ESG efforts, including our climate change strategies and initiatives. This framework for Board oversight is designed to facilitate the integration of Sustainability risks, including climate change, into our overall strategic processes.
- The Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility Committee meets at least quarterly and reviews the health of our Sustainability program.
- Our Corporate Issues Council (the “Council”), comprised of senior executives representing all our key functional areas, meets regularly throughout the year, guides the integration of Sustainability with all parts of our business, and drives continuous improvement in our Sustainability approach and performance. The Council takes the lead in defining and implementing our Sustainability strategies across the six ESG pillars.
- Our Environmental & Safety Operations Department monitors climate-related issues, such as emerging regulations, extreme weather and business continuity, and changing market forces on an ongoing basis, and raises any significant issues and risks with the Council. The Council in turn evaluates and discusses the most significant Sustainability issues, risks, and opportunities we face (including climate-related issues) and the functions within the company that should be accountable for them.
- Stakeholder issues are included on the agenda for each of the Council's meetings and Sustainability issues raised by investors and other stakeholders are reviewed with the Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility Committee at each of its meetings.

- Our Executive Vice President and General Counsel, who is a member of the Council, meets regularly with the Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility Committee, together with subject matter experts from the Council, to review the health of our Sustainability program, opportunities for improvement, and the status of execution against agreed program priorities.

Through our executive-level management and Board oversight approach to Sustainability and performance, our understanding of our full carbon footprint continues to improve as we develop more robust governance processes and build upon our engagement opportunities throughout our operations. Please see Governance on page 13 of this Report for further details about our governance practices.

## STRATEGY

Our climate transition strategy is informed through input from our stakeholders. We evaluate our climate impact from a management perspective through applicable climate frameworks, including the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 300 Series, International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), and Science Based Targets Initiative, among others. We also closely track obligations under developing climate disclosure regulatory requirements such as the U.S. SEC Climate Disclosure Rule, the E.U. Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, and California's SB 261 Greenhouse Gases: Climate-Related Financial Risk Act and SB 253 Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act. Within these frameworks, we run our business to enable us to assess our carbon impact, evaluate and implement ways to reduce that impact, and disclose our progress.

We address the potential impacts of climate change on our operations in our business and planning strategy and through product design. Extreme weather, water and other resource restrictions and increased temperature impacts on food production and other natural resource production can impact our operations. To prepare for these potential climate change impacts, we develop products with

improved carbon or water footprints such as concentrated laundry detergent, established carbon neutral status for consumer baking soda sales, made commitments to renewable energy and carbon credits for immediate term carbon reduction and are exploring decarbonization engineering efforts for longer-term carbon reductions.

Our strategy, directed by the Council, focuses on:

- Reducing and offsetting Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions associated with our operations
- Reducing Scope 3 carbon emissions associated with our value chain



In 2022, our science-based climate mitigation targets were validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). These targets extend through 2030 and consider the level of additional carbon reduction needed to meet the goals set forth in the Paris Agreement. In addition, we have committed to working with our supplier base representing 75% of our suppliers' emissions, covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution, to develop associated science-based targets by 2026.

As we prioritize actions in support of our science-based targets (SBTs), we continue progress towards our near-term climate-related goal that our Scope 1 and 2 emissions related to the global operations owned and controlled by us will be carbon neutral by 2025. We also monitor our Scope 1, 2, and transportation-related Scope 3 emissions intensity (targeted emissions). It is our goal to reduce our targeted emissions normalized to million pounds shipped by 20% by 2025, as compared to our 2016 baseline. In 2023, our normalized targeted greenhouse gas emissions were 57.4 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e/MM pounds shipped, a decrease of 26.5% compared to our 2016 baseline, exceeding our reduction target ahead of schedule.

## MITIGATING OUR EMISSIONS

To achieve our climate-related goals, we reduce our carbon emissions through energy savings projects, renewable energy credits, and on-site solar/green energy projects, and offset our emissions through initiatives such as tree planting initiatives and similar verified carbon credit programs.

As we seek to reduce carbon from our operations, we employ parallel strategies of seeking “bottom up” carbon reduction opportunities and efficiency projects developed and generated at the plant level. At the same time, we retain outside

decarbonization and engineering expertise to look at larger scale projects that can reduce significant amounts of our carbon emissions, including carbon process intensity improvements, energy/heat recovery, use of alternate fuels, or carbon capture. We are keeping focus on our larger GHG-emitting operations. In 2023, we invested in further assessment of carbon reduction opportunities and initiated assessment and preliminary engineering for both a major carbon capture/reduction effort in our baking soda process at our Old Fort, OH plant as well as assessing carbon capture technologies from fuel combustion for steam generation. Final design and implementation for some of these projects is expected in 2024 and 2025. We continue to implement energy minimization projects at a plant level while assessing and developing engineering for additional larger projects to meet our SBT goals.





## ADDRESSING EMISSIONS IN OUR VALUE CHAIN

We developed a more complete Scope 3 emissions inventory, based on 2019 data, to gain a broader understanding of our supply chain impact. This data was included in our CDP Climate Change Response in 2022. In 2022, we updated the inventory based on 2021 data. In 2024, we will continue our cadence of updating our review of the components and quantities that comprise our Scope 3 emissions every other year. With each review, we refine our source data, verify or expand our scope, and improve our methods to better understand and impact these emissions. See further discussion of Scope 3 emissions and our science-based targets under “Metrics and Targets” below.

As we evaluate and strengthen our supply chain to minimize disruptions, we seek opportunities to shorten our supply chain and increase resiliency. These efforts are intended in part to reduce Scope 3 emissions by optimizing and minimizing total miles of material and product transportation. We also encourage our supply chain partners to develop and implement their own carbon reduction programs and goals. In early 2023, we joined CDP as a Supply

Chain Member and engaged our primary suppliers (by spend) to encourage them to implement and disclose their carbon reduction targets and strategies to better track removal of carbon from our supply chain. We received responses to our CDP climate data request from 58% of the contacted suppliers, which represented 62% of our total domestic supplier spend in 2022. We are presently reviewing those responses to assess maturity of supplier climate efforts and planning ways to expand this engagement to more suppliers and encourage climate action in accordance with our SBT goal.

We invest in R&D for new products and packaging formulated to minimize water and energy requirements, reduce package weight, and increase recyclability of packaging – all of which help reduce our Scope 3 emissions by reducing our use of resources and reducing consumer waste. Scope 3 emissions associated with our products are the result of activities from assets not owned or controlled by us, but that our organization indirectly impacts either in the upstream supply of materials and resources or in the downstream distribution and use of our products (i.e., our “value chain”). Product innovation efforts include seeking non-plastic alternatives and reducing plastic weight, where possible, increasing plastic recyclability and circularity through plastic component simplification and consumer education, and increasing the amount of Post-Consumer Recycled (PCR) plastic in our packaging. In 2023, we completed Phase 2 of our laundry product concentration and compaction efforts to minimize water and packaging size in line with our overall goals to reduce water use and packaging. Additional information regarding these and similar product initiatives is discussed in the **Packaging, Products and Our Brands** sections of this Report.

## OUR APPROACH TO CLIMATE RESILIENCE

In considering our overall climate resilience strategy, we think of resilience as both the capacity to recover from and adapt to the physical impacts of climate change and ability to respond to the impacts of policy and market shifts brought about in response to climate change. These efforts impact many of the issues identified in this Report, in being active water stewards, reducing packaging waste, encouraging our suppliers to produce our ingredients in more sustainable ways, and considering the climate impacts of our operations as we innovate for increased efficiency and better value creation. To advance our climate resiliency, we plan to develop a transition plan within the next two years to outline risks and opportunities related to scenario analysis findings. Our climate resilience approach emphasizes both climate-related risks and opportunities.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into our operations and business strategy at many levels.

## RISKS

Certain of our business activities, the production of some of the materials used in our products, including petroleum-based, agricultural, and forest materials, and the growing global demand for livestock products (the focus of our Animal and Food Production business), can contribute to deforestation, climate change, and reduction in biodiversity, and can adversely impact water quality and availability, people and communities. In turn, climate change is a threat to each of those activities. While we strive to minimize the environmental impact of our global operations, a potential loss in business could result from reduced demand for our products and loss of customers if we do not meet their expectations related to our efforts towards Sustainability and fighting climate change.



A few examples of our most significant climate-related risks are described in our Annual Report and summarized below:

- **Reduced availability of transportation or disruptions in our transportation network could adversely affect us.** We distribute our products and receive raw materials and packaging components primarily by truck, rail, and ship and through various ports of entry. Reduced availability of trucking, rail or shipping capacity due to labor shortages, adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, including climatic events (including any potential effect of climate change), allocation of assets to other industries or geographies or otherwise, work stoppages, closure of operations due to government restrictions or sick employees or other impacts of pandemics, strikes or shutdowns of ports of entry or such transportation sources, could lead to inflationary cost pressures, cause us to incur unanticipated expenses, and impair our ability to distribute our products or receive our raw materials or packaging components in a timely manner, which could disrupt our operations and strain our customer relationships and competitive position.
- **Increasing focus and sensitivity by governmental, non-governmental organizations, customers, consumers and investors to ESG issues, including those related to DEI, climate change, plastic usage and ingredients, could result in increased operating or manufacturing costs and compliance challenges, which could adversely affect our business.** As climate change and other ESG issues become more prominent, so has scrutiny by federal, state, and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and our customers, consumers, and investors. This will likely result in new or increased regulatory requirements such as the Commission's disclosure on climate change and various state-level Extended Producer Responsibility programs, California's recently enacted climate reporting legislation, and customer and consumer standards. In addition, our stakeholders are increasingly demanding transparency regarding our DEI efforts as well as our efforts to mitigate our impacts on climate change, and to eliminate chemicals of concern and otherwise reduce or mitigate adverse effects on the

environment. For example, some of our major customers have requested we respond to various questionnaires, including the CDP Climate Change, Water and Forests Questionnaires, and use our responses and CDP scores to evaluate us. Compliance with these requirements, standards and disclosure requests may be challenging and could cause disruptions in the manufacture of our products and/or result in increases in operating costs, and additional legal, compliance and regulatory risks and costs. We may also be required to contribute funds to support recycling and other waste management infrastructure, and/or incur costs associated with making necessary changes to our operations and controlling, assessing and reporting on certain ESG metrics. These disruptions and additional costs could make our products more costly and less competitive than other products, which would adversely affect our business.

- **Any failure to achieve our ESG goals or to effectively respond to new or current legal, regulatory or stakeholder ESG requirements could adversely affect our business and reputation.** While we strive to minimize adverse impacts of our global operations, our ability to achieve any stated ESG goal, target, or objective is subject to numerous factors and conditions, many of which are outside of our control. We could lose revenue if our consumers change brands, major retailers delist our products or our retail customers move business from us because we have not effectively responded to regulatory requirements, complied with their ESG requirements or met their expectations related to our sustainability efforts, including with respect to DEI, climate change, plastic usage, or ingredients. In addition, our actual or perceived failure to achieve or make sufficient progress towards our stated ESG goals or comply with ESG related regulations could result in litigation, regulatory scrutiny, or adverse publicity, which could damage our reputation, reduce consumer demand, and devalue our brand equity. Further, ESG-conscious investors may choose not to invest in our securities if we do not comply with their expectations, and investment managers may not include our securities in ESG-designated funds.

Additional climate-related risks that are relevant to our business, as well as how we manage them over the short, medium, and long-term, are also discussed in our CDP report. They are summarized below:

- **Current Regulations** – The evaluation of applicability of current climate change regulations to our existing operations is primarily the responsibility of our Environmental & Safety Operations Department. For example, we track the applicability of greenhouse gas emissions reporting requirements at all our locations in the U.S. and elsewhere. All our U.S.-based operations are currently below the EPA 25,000 metric tons per facility GHG reporting threshold. More recently we are planning for our compliance obligations under the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and the Commission’s disclosure on climate change. The Law Department Regulatory Affairs evaluates impacts on a product level. Relevant risks are included on the agenda of the Council.
- **Emerging Regulations** – The evaluation of emerging climate change regulations to existing and new operations is the responsibility of our Law and Environmental & Safety Operations Departments, Regulatory Affairs, and the Council. Additionally, our Chemicals of Concern Committee monitors and tracks emerging data and trends for chemicals that are being reviewed for human and environmental impact. Each department has a responsibility to ensure that proposed relevant legislation and regulations are included on the agenda of the Council. For example, we are monitoring global regulatory trends regarding carbon pricing and tax frameworks or reporting. We may need to allocate additional staff or resources in the future if lower reporting thresholds for greenhouse gas emissions or specific reporting frameworks are enacted. We continue to perform tracking and review of upcoming frameworks, including International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and Center for Sustainability Research & Practice (CSRP) protocols.
- **Legal** – Any Sustainability-related legal issues that could have a material impact on us are evaluated and discussed by the Council. To date, we have not identified any climate-related risks associated with actual or potential litigation against us.
- **Acute Physical** – We actively monitor climate change issues that could have an acute effect on our operations such as increased severity of weather-related events. For example, some of our coastal facilities may be subject to business interruption due to climate-related risk of storm damage or flooding. We have established business continuity plans for our operations designed to be implemented in the event of a natural or man-made event. These plans are customized to address relevant concerns at each location. In addition, our supply chain relies upon the availability of shipping facilities to bring raw materials and intermediate goods into the U.S. In recent years, hurricanes and tropical storms have affected port operations and severe weather/flooding in the central U.S. has disrupted rail service and chemical production, posing potential business risks in the form of interruption to our raw material availability and ability to transport products.
- **Chronic Physical** – Water availability is a significant factor for some of our manufacturing sites. We manufacture products, such as laundry detergent and other cleaning products, which contain water as an ingredient, while some products require water for processing. Future water scarcity could result in increased operating costs for manufacturing these products or directly affect our ability to manufacture product through inability to obtain necessary raw materials or having insufficient water available to operate our plants. We have publicly stated goals to reduce the impact of our operations and transportation by reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, support the generation of renewable energy and commit to reducing our water consumption by 10% per year on a normalized basis. We have locations that are near the oceans, including our facilities in Folkestone, UK, and Lakewood, NJ, and we monitor chronic conditions such as sea level rise, temperature increases, and water quality and availability. We have products that are temperature-sensitive that may require reformulation or climate-controlled shipping if ambient shipping temperatures continue to rise.



## OPPORTUNITIES

We have also identified significant climate-related opportunities to improve our business performance, including the following examples:

- **Products and Services** – We continue to identify opportunities for new products and packaging formulated to minimize water or energy requirements in manufacture or consumer use and increase recyclability of packaging. Examples of product improvements already implemented include concentration of laundry products and greater recyclability of our product packaging through How2Recycle labeling.

- **Access to New Markets** – We recognize that our customers and consumers are increasingly demanding transparency regarding our efforts to mitigate our impacts on climate change. For instance, many major retailers that sell our products request that their suppliers demonstrate GHG reduction initiatives, and we are responsive to their objective of reducing the carbon intensity of their supply chains. We discuss climate-related issues with our customers directly and through industry association reporting initiatives. We continuously strive to respond to customer and consumer concerns or perceptions regarding practices for packaging materials, such as plastic packaging, and their Sustainability performance. In 2023, our continued efforts in key areas of Sustainability earned recognition from various third parties, as noted in this Report. Activities that help establish and improve this reputation enable us to maintain existing markets and expand into other markets and consumer segments where these ideals are valued.
- **Resource Efficiency** - Reducing energy use reduces the costs associated with procuring and managing energy, materials and water. Our near-term climate-related goal is for operations owned and controlled by us to be carbon neutral by 2025, by mitigating our carbon emissions through energy savings projects, renewable energy credits, on-site green energy projects, and purchased carbon offsets. As part of this goal, our collective facility-level objectives are designed to reduce total energy consumption or at minimum, remain energy neutral on a year-to-year basis. To achieve this, certain of our plants have implemented a variety of energy efficiency projects. These efforts will be accelerated through our commitment to science-based targets.

- **Technology** – We have publicly stated GHG emission reduction goals. Various departments throughout the organization evaluate relevant technology that supports those goals, for example, lighting efficiency or process equipment improvements that will reduce energy consumption, or new energy monitoring technologies that could create energy savings as well as direct decarbonization opportunities. We continue to evaluate new technologies and how they could be implemented in our processes. Examples of which include combined heat and power (CHP), carbon capture, process modifications and heat recovery. Risks may be associated with cost-effective technology not being available to continue reducing our energy consumption or carbon reduction in the future. Emerging technologies may improve our ability to achieve our goals.
- **Supply Chain** – To improve our understanding of climate change impacts in our supply chain, we have increased the level of engagement with contract manufacturers and suppliers. We track and update our Scope 3 emissions estimate associated with our supply chain regularly. In early 2023, we partnered with CDP to enhance our engagement. We are presently assessing the responses we received from suppliers in 2023 and refining our encouragement strategy with our key suppliers regarding verifiable carbon reduction goals.



## RISK MANAGEMENT

At Church & Dwight, our Board-level committees oversee risk assessment and risk management responsibilities, with our Board of Directors overseeing the implementation of processes and findings. The Board's Audit Committee oversees our enterprise risk assessment program and our ethics and compliance program, each of which is supported by our Internal Audit department. The Council oversees the assessment results and management efforts to incorporate risks into our business strategy.

Through our risk oversight teams, we manage alignment of climate-related risks and opportunities as part of our climate resilience strategy by assessing climate risks and reviewing our material issues. Our Internal Audit department administers an annual detailed Enterprise Risk Management assessment with management to identify and rank the most significant risks that affect us as a company, including consideration of many risks associated with companies in the consumer products industry. Formal alignment of the most significant

risks occurs between the Board and executive management every other year and as changes in the risk environment necessitate. As a result of our risk assessment, our Internal Audit department annually prepares an Internal Audit project plan under which it reviews activities directed to mitigate business and financial related risks. This plan is subject to Audit Committee approval. Our Internal Audit Director meets quarterly with our executive officers to assess any changes in the magnitude of identified risks and the status of mitigation activities regarding the most significant risks. The Internal Audit Director reports directly to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

To further track our risks and opportunities, we continually monitor stakeholders' perspectives to assess our material issues. Defining our material climate-related issues is an ongoing process influenced by the standards and guidelines of GRI, SASB, TCFD, ISSB, and our stakeholders. The Council facilitates the review of our material climate-related issues. The Council identifies stakeholders' ESG concerns and prioritizes related risks and opportunities relative to impact and likelihood. Stakeholder Sustainability issues are included on the agendas for Council meetings as they arise, and Sustainability issues raised by investors and other stakeholders are reviewed with the Board's Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility Committee at each of its meetings.

On an asset level, facility managers are responsible for understanding and addressing site-specific risks such as extreme weather event frequency, supply disruptions, or changing water/wastewater utility limitations or requirements and for ensuring that plans and procedures are in place to mitigate such risks through both a documented site business disruption continuity plan and long-term strategic business plan. Facilities can access corporate-level assistance and resources for support as needed.



## METRICS AND TARGETS

GHG emissions are associated with all aspects of our value chain, including our supply chain for raw materials production, raw material transportation to the point of manufacture, product distribution and product use. In order to understand and control our emissions and climate impact, we track multiple metrics, including energy use in our operations, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of greenhouse gases associated with our operations, and Scope 3 emissions from transportation and other activities associated with our operation. We have set goals to minimize our greenhouse gas emissions at both a corporate and facility level. In 2022, our science-based targets were validated by the SBTi, an organization promoting best practice in emissions reductions in line with climate science. These targets align with SBTi's latest criteria for maintaining global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and well below 2 degrees Celsius for Scope 3.

- Church & Dwight is committed to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions 46% below 2020 levels by 2031
- Church & Dwight pledges to reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions below 2019 levels through influencing our supply chain partners\*
- Church & Dwight is committed to continuing our pledge to use 100% Renewable electricity for operations under our control

As we prioritize actions in support of our science-based targets, we continue our progress towards our primary near-term climate-related goal that all global operations owned and controlled by us be carbon neutral by 2025, by reducing and offsetting our carbon emissions through energy savings projects, renewable energy credits (RECs), purchase power agreements (PPAs), on-site solar projects, tree plantings, and similar carbon credit programs. Today, 100% of our operations' global electricity is procured from renewable sources, inclusive of RECs, while our Scope 1 and targeted Scope 3 emissions are partially offset by certified carbon credits obtained through projects from the Arbor Day Foundation® and Climate Impact Partners, LLC. In addition, we have an operational goal to reduce our normalized carbon emissions (targeted emissions in metric tons CO<sub>3e</sub>/product shipped) by 10% each year and have set a target to reduce total normalized energy use (GJ/product shipped) from our operations by 10% each year.

\*Our Scope 3 SBT goal is for our suppliers that represent 75% of our Scope 3 emissions to establish their own science-based targets by 2026. These suppliers include providers of purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution.





## EMISSIONS

The first step in this process is to understand our emissions. For our current 2025 carbon neutral goal for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we define our targeted GHG emissions inventory to include those emissions over which we have direct control. This includes Scope 1 direct emissions from our operated facilities and Scope 2 indirect emissions from our operated facilities (primarily electricity and steam purchases). We also include in our historical assessment of GHG emissions those Scope 3 emissions associated with the transport of our finished products to our first point of customer contact (in the U.S. and Canada) and corporate business travel. We have quantified and tracked these elements of our Scope 3 inventory as part of our metrics and targets for several years, and we refer to them in this Report as targeted Scope 3 emissions. As we evaluate and strengthen our supply chain to minimize disruptions, we seek opportunities to shorten our supply chain and increase resiliency, which may provide opportunities to reduce Scope 3 emissions by optimizing and minimizing total miles of material and product transportation.

Beginning in 2020/2021, we look beyond our targeted Scope 3 emissions and analyze those resulting from operations in our supply chain not owned or controlled by us, as well as emissions from our products. The initial drivers for this were the preparation of our CDP Climate Change Response and establishment of our science-based targets. Our Scope 3 emission estimate was updated again in 2022 based on calendar year 2021 data. Data regarding this Scope 3 emissions inventory was reported in our CDP Climate Change Response in 2023, a copy of which is available on our website. To improve our understanding of climate change impacts in our supply chain, we have increased the level of engagement with contract manufacturers including select direct engagements and joining CDP as a Supply Chain member. In 2023, we engaged suppliers representing 85% of our domestic direct spend through CDP to respond to both the CDP climate questionnaire and the water security questionnaire. We are currently reviewing the responses, evaluating the maturity of the supplier climate efforts and developing our 2024 strategy to engage and encourage suppliers based on where they are on their corporate climate journey.

The table on this page provides the most recent three years of data for our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, plus the targeted Scope 3 emissions that we have incorporated into our GHG metrics and targets for many years. We have also included the total Scope 3 emissions estimate calculated as defined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain Accounting Standard. These emissions were calculated in 2021-2022 based on supply chain activity for 2021, the most recent data available. We plan to update our Scope 3 emissions inventory again in 2024.

The following chart provides our absolute and normalized GHG emissions. The normalized results provide an indication of GHG emissions relative to production and shipping of products.

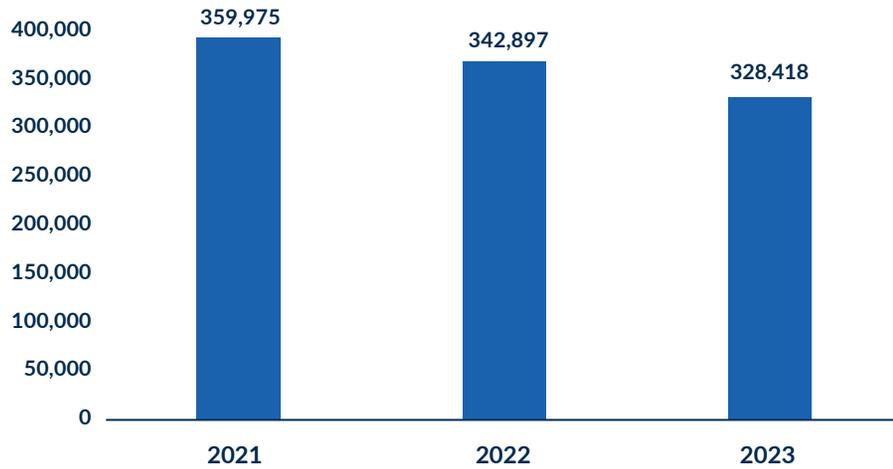


## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG)

	2023	2022*	2021*
Scope 1 (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e)	89,940	90,172	90,747
Scope 2 (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e) Location based	58,552	56,286	57,567
Scope 2 (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e) Market based	9,370	7,672	7,516
Scope 1 + Scope 2 (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e)	148,492	146,457	148,314
Target Scope 3 - North America Transportation Operations (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e)	179,926	196,439	211,662
Scope 3 (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e) Excludes indirect emissions	2,364,676	2,365,058	2,391,210
Total Scope 1 + 2 + Targeted 3 (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e) Location based	328,418	342,897	359,975
Total Scope 1 + 2 + 3 (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e) Location based (Excludes indirect emissions)	2,513,169	2,511,516	2,539,524
GHG Intensity (Scope 1 + Scope 2) (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e /MM pounds of product shipped)	25.9	25.5	24.7
GHG Intensity (Total targeted emissions by product shipped) (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e /MM pounds of product shipped)	57.4	59.8	59.9
GHG Intensity (Total targeted emissions by product shipped)(MT CO <sub>2</sub> e /MM units of product shipped)	212	211	229
GHG Intensity (Total targeted emissions by USD Sales) (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e /MM USD Sales)	56.0	63.8	69.4

\*GHG values have been modified to accommodate corrected data errors and updated emission factors.

## Targeted GHG Emissions [tonnes CO2e]



## PROGRESS

In 2023, more than 94% of our targeted GHG emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2 + targeted Scope 3) were either offset through carbon credits or reduced through renewable energy credits. We anticipate, between RECs and carbon credits, to meet our 100% neutral target in 2024. In 2023, we continued our commitment to 100% renewable electricity through RECs and expanding installation of green electricity at our sites.

Our operational carbon emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) in 2023 increased 1.4% versus 2022, but our absolute targeted GHG emissions in 2023 (Scope 1 and 2 and targeted Scope 3) decreased approximately 4% versus 2022, exceeding our target to hold these emissions flat. Energy reduction efforts in our plants helped minimize our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Phase 2 of product concentration and continued load optimization efforts aided in reducing the number of truckloads and reducing our targeted Scope 3 emissions. Targeted Scope 3 emissions decreased 8%. These decreases drove overall and normalized reductions in our targeted emissions. Targeted GHG emissions normalized to million pounds of product shipped was down 4% and normalized to million units shipped increased by less than 1%. Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions normalized to million pounds of product shipped increased 1% versus 2022. Absolute Scope 1 emissions decreased slightly, Scope 2 emissions increased slightly, and targeted Scope 3 emissions were down. Decreased or flat mass and units shipped used to normalize our metrics resulted in flat or even increasing normalized trends, missing our 10% normalized reduction targets. The data demonstrates that we must continue our efforts to remove carbon from our operations and improve efficiency.



Reference Year	Scope 1 Emissions (MT CO2e)	Scope 2 Emissions - market based (MT CO2e)	Total Emissions (MT CO2e)
2020	91,587	7,815	99,402
2023	89,940	9,370	99,310
Delta (%)	-2%	22%	-0.1%

While we reduced our Scope 1 emissions in 2023 by 2%, our Scope 2 market-based emissions increased because of purchased steam. In 2023, we were informed of a suspected metering malfunction from our steam supplier and the relative increase was a result of this metering error.

In 2023, we continued our decarbonization engineering assessments and feasibility assessments to select specific, impactful decarbonization opportunities. Our long-term decarbonization roadmap to remove significant portions of our operational carbon emissions explored combined heat and power, process heat recovery, alternative energy and carbon capture opportunities in our operations. We are moving forward with a portion of the plant-level energy conservation measures identified through the energy audit programs, and are completing formal design on process carbon dioxide recovery at one of our baking soda plants in 2024. We have also invested in assessment and evaluation of flue gas carbon capture technologies. We expect to select and implement one of these carbon capture technologies in 2024/2025 at our largest natural gas burning location. We maintain dedicated capital budget for local projects for energy and Sustainability improvements to enhance our efficiency and reduce the energy intensity of our manufacturing programs.

## Science-Based Targets

Our science-based targets were validated by SBTi in July 2022. Our 2023 progress is summarized below. Based on our 100% renewable electricity through RECs, we use our Scope 2 market-based emissions and Scope 1 emissions to track our SBT reduction progress.

**Reduce Absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 46% vs 2020 base year**





### **Maintain 100% Renewable Electricity for Operations under our Control**

We used approximately 151,232 MWH of electricity in our operations in 2023, and purchased in excess of 150,000 MWH of renewable energy credits. In early 2024, we purchased an additional 1,025 MWH of RECs to mitigate our emissions and to ensure that 100% of our electricity came from low-emission sources for every region in which we operate. The remaining market-based emissions included in this Report are primarily emissions associated with purchased steam for our Green River, WY manufacturing plant.

### **Absolute Scope 3 Emissions Below 2019 Levels through Influencing Certain of our Supply Chain Partners**

As part of our science-based targets, we have committed to minimizing our Scope 3 emissions through influencing certain of our supply chain partners to establish carbon reduction targets of their own by 2026. We identified suppliers that represent 75% of our Scope 3 in the purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution categories. In 2023, Church & Dwight joined CDP as a Supply Chain member and encouraged our targeted suppliers to begin reporting their carbon performance through CDP. We requested suppliers representing 85% of our domestic direct spend to respond to the 2023 CDP climate and water security questionnaires. We received climate responses from 58% of the suppliers contacted representing a little over 62% of our domestic direct spend and 59% of our baseline 2021 Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services emission estimate. We are evaluating the responses received to assess the climate program maturity of the suppliers who responded. We are re-evaluating our engagement strategy based on the 2023 responses to focus on those organizations that have not begun their carbon reduction journey as well as our approach to expand the scope of suppliers we are engaging.

## ENERGY USE

Energy used in our operations is a direct contributor to carbon emissions. Energy is required in all phases of our operations from lighting offices, to burning fuels for heat or steam for processing, to charging electric fork trucks in our warehouses. We use both direct (on-site fuel combustion) and indirect (off-site electric or steam generation) energy sources in our business. Energy is also used outside our operations by third parties (not directly under our control) who provide raw materials and/or contract manufactured products.

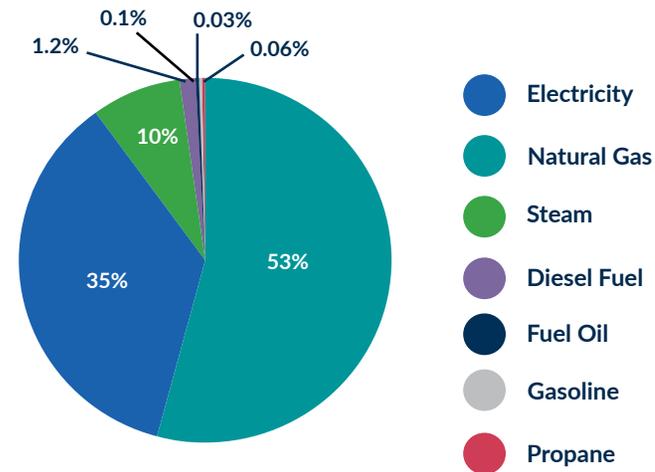
We currently track energy use within our operation from all of our company-controlled locations, including corporate administrative offices, R&D operations, manufacturing plants, and warehouse/distribution locations. We track energy consumption in terms of specific fuels, total energy (gigajoules equivalent for all fuel and electricity use), and our normalized energy consumption in gigajoules per million pounds of product shipped. Efforts to reduce energy usage, specifically natural gas, are a key element of our science-based target commitment to reduce GHG emissions. In accordance with our SBT commitment, 100% of our electricity is sourced through renewable sources by direct solar or RECs.

**Natural gas is our primary energy source** (53%) of total energy use in gigajoules followed by electricity (approximately 35%) and purchased steam (approximately 10%). Remaining fuel sources including diesel, gasoline and propane represent less than 2% combined.

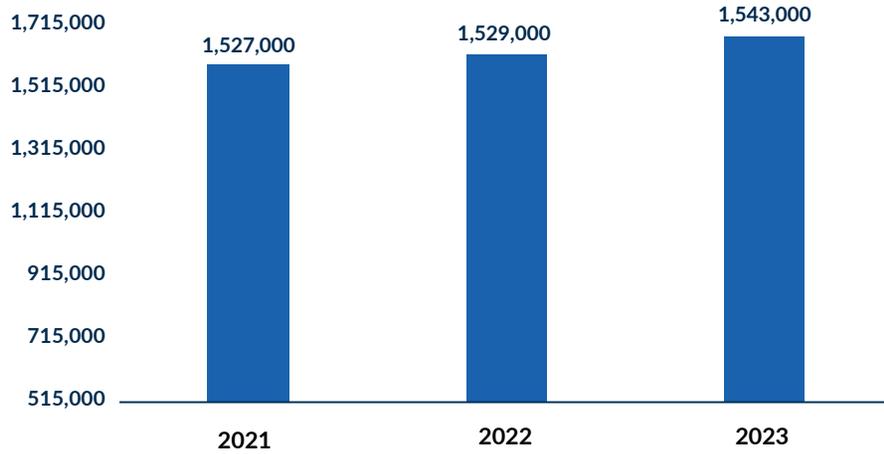
In 2023, our total energy use was approximately 1.5 million gigajoules, up less than 1% compared to 2022. Normalized energy use was 269 gigajoules per million pounds shipped, which represents a 1% increase over 2022. In 2023, we were unable to achieve our standing 10% reduction goal. Total energy use in gigajoules and total mass of product shipped were both relatively flat in 2023, negatively affecting our ability to meet our normalized reduction goal.

In 2023, electricity use increased 1%, purchased steam increased 22% (based primarily on corrected metering issue vs. 2022) while natural gas use decreased 3%. Implementation of several energy reduction projects has enabled us to minimize increases in our energy use.

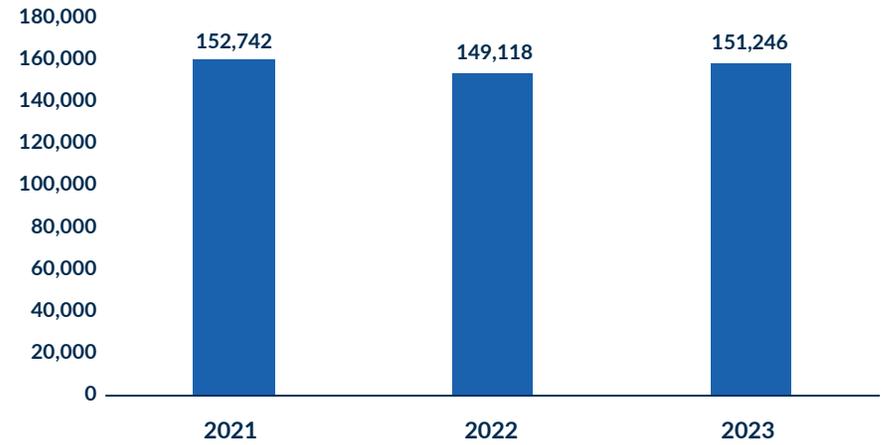
### 2023 Energy Use by Source



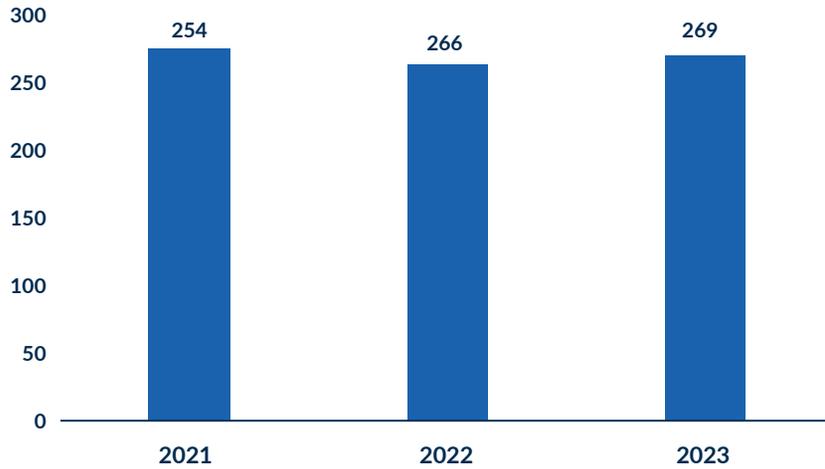
### Energy Consumption [GJ]



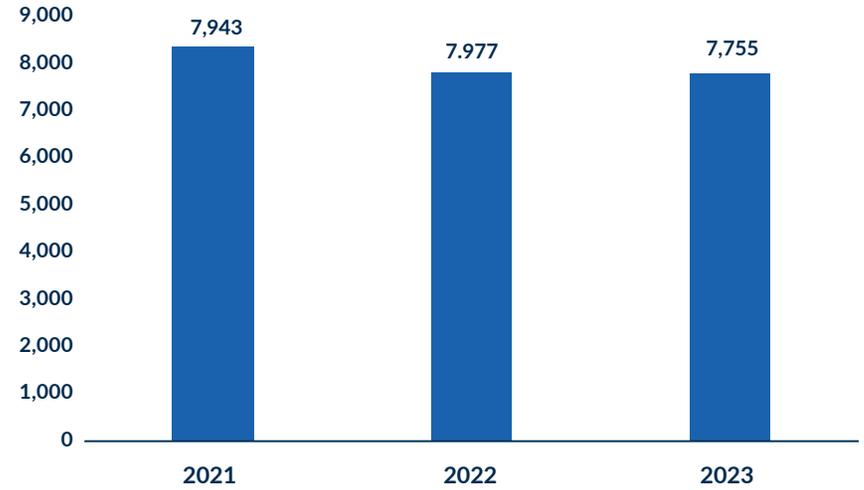
### Electricity [kWh]



### Energy per Product Shipped [GJ/MM lb]



### Natural Gas [thm (U.S.)]



## SOLAR ENERGY

Our Folkestone, UK plant completed installation of Phase I of a solar energy installation. Phase I is expected to generate greater than 466,000 kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity per year and reduce our electricity Scope 2 emissions by 121 metric tons per year. Phase I represents approximately 10% of the facility annual electricity use, but Phase 2 and 3 planned for 2024 and 2025 will total over 1.2 million kWh solar electricity generation for the plant. In addition, in 2023 we started assessment for solar energy installation at a number of our domestic U.S. locations and anticipate installation at our first targeted U.S. site in late 2024 or early 2025.

## EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

Several of our plants replaced end of life heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning equipment and compressors in 2023 with newer, more efficient equipment. The combined save was estimated at 1.3 million kWh per year.

## COMPLETED LED LIGHTING

Our York, PA plant completed its final phase of light-emitting diode lighting conversion in 2023. The final phase is expected to save an additional 600,000 kWh per year on top of the previously completed lighting conversions.

## PROCESS CARBON DIOXIDE (CO<sub>2</sub>) CAPTURE

Our Old Fort OH baking soda plant uses carbon dioxide as a raw material in the manufacturing process. A portion of the CO<sub>2</sub> is lost during processing. In 2023, we implemented a study to confirm the locations and concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> losses in the process. Based on the results, we have entered into engineering design to recover and reuse over 7,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. Final design and construction are expected in 2024.

## ENERGY AND GREENHOUSE GAS DATA VERIFICATION

We have again contracted an independent third party, SGS North America, to evaluate and assure that our 2023 GHG and energy data collection process and emissions calculations are rigorous, inclusive, and accurate. The resulting verification statement will be included with our annual CDP Climate Change Response.

