Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2022

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

With 44 160 M€ of sales in 2021, 167 816 employees and an industrial presence in 75 countries through around 800 manufacturing facilities (and 3500 distribution outlets), Saint-Gobain is a worldwide leader in light and sustainable construction. Indeed, 87% of the Group's sales occur in the construction markets, including new construction, renovation, civil engineering and infrastructure with our products made of flat glass, mineral wool, plasterboard, pipe, exterior wall and floor coating mortars. We help to make buildings more energy efficient for the end user. The rapid exponential growth in infrastructure needs and increasing demand for sustainable solutions, in particular for portable water supply, represent valuable opportunities for Saint-Gobain. Our Company's purpose – Making the World a Better Home – illustrates our ambition to improve the lives of all by making the planet a fairer, more harmonious and more sustainable living space. In construction markets where products and services are supplied locally and mostly have short distances to cover, the structure of the Group is organized per country and regions (Northern Europe; Southern Europe, Middle-East, Africa; Americas; Asia-Pacific) so that Saint-Gobain can meet the specific needs of each local market. Apart from the construction markets, the Group provides a range of High Performant Solutions through different BUs (Mobility, Life sciences, Construction Industry, Surface Solutions and Ceramics, Admixture). In order to continuously improve its processes and products, Saint-Gobain invests heavily in R and D. For the past ten years, the Group has been ranked in the Top 100 Innovators by Clarivate. In 2019, the Group announced its carbon neutrality objective for 2050 setting interim validated Science-Based Targets for 2030 covering our direct (scope 1) and indirect (scope 2 and 3) emissions.
Please check our 2021 Universal Registration Document for more details : https://www.saint-gobain.com/sites/saint-gobain.com/files/media/document/SGO_URD_2021_EN_220330_MEL.pdf

W0.2

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

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021

W0.3

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

Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bhutan
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Czechia
Denmark
Egypt
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Latvia
Lebanon
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway

Oman
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Zimbabwe

W0.4

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

EUR

W0.5

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

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

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

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Distribution sites	Distribution sites are not considered as material in our reporting boundaries as in these locations water is used only for sanitary purposes for a small number of employees. The volume of these sites represents less than 1% of Saint-Gobain total water consumption.

W0.7

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	FR0000125007

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Important	Direct: Sufficient quantity and quality of fresh water is necessary as many of our plants require water for processing and cooling, which is why we selected the use rating of important. For example, water is used as a raw material in some of our processes. For instance, in the gypsum activity, water is used in the production process of plasterboards in which the water purity is key to obtain a good quality product. Indirect: Sufficient quantity and quality of fresh water is also necessary for our suppliers including our energy producers. When we conduct the Life Cycle Assessment of our products, we quantify the water used in our operation (Direct use) but also the water used to produce the energy to run our processes and the water used to produce the raw materials that we

			buy and transform (Indirect use). For example, if we consider the whole consumption of water to manufacture a regular plasterboard (direct and indirect use from cradle to gate), around 35% corresponds to the water used directly in our plant, around 35% comes from the production of energy used in our processes and 30% is coming from the production of the raw materials that we use. Future trend: We do not expect a change in future dependency for direct/indirect since our supplier processes and our activities will remain the same.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	Direct: Using recycled water reduces fresh water consumption. As the water cycle is expected to be impacted due to climate change, availability of a sufficient amount of water is important for our businesses. For example, both the glass and the pipe activities use furnace at very hot temperatures, and need sufficient amounts of accessible water to cool them. If water is no longer available, the equipment could be damaged and the activity interrupted. For this reason, water recycling is strongly encouraged in all our sites and more specially on the one located in high water risk area. The percentage of water reused in production processes through internal recycling systems is about 85 %. These are important aspects of the production process, which is why we chose the use rating of important. Indirect: When we conduct the Life Cycle Assessment of our products, we quantify the water used in our operation (Direct use) but also the water used to produce the energy to run our processes and the water used to produce the raw materials that we buy and transform (Indirect use). For example, if we consider the whole consumption of water to manufacture a regular plasterboard (direct and indirect use from cradle to gate), around 35% corresponds to the water used directly in our plant, around 35% comes from the production of energy used in our process and 30% is coming from the production of the raw materials that we use which is why we chose the use rating of important. It is difficult to track recycled water in

			our supply chain. We push through the suppliers Charter that explains Saint-Gobain's requirements and suppliers' obligations in the area of corporate social responsibility, to encourage suppliers to adopt a water policy in order to reduce their water consumption and water recycling is one of the possible means. Future trend: We do not expect a change in future dependency for direct/indirect since our supplier processes and our activities will remain the same.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	100% of our sites monitor at least monthly their water withdrawal data through a combination of invoices and meters. All our production facilities consolidate their monthly or weekly measurement or their invoices to report annual quantities of their water withdrawals into the Group reporting tool in m3. To ensure a common understanding of the definitions in the context of the data collection method, training is organized for all contributors, once a year, before the launch of the data collection campaign
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	100% of sites monitor at least monthly their water withdrawal data by source: City water (utility bills); groundwater (estimated or measured); Rainwater (estimated or measured), Surface water (measured), Other water supplied by truck or any other means of transport (invoices). All our production facilities consolidate their monthly or weekly measurement or their invoices to report annually quantities of their water withdrawals by source into the Group reporting tool in m3. To ensure a common understanding of the definitions in the context of the data collection method, training is organized for all contributors, once a year, before the launch of the data collection campaign.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	100% of sites monitor their water withdrawal quality in compliance with national, state, and

		local regulations and permits. The water sourced from municipal suppliers is often monitored by the municipalities. Water withdrawn from ground or surface water are tested with external laboratories in compliance with regulation requirement. For instance, in the gypsum activity, water is used in the production process of plasterboards in which the water purity is key to obtaining a good quality product. The measures, including PH, TDS, BOD, and COD, are not reported at Group Level. The frequency of the monitoring on-site depends on regulatory requirements, a site's water management process, or of the contract signed with the water supplier.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	100% of sites monitors at least monthly their water discharge data. All our production facilities consolidate their monthly or weekly measurement or their invoices to report annually quantities their water discharges into the Group reporting tool.in m3. To ensure a common understanding of the definitions in the context of the data collection method, training is organized for all contributors once a year before the launch of the data collection campaign.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	100% of sites monitor at least monthly their water discharge data by destination: Natural environment (estimation/calculation); municipal sewage system, including our on-site waste water treatment plant (invoices); other water discharges including water removed by truck or sent to another company including Saint-Gobain entity. All our production facilities consolidate their monthly or weekly measurement or their invoices to report annually quantities of their water discharges by destination into the Group reporting tool in m3. . To ensure a common understanding of the definitions in the context of the data collection method, training is organized for all contributors once a year before the launch of the data collection campaign.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	Not relevant	Our sites, which need to have water treatment on site, follow local requirements and are encouraged to implement the best techniques available. Given the variety of possible

		treatments it is not relevant to consolidate this information accross our operations. Although the group is moving towards a water efficiency approach, it is still complicated to set up the right methodology to estimate volumes per treatment method. However, it will be relevant in the future to measure them for sites that recycle water to reintroduce it in the process.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	76-99	Our industrial sites comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Water discharge effluent quality monitoring is on a site-by-site basis but not consolidated at Saint-Gobain level because it depends on the type of activity and local regulatory requirements. Where no regulation exists, a discharge analysis (temperature, pH, SS, BOD5, COD and THC), is requested at least once per year for those sites which discharge into the natural environment (more if requested by regulation). This analysis should be performed by a recognized laboratory.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Our industrial sites comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Water discharge effluent quality monitoring is on a site-by-site basis. but not consolidated at Saint-Gobain level because it depends on the type of activity and local regulation requirement. Where no regulation exists, a discharge analysis (temperature, pH, SS, BOD5, COD and THC), is requested at least once per year for those who discharge into the natural environment (more if requested by regulation). This analysis should be performed by a recognized laboratory
Water consumption – total volume	100%	100% of sites are monitored annually for water consumption data by total volume in m3. Total consumption is calculated automatically in our group reporting tool as total water withdrawal less total water discharge
Water recycled/reused	100%	100% of sites are monitored annually for the volume of water they recycle. The water reuse rate in % is calculated automatically in our group reporting tool in % based on the total volume of water reused divided by the water needs declared by the site. The percentage of water

		reused in production processes through internal recycling systems is about 85 %.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	To abide by our four principles of action - which include worker health and safety as well as employee rights – we make sure than all of our sites offer fully-functioning WASH services to all workers. This aspect is relevant for Saint Gobain but not reported at Group level. The frequency of the inspection of monitoring on sanitary installation depends on local regulatory requirements, but it is reviewed during the Hygiene, Safety and Working condition meetings carried out on a frequent and regular basis in most plants (Comité Sociale et Economique in France

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	48,068.16	Higher	Increase of 6% of water withdrawal is mainly linked to an increase of production due to the recovery from the pandemic and necessary construction. In one of our South American sites, the closed-loop clay beneficiation process had to be opened during the construction, which caused an increase of 300 000 m3 of water used. We expect future volume to decrease thanks to our water focus programme that is targeting most contributing sites and the common wish to achieved our 2030 water objectives
Total discharges	23,502.01	About the same	The small increase of 2% is due to the recovery from the pandemic and the increase of production that has been compensated by the implementation of several recycling projects in France, South America, Italy and USA. It corresponds to 1Mm3 of water discharge saved in 2021.

			We expect future volume to decrease thanks to our water focus programme that is targeting most contributing sites and the common wish to achieved our 2030 water objectives
Total consumption	24,566.15	Higher	The reasons are the ones given for withdrawals and discharges, as consumption is the balance between both parameters, i.e. linked to pandemic and impacted by some industrial accident. Increase of consumption has been controlled thanks to the implementation of several water recycling project. We expect future volume to decrease thanks to our water focus programme that is targeting most contributing sites and the common wish to achieved our 2030 water objectives

W1.2d

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

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	The Overall Water Risk Indicator and the Baseline Water Stress Indicator from the WRI Aqueduct Water Tool have been used to measure if a site is located in a water-scarce region (threshold: “extremely high” in the overall water risk). The overall water risk database of WRI include quantity, quality, reputational and regulatory risks of the areas to sort them depending on their water risk and thus on their water scarcity. The GPS coordinates of our industrial sites has been entered in the Aqueduct tool to give us the water risk scoring of all our sites. This list has been updated in 2021. Our % withdrawn from stressed area has increased by 24 % between 2020 and 2021. This increase is due to a change of production in one of our largest contributing sites in China.

W1.2h

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

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

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	13,953.53	Much higher	Many of our sites rely on water extracted from river or lake for cooling purpose so this source is relevant for our business. Compared to the previous year, it has increased by 30% due to the recovery from the pandemic and necessary construction. In one of our South American sites, the closed-loop clay beneficiation process had to be opened during construction, which caused an increase of 300 000 m3 of water used. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant			This source is not relevant to Saint-Gobain as we do not use brackish surface water/seawater in our operations. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	17,356.61	Higher	The availability of a sufficient amount of water is relevant for our businesses that need cooling water to cool down their furnaces for example. When not available in surface, groundwater is the second source of withdrawal. Most of the water is withdrawn from well water which is replenished naturally from the water table. Compared to the previous year our groundwater withdrawal has increased by 7%. Use of this source was higher as compared to the previous reporting year due to the

				recovery form pandemic and the change of production in one of our largest contributing sites in China. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant			This source is not relevant to Saint-Gobain as the consumption of groundwater by our sites located in areas with non-renewable groundwater (Middle east, Sub-Sahara, Africa) is negligible. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant			We do not use any produced water. So, it's not relevant for our activities. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	16,756.01	About the same	Water from third parties is a relevant source of withdrawal. It includes municipal city water and water recovered from other sites (where there is a nearby plant), including other Saint-Gobain entities. Industrial water is supplied by truck or any other means of transport. On average our city water withdrawal is about the same compared to last year. We expect our withdrawals to decrease in the future, in order to meet our water target withdrawal of -50% in 2030. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	14,883.77	About the same	Knowing the destination of our water discharge is relevant for us because we strive towards 'zero discharges' of liquid industrial water (through recycling), while avoiding the generation of new impacts on other environments (including freshwater) as stated in the Group EHS Charter. Compared to the previous year, water discharge into natural surrounding is about the same. The amount of water discharged to fresh surface water is about the same as compared to the previous reporting year due to the pandemic and thanks to implementation of operational efficiencies and water reduction programs. e.g. implementation of several water recycling projects in France, South America, Italy and USA. It corresponds to 1Mm3 of water discharged saved in 2021. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant			These are not relevant to Saint-Gobain as we do not use brackish surface water/seawater in our operations, therefore there are no such discharges. We do not anticipate using this source of water in the future and consequently there are no associated discharges.
Groundwater	Relevant	0	About the same	This is relevant as discharges in groundwater and wells are

				prohibited – even after treatment – according to our water guideline, unless expressly authorized by the legal authorities (in order to replenish the aquifer). We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	8,618	About the same	Our water discharge destination is relevant for us because we strive towards ‘zero discharges’ of liquid industrial water, while avoiding the generation of new impacts on other environments and/or stakeholders (as stated in the Group EHS Charter). Water discharged into a third destination corresponds to the volume of industrial and/or domestic waste water discharged in the municipal sewage system or other third party and water removed by truck or sent to another site (incl Saint-Gobain entity). Compared to the previous year, water discharge into municipal sewage system is about the same. We expect our discharges to decrease in the future, in relationship with our water target discharge of -80% for 2025 and Zero water discharge in extremely high water stressed area for 2030. We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.

W1.3

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

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend

Row 1	44,160,000,000	48,068.16	918,695.45245751	We expect an improvement in our water efficiency by decreasing our water withdrawal in the future, in relation to our 2030 water target (-50% in absolute value compare to 2017)

W1.4

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

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

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

1-25

Rationale for this coverage

Purchasing is a major factor in our responsibility. Our purchasing program is aimed at managing the environmental, social and societal risks related to our supply chain through the development of a purchasing process that incorporates CSR criteria. Particular attention is paid to human rights issues, labour, health and safety standards and the environmental impact of the supply chain.

Our purchasing employees receive specific and regular training to enable them to strive for behavioural excellence in their daily practice with our suppliers. Purchasers take into account EHS group requirements (that include requirement on water) accessible on the EHS intranet including a best-practices guide.

Responsible purchasing is part of Saint-Gobain's responsible development policy. For both the industrial and distribution activities of Saint-Gobain, a common Suppliers Charter explains Saint-Gobain's requirements and suppliers' obligations in the area of corporate social responsibility. In 2021, on the 205 376 suppliers 41 799 suppliers has signed our Responsible Purchasing Charter. They represent 79.8% of our spent and 20.4% of the total number of suppliers. The CSR charter is accompanied with a CSR assessment and suppliers are strongly encouraged to complete it because it is a differentiating element during tenders.

The responsible purchase program (https://www.saint-gobain.com/en/ensure-ethical-business-practices) of our industrial activities is applicable to suppliers who represent more than 100k€ per year in spent (that represent around 90.0% of Saint-Gobain's spent (20 225 supplier). Among those big suppliers, Saint-Gobain, identify some that are considered as potentially risky based on our risk analysis carried out during the supplier

qualification process. For those potentially risky suppliers identified onsite audit and document review are performed. In 2021, 5 352 suppliers above 100k€ and considered as potentially risky regarding CSR have been identified. 71.2% of them in spent (46.7% by number) have been concerned by documentation reviews and audits. In addition, 65.2% of them in spent (44.2% by number) have been concerned by documentation reviews only. As rationale for coverage of our engagement, we can highlight that we first focus on percentage covered in spend rather than in number, i.e. where the biggest impact is. We track these data through the R-Net online platform, a private website entirely dedicated to the subject of responsible purchasing.

Comment

Success is measured through the increased number of suppliers who now provide data on the water aspect.

W1.4b

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

Type of engagement

Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement

Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Purchasing is a major factor in our responsibility. Our purchasing program is aimed at managing the environmental, social and societal risks related to our supply chain through the development of a purchasing process that incorporates CSR criteria. Particular attention is paid to human rights issues, labour, health and safety standards and the environmental impact of the supply chain.

Our purchasing employees receive specific and regular training to enable them to strive for behavioural excellence in their daily practice with our suppliers. Purchasers take into account EHS group requirements (that include requirement on water) accessible on the EHS intranet including a best-practices guide.

Responsible purchasing is part of Saint-Gobain's responsible development policy. For both the industrial and distribution activities of Saint-Gobain, a common Suppliers Charter explains Saint-Gobain's requirements and suppliers' obligations in the area of corporate social responsibility. In 2021, on the 205 376 suppliers 41 799 suppliers has signed our Responsible Purchasing Charter. They represent 79.8% of our spent and 20.4% of the total number of suppliers.

The responsible purchase program (https://www.saint-gobain.com/en/ensure-ethical-business-practices) of our industrial activities is applicable to suppliers who represent more than 100k€ per year in spent (that represent around 90.0% of Saint-Gobain's spent (20 225 supplier). Among those big suppliers, Saint-Gobain, identify some that are considered as potentially risky based on our risk analysis carried out during the supplier qualification process. For those potentially risky suppliers identified onsite audit and document review are performed. In 2021, 5 352 suppliers above 100k€ and considered as potentially risky regarding CSR have been identified. 71.2% of them in spent (46.7% by number) have been concerned by documentation reviews and audits. In addition, 65.2% of them in spent (44.2% by number) have been concerned by documentation reviews only.
As rationale for coverage of our engagement, we can highlight that we first focus on percentage covered in spend rather than in number, i.e. where the biggest impact is. We track these data through the R-Net online platform, a private website entirely dedicated to the subject of responsible purchasing.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Responsible purchasing is part of Saint-Gobain's responsible development policy. For both the industrial and distribution activities of Saint-Gobain, a common Suppliers Charter explains Saint-Gobain's requirements and suppliers' obligations in the area of corporate social responsibility including caring for environment (water included). As measure of success, we can state that 79.8% of our suppliers signed our Responsible Purchasing Charter vs 78.0% in 2020.
The increase in the number of suppliers represents a greater adherence to the principles of the Charter. An online platform called R-Net has been set up to facilitate responsible purchasing. Industrial activities suppliers have access to R-Net to acknowledge receipt of Supplier Charter of Saint-Gobain, electronically transmit essential proofs (timber certificates, quality certificates, ISO standards), answer self-assessment questionnaires, get all the information on Saint-Gobain's responsible purchasing directives and access to details of their CSR assessments. At the end of 2021, 38,701 contacts of suppliers are registered on our online platform, 21,740 suppliers' subsidiaries are covered by a fulfilled questionnaire. About 57.4% of suppliers which have answered "yes" to the question "Has your company adopted a policy in order to reduce its water consumption?". 32% of them considered that it's not applicable to their activity. The assessment of suppliers' CSR actions is included in the supplier qualification process during the call for tenders entirely managed by the buyers via an internal tool. For suppliers considered as potentially risky following our risk analysis, assessments (document reviews and on-site audits) are implemented. If the overall score is not satisfied, the supplier must take corrective action and may be dereferenced if the score does not improve quickly. The benefit of doing this is to improve our suppliers' awareness, decrease the water related risk and our reputational risk and create opportunity.

Comment

W1.4c

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

Engaged partner: Saint Gobain partners with different players in its value chain reaching from strategic customers, investors to key suppliers on water-related issues.
Method: Co-creation activities on water scarcity are discussed with key suppliers and R&D level to find innovative solutions and minimise water consumption. Regular meetings with the CSR team and the financial communication department are organised with customer and investors to answer their question and understand their expectation.
Prioritisation: Saint-Gobain chooses customers who play a strategic role in its value chain as partners. We establish business relations and have a common will to further deepen the collaboration on water-related topics.
For critical suppliers considered as potentially risky, following our risk analysis a comprehensive performance evaluation is carried out covering the following subjects: environment, social, fair business practices and suppliers' own sustainable procurement policy.
As a measure of success, in 2020, no specific question has been raised regarding water and the feedback we received from them is that the information contained in our annual report provides them all the information they need. In addition, some customers for whom water is very important regularly renew their confidence and contract with us.[AP1] Our ability to meet our customers' expectations (with more than 1200 Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) verified) and our transparency about what are our environmental objectives and results is key for our value chain and one measure of success for this engagement is increased sales

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Merrimack River

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Regulatory
Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Primary impact

Brand damage

Description of impact

In 2016 the levels of PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) in excess of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) health advisories or state maximum contaminant levels for drinking water were found in municipal water systems and private wells near current Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics (SG PPL) facilities in Hoosick Falls (New York) and Merrimack (New Hampshire), and two former facilities in North Bennington (Vermont) in the United States.

PFOA and PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene) have never been manufactured by these plants. SG PPL is a processor of PTFE which it purchases from third-party suppliers and which in the past contained traces of PFOA.

The investigations are on-going and the scope of responsibility for SG PPL arising from environmental remediation and clean-up obligations at these sites has not yet been established. No fine or penalties has been asked of Saint-Gobain and on December 31, 2019, the provision recorded by the Company in respect of this matter amounts to €21 million. Two years later, on December 31, 2021, the provision recorded by the Company in respect of this matter increased to € 116 million.

Primary response

Comply with local regulatory requirements

Total financial impact

116,000,000

Description of response

Without admitting liability, SGPPL has signed consent orders with the environmental regulators in New York in 2016, in Vermont in 2017, and in New Hampshire in 2018. SGPPL has agreed to complete investigations, implement interim or final remediation measures at its current and former facilities and fund construction of water lines in Vermont and New Hampshire. SGPPL has voluntarily provided bottled water in all three communities, installed point-of-entry treatment systems to residents and businesses in the Hoosick Falls and North Bennington areas, installed carbon filtration systems on the municipal water supply in Hoosick Falls and agreed to fund the installation of a carbon filtration system on the Merrimack Valley District's municipal water supply. Plus, has voluntarily funded completed and on-going construction of water line extensions in the Merrimack and Bennington areas. PFOA-related lawsuits alleging both health-related and economic damages claims have been filed in civil courts in New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, some of which are in the form of proposed class actions. It is difficult to predict the timing or outcome of any such litigation, or whether any additional litigation will be brought against SGPPL. However, New York and Vermont class actions have signed settlements, the Vermont settlement remaining under final review by the courts. On December 31, 2021, the provision recorded by the Company in respect of this matter amounts to € 116 million.

W2.2

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

No

W3. Procedures

W3.3

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

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Environmental Impact Assessment
Life Cycle Assessment
Internal company methods

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Water regulatory frameworks

Stakeholders considered

Local communities

Comment

In 2019 Saint Gobain launched and deployed a new internal standard that describes the minimum requirement to perform an Environmental Risk Assessment on a Saint-Gobain site. This standard has been deployed and implemented during 2021. Since 2019, more than 300 people have been trained to this new methodology. The standards specify that water-related risks have to be assessed among all the other hazards (incl. leakage, air emission, water consumption, etc.)" and by quantifying the risk, using as a minimum the severity and the probability of the hazard and the sensitivity of the site". The assessment must analyse the water risk based on its availability (sensitivity of the environment including local community need already included in the WRI risk scoring) quality (pollution risk) and regulatory framework (authorities' requirement on water).

In this regard, to assess the water sensitivity of its sites Saint-Gobain uses the WRI "Aqueduct" atlas of the world, to assess the sensitivity of the water body around the site (including basin, river) and allows each of the sites to classify its water risks from "low" to "extremely high". WRI aqueduct can simulate effects on the long-term up to 2040. Environment impact assessment is a common tool used at our sites, in relationship with exploitation permits update. The degree of exposure and vulnerability of the sites to natural events is updated regularly through adapted audits and self-assessments through an internal risk grading tool.

Based on the assessment, each sites takes measures suitable for regional characteristic, such as operated separately the most water consuming production lines during the drought season.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards

Tools and methods used

Other, please specify
Internal company methods and tools

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks

Stakeholders considered

Suppliers

Comment

The sites' individual Business Continuity Planning (BCP) that aims to minimize human, business and financial consequences of risks – including implication of water on our key commodities /raw material and taken into account risks linked to suppliers. Risks are analyzed from 3 main criteria:
- Risk of strategic supply interruption of a single supplier due to flooding of that supplier
- Risk of supply (and shipment) interruption due to the flooding of the site or its access
- Risk of utility cuts (electricity, gas, water) due to site flooding

Every year a special flood survey is carried out on site with high flooding risk and important insured values. In 2021, 6 audits were performed in China, USA, Germany, Czech Republic and Switzerland. These audits led to recommendations like doing a flood emergency plan, barrier implementation, and drainage maintenance.

The BCP of our site in Egypt, which faced a major flooding event in 2018, has been reviewed in accordance with our insurer during a special flood survey. Several civil works have been carried out, including improvement of the drainage system, review of the longitudinal profile of each access ramp to the furnace, and installation of flood .

W3.3b

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

The long-term objective is to withdraw as little water as possible and to aim for "zero discharge" of industrial water in liquid form, while avoiding generating new impacts for other natural environments and/or for other parties involved.

For our direct operations, Saint Gobain has an internal standard that describes the minimum requirement to perform an Environmental Risk Assessment. The standard specifies that water-related risks have to be assessed among all the other hazards (incl. leakage, air emission,

water consumption, etc.)". The impact associated to water are: Depletion of water resources (especially in water risk area as define with the WRI methodology) and Water Pollution. Through this assessment we take into account any local stakeholder including local communities suggestions and expectations regarding water risk assessment at site level and we engage with local authorities to comply with water regulatory framework.

In addition, the Risk and Insurance department manages risks of property damage and related business interruption. The degree of exposure and vulnerability of the sites to natural events is updated regularly through adapted audits and self-assessments and leads to update of actions plan with a view to improving the level of prevention and protection.

Looking at the contextual issued considered at operation level ,
For the implication of water on your key commodity, our long-term objective is to withdraw as little water as possible and to aim for "zero discharge" of industrial water in liquid form, while avoiding generating new impacts for other natural environments and/or for other parties involved. Particular attention is paid to limiting the Group's withdrawals in water stressed areas and in not competing for access to drinking water with the local populations. To this end, the list of priority sites within the framework of the Water policy is based on both the water withdrawals and the water stressed areas.

For water availability and quality at basin level, Saint-Gobain started in 2017 to use the World Resources Institute's "Aqueduct" atlas to classify all our industrial site based on their water risk area allowing us to have a review by basin level.

At value chain level, the supplier are considered in our water related risk assessment , thanks to the assessment of water-related risks included in the responsible purchasing policy through a Suppliers Charter explaining Saint-Gobain's requirements and suppliers' obligations in the area of corporate social responsibility. The whole process is part of a dialogue with the supplier and gives rise to the establishment of action plans and CSR performance improvement, focusing on suppliers at risk.

In addition, the Risk and Insurance department manages risks of property damage and related business interruption. The degree of exposure and vulnerability of the sites to natural events is updated regularly through adapted audits and self-assessments and leads to update of actions plan with a view to improving the level of prevention and protection.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

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

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

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

The identification and assessment of risks and opportunities related to climate change that include water is an integral part of our global risk management and innovation processes in line with wider business practice.

i) Definition of 'substantive financial impact: When assessing climate-related risks, a substantive financial or strategic impact is defined by an impact having a considerable or relatively significant effect on the Group at corporate level. It can include operational, financial and strategic effects that undermine the entire business or part of it. Such impact could threaten our company's business model, our future performance, and our solvency or liquidity in the short to long-term horizons. Our assessment includes for each impact an analysis of the proportion of business units affected, the size of the impact on those business units, the dependency of the organization on each unit, and the potential risk at shareholder/customer.

ii) Description of the quantifiable indicator used to define substantive financial or strategic impact: When quantifying climate-related risks including water related risk, the indicators used to define substantive financial or strategic impact are where impact is in excess of a threshold of €50M. Saint-Gobain has identified several risks and strategic opportunities related to climate change including water These affect each segment of the Group's value chain differently, from the extraction of raw materials to their end of life. As an example, the CSR Committee (attended by the Chief Sustainability Officer) produced a study in 2020 that led to the table on pages 83-84 of our 2021 URD, which shows how opportunities and risks impact each stage of the value chain, whilst being part of global market dynamics and meeting consumer expectations. This approach has been aligned with TCFD recommendations, and where required, the study has been specifically reviewed for Saint-Gobain's business and integrated in our annual risk assessment.

Each year, the assessment of our main risks looks to evaluate such risks in terms of impact, control and criticality levels. Regarding the impact level, the definition includes financial as well as human, environmental and reputational implications. For the control level, it includes existing controls and foreseen action plans to address risks together with all necessary training and employee awareness initiatives. Lastly, on criticality, it refers to the plausibility of occurrence of the risk, with a pragmatic view on the contextual background of the risk. This yearly assessment is done by the Saint-Gobain Audit and Internal Control Department, together with the Chief Sustainability Officer for climate change related issues. It is presented to the Audit and Risks Committee of the Group, one of the three committees established by the Board, with the aim to demonstrate that main risks are identified, evaluated and managed. As such, risks are assumed by the Group, which will validate the adequate action plans in order to mitigate, transfer, accept or control those risks.

Because of the nature and the extent of our activities, we consider that it is unlikely that the water risks to which some of our sites are exposed could generate a substantive change in our business, operations, revenue or expenditure at company level. From an operational standpoint, water being a local issue, water risks are managed at facility level. At facility level,

we take water risks management very seriously as consequences may be vital for some processes, and want to be proactive when it comes to the mitigation of these risks. We notably invest in closed water circuit systems, which have an impact on our expenditure, but not on our business or revenue. None of the water- related risks is of major financial significance for the Group in 2021.

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	1	Less than 1%	Among more than 800 factories within Saint Gobain, there is one site for which the level of withdrawal is in an extremely high risk area (according to Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas) and where water risk is considered as a potential substantive or strategic impact on the business. Despite not leading to a substantive financial impact at Group level it may impact the Group reputation.

W4.1c

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

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

Drainage basin of Fuyang River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Less than 1%

Comment

Activity on site : Ceramic-based solutions for industrial clients including fused zirconia, white corundum , single crystal corundum, zirconium corundum, Calcium and yttrium stabilized zirconium smelting.

W4.2

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

Country/Area & River basin

France

Other, please specify

9% of the sites (excluding small sites without manufacturing) represent a high priority for riverine and surface water flood due to their hazard score and insured value.

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

Floods may cause important damages to installations and cost a lot to renovate and repair the damages. Floods can also lead to production disruption, significant financial and market losses, threats to employment, and human and environmental safety.
9 % of our sites are considered in our insurer database (AXA) as high priority for riverine and surface water flooding due to their hazard score and insured value. They are mainly located in USA, France, Germany and China.

For example in 2021, we were particularly impacted by a flood event in Germany that caused a production stoppage having a financial cost of more than 50M€.

Timeframe

Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

50,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The flooding that occurred this year in Germany is quite representative of what could happen on other sites of the group, this is why we estimate the financial figures for this risk at 50 000 00 0

Primary response to risk

Develop flood emergency plans

Description of response

The Risk and Insurance department manages the physical risks that may occur at facility level.
The first step in response to the risk is for the site is to analyse the internal risks which might affect vulnerable processes. Among the list of possibilities to be considered are lack of resources, or lack of utilities. These include water withdrawal, hot water, process water, cooling water and wastewater treatment plan. Then the scenario has to be defined and detailed. For example, potential pollution of the process water at the source.
The Group manages the risks of losses aggravated by climate change (floods, rainfall or storms) as part of its industrial and distribution risk prevention policy (see Chapter 4, Section 2.2.2). This takes into account the increase in extreme climate events, which occasionally leads, in addition to damage to installations or stocks, to interruptions in production or supply. The degree of exposure and vulnerability of sites to natural events, including flooding, is regularly updated together with the action plan with a view to improving their level of prevention and protection.

For example in 2021, we were particularly impacted by a flood event in Germany that caused a production stoppage having a financial cost of more than 50M€. In 2021, we have registered and managed claims amounting to 7 million € of losses due to rain, flood, wind and hail.

Cost of response

80,000

Explanation of cost of response

As an illustration, 5 to 15 special flood surveys are carried out every year. The top 3 recommendations from those audits included in the actions plans focus on “flood emergency plans”, “barriers” and “drainage maintenance”.
Axa company supports us in the use of a flood risk mapping tool to identify priority sites and define action plans with those sites. The sites in exposed areas have to establish prevention, protection and reinforced Business continuity plan to reduce the closing time and to limit the loss of revenue.

The indicated cost of response to risk of 80,000€ is linked to the contract that we have with Axa for accessing their data and improving our risk mapping, for 40k€ per year, and to the special flood surveys carried out every year, for 40k€ (2021 data), through 40k€+40k€=80k€.

Country/Area & River basin

France

Other, please specify

In 2021, 9% of the Group's water withdrawals were located in high-risk or very high-risk areas in several water basin (Mexico, India, South Africa,...)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Drought

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

As some of our activities are water-intensive –notably for the cooling of industrial processes -increased water stress may cause production disruption.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The Group has faced very few impacts regarding water stressed areas, so no financial cost has been reported in 2021.

The financial impact cost is the cost supported by one of plant in Mexico. The site is located in a water stressed area and the cost corresponds to the investment (1 M€) they

have made in order to update their waste water treatment plant to be able to reuse its industrial water and reduce its withdrawal.

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response

Particular attention is paid to limiting the Group's withdrawals in water stressed areas. Saint-Gobain uses the World Resources Institute's "Aqueduct" atlas of the world, which allows each of the sites to classify its water risk from "low" to "extremely high". This atlas is based not only on qualitative and quantitative physical risks (such as water stress or flood risk), but also on stakeholder risk (like access to water).
Moreover, the Group aims at reducing water withdrawal by 50% between 2017 and 2030 in raw data and reach zero water discharge in extremely high water risk area (as defined with the WRI aqueduct methodology). In 2021, around 9% of the Group's water withdrawals were located in high-risk or very high-risk areas and the water withdrawal in these areas has increased by 24%. This increase is due to a change of production in one of our major contributing sites in China. The difference of production structure leads to the increase of water consumption. In addition, half of the sites located in extremely high water stress area have already achieved the 2030 zero discharge water goal.

In-house water recycling is encouraged, particularly through the use of closed-loops, as it considerably limits withdrawals from natural resources. In 2021, several site in France, US, South America have installed closed loop system for a total saving of 1 Mm3. For example, in France the implementation of a recycling system as saved 300 000 m3 of water for an investment of 200k €.

Our Water standard also requires that all sites identify the sources of water affected by withdrawals and discharges. Where natural sources are significantly affected, a detailed environmental impact study must be available.

Cost of response

200,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost is linked to the management of the project illustrating the potential financial impact. In France for example, the implementation of a recycling system as saved 300 000 m3 of water for an investment of 200 k€

W4.2c

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

	Primary reason	Please explain

Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Risks and emerging risks (including water risks) are accelerated to the principal risk register where they have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the company, i.e. a risk that has operational, financial or strategic effects that undermine the entire business or part of our business, and which could threaten our company's business model, our future performance, our solvency or liquidity in the short, medium or long-term horizons, or risks where the impact is in excess of EUR50m. A company specific assessment of the Group's water related risks and opportunities was undertaken in 2020 and our full analysis is included within our 2021 annual report page 84-85. This outlines how the risks and opportunities impact each stage of the value chain (and ensures that Saint-Gobain's strategy is resilient within global market dynamics and meets consumer expectations. (https://www.saint-gobain.com/sites/saint-gobain.com/files/media/document/SGO_URD_2021_FR_220321-MEL-20H55_HD.pdf) Saint-Gobain has identified ten risks and five strategic opportunities related to climate change including water risks. Each risk and opportunity affects each segment of the Group's value chain differently, from the extraction of raw materials to their end of life. In this regard, water related risk has been identified as a chronic physical risk (sea level rise, change in precipitation regime) Although risks might exist at facility level (Increasing exposure of sites to the risk of flooding and high temperatures reducing water availability or requiring the increase of cooling capacity affecting production costs and energy consumption), we do not consider that they could generate substantive negative impacts at company level. For example, the products produced in our site in China, which is considered as a big contributor of the group regarding water and located in extremely water stress area, account for less than 1% of total Saint-Gobain business.

W4.3

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

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

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased sales of existing products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Saint-Gobain offers complete solutions drawing on more than 160 years of experience in the water supply market. Our Pipe activity, PAM, provides complete pipe systems offering long-term solutions, which responds to the major challenges of durability, sustainable resource management, and permanent innovation. PAM engineer's expertise in the fields of metallurgy, material strength, coatings and processes are focused on customers need to meet the challenge of water requirements. Through the potential increase of water stressed areas, we anticipate an increase of sales of our pipes for transporting water.

In 2021, the group defined a new strategy "Grow and Impact" putting sustainability at its core. The Group had also carried out a review of its portfolio of solutions in order to assess their sustainability performance, both in terms of footprint and impact, in particular related to climate change. Altogether, the Group estimates that 72% of its 2020 turnover was made with sustainable solutions. The objective is to increase this figure up to 75% by 2025. The updated methodology was developed with the support of EY, and the results were validated by PWC.

As an example of action implemented to achieve our goal, in 2021 SAINT-GOBAIN developed a new tool to mainstream sustainability in the innovation process for construction markets. This tool builds on the learnings from the SCORE methodology developed in 2017 to assess the sustainability performance of SAINT-GOBAIN construction products. It identifies 16 key sustainability criteria under 3 main topics (energy & carbon, resources and circularity, health & well-being). The consumption of fresh water over the product's lifecycle is one of those 16 criteria. It should therefore support the development of products and systems with a reduced consumption of fresh water versus alternative or existing products. These new tools will be a great support in achieving our 75% sustainable solutions goal.

Case Study: Flat glass products used in building façades. For this category of products, water-management is often considered as a "non-relevant" feature. However, thanks to SCORE and the new eco-innovation tool, innovative solutions such as BIOCLEAN can stand out from other more conventional solutions. BIOCLEAN uses an external coating that allows for the façade to be easily cleaned, thus reducing the amount of water consumption during maintenance.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

400,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

600,000,000

Explanation of financial impact

The need for clean water and sewage is increasing in emerging and developing countries. The market drivers are mainly urbanization and water scarcity for emerging countries: due to climate change and urbanization, more than 3 billion people will face water scarcity in 48 countries according to an OECD prospective. Consequently, the need for new water infrastructure in many parts of the world represents a potential increase in the sales of our Pipe Division. In addition, Saint-Gobain is having a variety of product line that are saving resources inclusive water as for example Bioclean, Chryso, Ready mix Mortars. Saint Gobain carried out in 2021 an assessment of its turnover providing benefits in term of resources efficiency including water that it is estimated at around 35% of its turnover, being 15 billion Euros.
The estimated financial impact assumes an increase in demand of 3 to 5%, which could therefore increase Group sales by 400 to 600 M€.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

HANDAN

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

Drainage basin of Fuyang River

Latitude

36.636483

Longitude

114.5371

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

384.72

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much higher

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

319.176

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

65.545

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

346.24

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

346.249

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

38.47

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

In 2020 the activity was very low due to the pandemic. In 2021 the activity went back to normal and in addition the site has changed the structure of its production that leads to the increase of water consumption. Improvement in water metering has also been performed to comply with authorities' requirement.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Review performed in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard, including: - Risk analysis - Assessment of the suitability of the reporting Guidelines in terms of their relevance, completeness, reliability, impartiality and comprehensibility - Test of details at the level of a representative sample of sites selected by us - Review of the consolidated data - Expression of a limited assurance on the data published.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Our industrial sites comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The data is not consolidated at Group level in our annual report so no verified.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

Our industrial sites comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The data is not consolidated at Group level in our annual report so no verified.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Review performed in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard, including: - Risk analysis - Assessment of the suitability of the reporting Guidelines in terms of their relevance, completeness, reliability, impartiality and comprehensibility - Test of details at the level of a representative sample of sites selected by us - Review of the consolidated data - Expression of a limited assurance on the data published

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Review performed in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard, including: - Risk analysis - Assessment of the suitability of the reporting Guidelines in terms of their relevance, completeness, reliability, impartiality and comprehensibility - Test of details at the level of a representative sample of sites selected by us - Review of the consolidated data - Expression of a limited assurance on the data published.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

Cf § 1.2 We do not collect any data on these water aspects across your operations.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

Our industrial sites comply with national, state, and local regulations and permits regarding water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. The data is not consolidated at Group level in our annual report so no verified.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Review performed in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard, including: - Risk analysis - Assessment of the suitability of the reporting Guidelines in terms of their relevance, completeness, reliability, impartiality and comprehensibility - Test of details

at the level of a representative sample of sites selected by us - Review of the consolidated data - Expression of a limited assurance on the data published.

W6. Governance

W6.1

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

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

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action	Saint-Gobain's Water policy adopted in 2011 and updated in 2019 confirms the desire to reduce the quantitative and qualitative impact of Saint-Gobain's activities on water resources as much as possible. This policy applies to all Saint Gobain activities globally (industrial site, quarries, offices, distribution center) because we think it's good to encourage all our sites to manage properly water resources. The policy explains the context that water is a valuable resource, becoming increasingly scarce in many geographic locations, then the linkage with the climate change. It specifies the group responsibility and explains that water is a necessary resource for production and that we should monitor and manage water–related risks – not only on our sites but also with all our stakeholders through the value chain, including R&D and suppliers. The policy provides some guidelines on the organisation that should be implemented and the performance KPI to follow - explaining that reduction of overall water usage therefore reduces our footprint and operating costs. Our internal management system audit, named ISA, is setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets, including water in connection with this policy. The policy is publicly available on our website. Saint-Gobain has also defined a Water guideline that describes the minimum requirements that the industrial sites must observe for water management and the prevention of risks of water constraints,

		Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	pollution and flooding. The list of focus sites within the framework of the Water policy is based on both the water withdrawals and the water stressed areas. The long-term environmental objectives are aiming for "zero discharge" of industrial water in liquid form, while avoiding generating new impacts for other natural environments and/or for other parties involved. Saint-Gobain has also the target to decrease by 50% the withdrawal volumes between 2017 and 2030, in raw data and reach zero water discharge in extremely high water risk areas (as define with the WRI aqueduct methodology). We have mapped our commitments to the SDGs most relevant to us, including SDG number 6 related to ensuring a sustainable management of water resources.

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	The role of the Board of Directors is to determine the Company's strategic direction and monitor its implementation and proper management. Climate change is regularly monitored by the Board of Directors and the Board has full oversight of it. The directors of the Board participated, in February 2018, at a seminar organized specifically for them by the Chief Sustainability Officer, devoted to climate change and its consequences for business inclusive water-related risks, with the support of external experts, recognized internationally. The aim of this seminar was to enable each director to better understand the issues related to climate change for Saint-Gobain Group and the consequences on its strategy. In April 2019, the training sessions were performed with a topic on circular economy and a specific point addressed to the link between circular economy, climate change and water related risks. Sustainability-related issues were discussed in several sessions in 2021: In April 2021, the session was devoted to water related risks, with a specific point related

	to the link between climate change and biodiversity. In September 2021, an update was made on our decarbonisation roadmap in preparation for the Capital Market Day of October 6th, 2021. In each case, the impact on water is one of the KPIs under the umbrella of Climate Change. Finally, in April 2022, a specific session was organised around the city of tomorrow, in particular towards the challenges of resilience and adaptation to climate change including its impact on water (flood, drought, increase of sea level etc.) In 2021, regarding the implementation of the corporate social responsibility policy, the board validated a non-financial performance barometer with the presentation of a dashboard of KPIs at the Board's strategic seminar, and during the investor day, and the introduction of a new composite environmental indicator that includes our water performances regarding our 2030 objective.
Board Chair	Starting 1st of July 2021, the governance of Saint-Gobain has been changed with the separation of the role of chairman of the board and of CEO. The current chairman being the former CEO before July 1st, 2021. The Chairman of the board has a long-time commitment on sustainability and a deep knowledge. He has published 2 books related to climate change and sustainability that include water related risks – in 2015 “our fight for the climate, in 2021 “The urban challenge” that includes a reflection on water accessibility, which varies according to the cities and regions of the world. In 2016 he was awarded the World Green Building Council's (WGBC) David Gottfried prize. This award, created in 2011, rewards personalities who have made a unique, innovative and entrepreneurial contribution to the global cause of sustainable building development. Saint-Gobain is also part of the “CEO UN Water Mandate”.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Starting 1st of July 2021, the governance of Saint-Gobain has been changed with the separation of the role of chairman of the board and of CEO. The current CEO was deputy CEO before July 1st, 2021. The Saint-Gobain Executive Committee is responsible for managing the Group. It makes strategic decisions according to the guidelines defined by the Board of Directors and under the chairmanship of the Chief Executive Officer. In 2021, it defined a new strategy “Grow and Impact” presented during the Capital market day in October 6th putting sustainability at its core. Under the umbrella of climate change, water is included as a specific KPI on water withdrawal reduction by 50% in 2030.
Other C-Suite Officer	Senior Vice President in charge of Human Resources and having the global oversight on ESG staring July 1st, 2021
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Directly in charge of defining and implementing the water policy of the Group

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy	The role of the Board of Directors is to determine the Company's strategic direction and monitor its implementation and proper management. Climate-related issues were discussed in several sessions in 2021 (In April 2021, the session was devoted to biodiversity, with a specific point addressed related to the link between climate change including water and biodiversity. In September 2021, an update was made on ESG strategy in preparation for the Capital Market Day of October 6th, 2021). The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee ensures that corporate social responsibility issues are taken into account in the definition of the Group's strategy and its implementation. It reviews all the elements of the CSR roadmap, particularly with regard to water. It is composed of four Directors, met 4 times in 2021 and regularly tracks the implementation of short-, medium- and long-term programs, covering also risks and opportunities. Leadership for this challenge is provided directly by the Senior Vice President in charge of Human Resources and ESG who attends this committee. Please check our 2021 Universal Registration Document on pages 80 for a visual climate change organigram of the Group: https://www.saint-gobain.com/sites/saint-gobain.com/files/media/document/SGO_URD_2021_EN_220330_MEL.pdf

		Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	

W6.2d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Various board members have a strong track record on sustainability inclusive water related issues – Our chairman wrote 2 books on sustainability in 2015 “our fight for the climate, in 2021 “The urban challenge” that includes a reflection on water accessibility which varies according to the cities and regions of the world and has been chairman of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in France between 2012 and 2016. Our Lead Director has been chairman of WBCSD France between 2016 and 2019. More globally, all board members have been trained on sustainability, including water related issues during the yearly training seminar of the board.

W6.3

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

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

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Responsibility

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Sustainable Development Department, led by the CSO, oversees the management of water-related issues, which represent both a risk and an opportunity for the Group.

The CSO is a member of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and they ensure that corporate social responsibility issues are taken into account in the definition of the Group's strategy and its implementation. It reviews all elements of the CSR roadmap, particularly with regard to climate change including water. It is composed of four Directors, and regularly tracks program implementation including water performance related to our water objectives.

The critical water-related risks that are reported to the board are defined in the risk assessment carried out by Saint-Gobain Audit, and Internal Control Department, performed together with the Chief Sustainability Officer for climate change related issues. This include risks related to the increase in number of extreme events like sea level rise or drought.

W6.4

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

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	CSR criteria has been introduced into the long term remuneration of Saint Gobain top managers. The topics concerned are the ones considered as critical regarding our CSR materiality matrix: Safety, Climate Change (mainly CO2) and Diversity. Saint Gobain do not want to multiply the number of indicators. It's then under all managers responsibility to decide below them which incentive is relevant at which level. For example, our action on water in relation to our energy consumption is one of the levers for our CO2 roadmap

W6.5

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

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

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

All actions and activities seeking to influence policy are managed at top management level, in charge of ensuring that they are consistent with our water policy. In 2009, Saint-Gobain endorsed the CEO Water Mandate for the protection of water resources as part of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. Saint-Gobain also acts through several associations. Saint-Gobain is part of EpE (Enterprises for the Environment) who adresses medium and long

term policy and gives its members a forum for discussion with NGOs, ministers, politicians, scientists and academics. Shared experience and practices lead to the publication of guides, books, methodologies and proposals for action. PIPE activity is in Brazil a member of ASFAMAS (Brazilian Association of Manufacturers of Sanitation Materials). In 2021, for example our PIPE's team have participated to the world water forum around the topic of water sharing and have participated to working group around the organisation of the sanitation sector regarding governmental quality program in Brazil.
If any inconsistency would be discovered between our activities seeking to influence policy and our own water policy, Saint-Gobain will enter immediately in direct dialog with the association to get a better understanding of the issue. Then corrective actions would be led to realign our policy or we will leave the organisation if the topics are considered to be in total opposition with our position.

W6.6

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

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

SGO_URD_2021_EN_220330_MEL.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Saint-Gobain takes measures to limit its impact on ecosystems and to optimize its use of natural resources, especially water. We have set medium- and long-term objectives for water-related issues. Our short-term objective is to decrease water discharges by 80% by 2025 compared to 2010. Our medium-term objective is to reduce by 50% our water withdrawals and achieving zero water discharge in extremely high-water stresses areas by 2030. Finally our long-term objective is to withdraw

			as little water as possible and to aim for “zero discharge” of all our industrial water, while avoiding generating new impacts for other natural environments and/or for other parties involved. Since 2019 the Group has launched a “Focus Site program” to accompany the site that contributes to 80% of the Group environmental indicator. For water discharge it represent 43 sites that have been requested to set short-, medium- and long-term action plan to reduce their impact. For example, our site in Aviles, which is one of the water focus sites, has invested around 300 k€ in 2021 to revamp its water treatment plant and improve its water efficiency
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	21-30	Once our 2025 and 2030 targets are reached, we will need to focus on the 20% remaining discharges, using further recycling loops. The long-term aim is to be zero-discharge under liquid form with full recycling of discharge, withdrawals being limited to process evaporation and water needs for the product. To reach these objectives we adopted a Water policy to reduce the quantitative and qualitative impact of our activities on water resources as much as possible, both on withdrawals and on discharges. We also use the World Resources Institute’s “Aqueduct” atlas of the world, which allows each of the sites to classify its water risk from “low” to “extremely high”. This atlas is based on qualitative and quantitative physical risks (such as water stress or flood risk), but also on stakeholder risk (like access to water). It helps managing priorities according to the most water-stressed areas. For example, one of our sites in the US has succeed in 2021 to eliminate all process wastewater discharge to town thanks to an investment of 300 k€ to reuse the water coming from its wastewater treatment plant.

Financial planning	No, water-related issues were reviewed but not considered as strategically relevant/significant	21-30	We consider that even if capital expenditures will be needed on a long-term horizon, the total amount is not strategically significant at Group level, but we continue to follow in our financial tool CAPEX+ the investments made to improve water efficiency on our sites. For example, one of our sites in the US has succeeded in 2021 to eliminate all process wastewater discharge to town. This is thanks to an investment of 300 k€ to reuse the water coming from its wastewater treatment plant . This capital investment... was the result of long-term planned financial investment to address environmental issues at sites, including water.

W7.2

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

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-3

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

-16

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

23.4

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

6.1

Please explain

EHS financial data (expenses and capital expenditure) are tracked in the Group's financial reporting tool. That corresponds to the CAPEX listed in 2021 and budgeted for 2022.
In 2021 a major water-related project occurs in a US site with a huge investment (approx. 3.8 M€). For 2022, more industrial investments will make a water positive impact like the cold repair of our float in India (1 M€ invest for water improvement). The 2022 investment concern mainly recycling and treatment on process water (India, Korea, US), improvement of piping (China).
OPEX is what we purchased in the category "WASTEWATER & SLURRY TREATMENT/DISTRIBUTION/CHEMICALS TREATMENT" and corresponds mainly to

a contract with an international supplier specialised in water treatment and process improvement. The decreasing expenditure trend 2020/2021 is an estimation taking into account the recovery from COVID and the re-start of our activity.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Saint Gobain's water-related risks are mainly linked to climate change consequences. By setting climate-related scenarios, we can anticipate water risks for our production facilities and opportunities, for example for our Pipe activity.

W7.3a

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

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	Sea level rise, increase in average temperatures, change in precipitation regime	The Group has identified ten risks and five strategic opportunities related to climate change including water. At extraction level, reduced availability and/or increased cost of raw materials from suppliers exposed to risks of high heat, flooding (which could includ costal flood due to sea level rise or flash flood link to the change of precipitation) or lack of water also link to increase of temperature. For example, our float in France are requested to reduce their water consumption based on the level of drought alert. At manufacturing and distribution level, Increasing exposure of sites to the risk of	Saint-Gobain anticipates the risk of a scarcity of raw materials by actively promoting the transition towards a circular economy and by reducing its water consumption. Saint-Gobain aims to create value through a business model that contributes to a circular economy by preserving resources, by minimizing its footprint and maximizing its contribution, so as to reduce the pressure on non-renewable resources including water and to enable the regeneration of natural capital especially in water scarcity area. Among its strategy Resource conservation and the transition to the circular economy Saint-Gobain works on several axes: - Develop the offer of products,

			flooding and high temperatures affecting production costs and energy consumption. For example, the flooding we had in Germany caused problems in our monitoring consumption because the meters were destroyed. At client level, consideration of risk of water shortage at the local level, construction of affordable housing adapted to the physical risks for local Populations. For other stakeholder, Consideration of commitment of companies to at-risk populations, calls for new construction methods adapted to these growing risks	solutions and services. The industrial sectors are developing new water-related services like PIPE offer a service for water leakage detection (ePulse). The ceramic businesses develop a specific ceramic for water filtration (Filtralite® product) - Develop manufacturing processes, Several countries have already implemented the BANTAM program, which aims to reduce the weight of plasterboard by working on industrial processes and product formulations including water. In 2021, Saint-Gobain did an assessment of its turnover providing sustainability benefits for its customers (CO2, water, energy efficiency, health and wellbeing), which is estimated at 72% of its turnover, or €32Bn. The estimated financial impact assumes that it will increase to 75 % by 2025 (Grow and Impact strategy), which could increase Group sales by €1bn.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

In most countries there is no charge for abstracting water directly from rivers, lakes and aquifers. And the price for piped water supply provided by utilities, be they publicly or privately managed, are determined administratively and vary from one country to another. Our water results compared to our objectives, together with the awareness of our employees on water-related issues, do not justify the use at the present time of an

internal price of water.
However, we are studying the possibility of valuing water. For example, with webinars at the industrial director level regarding the real cost of water, or looking for financial drivers in the country where water is very expensive like in India.

W7.5

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	A project called 'Solutions for Growth' has been launched in 2020 in order to identify a solutions-based portfolio relevant for Saint-Gobain's stakeholders on which to communicate about the benefits of "Sustainable and Performant Solutions" including natural resource optimization" that include water. As an example, regarding our light-weight constructions (e.g. partition walls made of plasterboards on metal stud) we compared to traditional masonry solutions (e.g. brick or concrete walls). The light-weight constructions consume 36 % less water over their entire life cycle than the brick wall solution, and in particular over the installation stage. The methodology used for this assessment is publicly available on the Saint-Gobain web site in the document named "Methodological Solution for Growth". https://www.saint-gobain.com/sites/saint-gobain.com/files/media/document/202110%20-%20Methodologie%20SFG_0.pdf

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at	We have set targets and goals to be coherent with our public engagements and our internal Water policy: - our long-term target is to withdraw as little water as possible and to aim for "zero discharge" of industrial water in liquid form, while avoiding generating new impacts for other natural environments and/or for other parties involved. To do that we also have a medium-term target of 80% water

	Activity level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals	the corporate level	discharge decrease between 2010 and 2025 at iso-production. We also work to manage priorities by identifying the development of water stressed areas, which give rise to production risks and penalize local populations. Our target is at corporate level and to be applied by activity and at country and facility level. We now have a special follow up and dedicated action plan with our main water contributing sites through the focus site programme that identified the site that contribute to 80% of the Group Water discharge. We also have goals for our suppliers, managed at corporate level.

W8.1a

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water discharge

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

Our medium term target is to reduce by 80% our water discharge by 2025 compare to 2010. This means a reduction around 12 Mm3 of water discharge.
Our long term target is to have zero water discharge in extremely high water stress area (as defined by the WRI).

Quantitative metric

% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year

2010

Start year

2011

Target year

2025

% of target achieved

40

Please explain

Saint-Gobain's operations depend on freshwater supplies, and our pipe activity has developed substantial experience in the water supply, transportation and water discharge market. Now other activities like Ceramics are starting to develop new products related to water treatment. Looking at our goals, we have achieved a 40% reduction by comparing 2021 at iso-production sites 2010. In 2021 industrial sites located in France, US, and South America have carried out projects to implement closed circuits and recycle water.

For our second objective, on the 63 Industrial sites located in a extremely high water risk area, 34 of them have achieved the zero water discharge objective. For example, in 2021 our biggest site in India, located in a high water stress environment, has maximized capacity for Rain Water collection & use and developed innovative solutions for better water management at site to reduce losses to improve recycle and reuse.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

Our long term target is to reduce by 50 % our water withdrawals by 2030 compared to 2017 in absolute value.

Quantitative metric

% reduction in total water withdrawals

Baseline year

2017

Start year

2021

Target year

2030

% of target achieved

14

Please explain

Looking at our goals, we have currently achieved -14% reduction compared to 2017. Several projects have been set up and oriented towards water efficiency. For example, in 2021, sites located in France have redesigned their networks in a way so that they are able to reuse the process water and the overflow water from the sludge basins. This has led to a significant reduction in their water withdrawals. Also, sites located in France and in the United-Kingdom have been hunting for leaks and thanks to efficient metrology have been able to locate them, reducing water losses and consequently reduce the amount of water needed. Saint-Gobain strives towards and encourages a more water efficiency approach in all its sites regarding their water uses.

W8.1b

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

Goal

Engagement with suppliers to reduce the water-related impact of supplied products

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal

This Goal is important for Saint-Gobain and clearly identified in its water policy specifying that operational risks related to the use of water by a supplier in its production process, and likely to block the operation of a Saint-Gobain site by a water supply failure, which must be addressed as a priority. Furthermore, reputational risk is important for Saint-Gobain and in this respect Saint-Gobain wanted to avoid any negative consequences related to the reputation of suppliers, regarding any irresponsible use of water resource.

The Group set itself the objective, for the 2017-2021 period, of assessing the CSR performance of more than 90% of suppliers deemed to pose a risk and which achieve annual revenue of more than €100,000 with the Group. The objective is to conduct around 40 to 50 CSR audits a year. The use of the “SMETA 4-Pillar” standard for on-site audits is widespread, Based on the results of the assessments, the relevant buyer implements a corrective action plan with the supplier, including priorities and deadlines for implementation. In the event of non-compliance with these action plans, a supplier de-listing policy is applicable, after which the supplier will no longer have access to the Group’s calls for tenders and all entities of the latter will withdraw from any ongoing partnerships.

As measure of success, the achievement in 2021 is that 71.2% of them in spent (46.7% by number) have now been covered by documentation reviews and audits.

Baseline year

2017

Start year

2018

End year

2021

Progress

31,9%

The programme continued to grow (+8.4 points: from 62.8% to 71.2%) despite inflation and shortages

W9. Verification

W9.1

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

Yes

W9.1a

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

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W8 Targets	Targets	ISAE 3000	The external auditors also use the verification standard Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC). We ask from our auditors, in their mission statement, to verify as well our progress against our set of targets as well as the year on year variation of our emissions. See registration document 2018 page 330.

W10. Sign off

W-FI

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

W10.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Senior Vice President in charge of Human Resources,and having the global oversight on ESG staring july 1st, 2021	Board/Executive board

W10.2

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

Yes

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.

Yes, we wish to pledge to the European Climate Pact through our CDP disclosure

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms