

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

With €51 197M in sales in 2022, 167 665 employees, and a presence in 75 countries with around 800 manufacturing facilities and 3 500 distribution outlets, Saint-Gobain is a worldwide leader in light and sustainable construction. 87% of the Group’s sales occurred in construction markets, including new construction, renovation, civil engineering and infrastructure, with our products made of flat glass, mineral wool, plasterboard, pipes, exterior walls and floor coating mortars. We help to make buildings more energy efficient for the end user. The exponential growth in infrastructure needs, alongside increasing demand for energy-efficient solutions, represents 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 in those have short distances to cover, the structure of the Group is organized per country and by regions (Northern Europe; Southern Europe, Middle-East, Africa; Americas; Asia-Pacific) so that Saint-Gobain can meet the specific needs of each local market. In addition to construction markets, the Group provides a range of High Performance Solutions through different Business Units (BUs) for mobility, global construction customers and other industries. In order to continuously improve its processes and products, Saint-Gobain invests heavily in R&D. In 2019, the Group announced its carbon neutrality objective for 2050, setting interim validated Science-Based Targets (SBT) for 2030 covering our direct (scope 1) and indirect (scope 2 and 3) emissions. In 2022, the Science Based Targets initiative approved our reduction targets as consistent with the organization’s new Net-Zero standard, in line with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C . Please see our 2022 Universal Registration Document for more details: <https://www.saint-gobain.com/en/news/2022-universal-registration-document>.

W0.2

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

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

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

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bhutan
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Czechia
Denmark
Egypt
Estonia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
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
Uruguay
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Indirect: Sufficient quantity and quality of fresh water is also necessary for our suppliers including our energy producers.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	<p>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.</p> <p>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 %.</p> <p>These are important aspects of the production process, which is why we chose the use rating of important.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Monthly	100% of our sites monitor at least monthly their water withdrawal data through a combination of invoices and meters.	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities. All of our production site 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%	Monthly	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).	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities. 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.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Monthly	100% of our sites monitor at least monthly their water withdrawal quality through manual or automatic sampling with the support of certified laboratory	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities. 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%	Monthly	100% of our sites monitor at least monthly their water discharges data through a combination of invoices and meters.	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities. 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%	Monthly	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.	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities. 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	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities. 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 across 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	100%	Yearly	100% of our sites monitor at least monthly once per year their water discharge quality through manual or automatic sampling with the support of certified laboratory	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities. 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 – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	In all our sites discharge quality is only monitored by standard effluent parameters and temperature. We are not planning to monitor this aspect in the next reporting year. In the majority of our site, our wastewater usually do not contain priority substances but if our sites use, as raw material, a product containing those priority substances will monitor this parameter if required by local regulation.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Monthly	100% of our sites monitor at least monthly once per year their water discharge quality. Temperature is one of the standard parameter for Saint-Gobain. Measurement is done through manual or automatic sampling with the support of certified laboratory	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities. 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%	Yearly	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.	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water recycled/reused	100%	Yearly	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 %.	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Unknown	100% of our sites monitor at least monthly their water withdrawal quality through manual or automatic sampling with the support of certified laboratory	For our companies, "sites" refer to our production facilities. To abide by our four principles of action - which include worker health and safety as well as employee rights – we make sure that 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, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	44955809.4	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Much lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	For the purposes of this question, we consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change. A decrease of 6% of water withdrawal is mainly linked to processes improvement and reparation, and new metrology to have more accurate data and better detect potential leaks thus avoiding wasteful water consumption. We expect future volume to decrease thanks to our water focus programme that is targeting most contributing sites, and thanks to a water efficiency guide that we have put in place with the help of a company that is an expert on the subject. The guide provides simple, practical training on how to use water efficiently. Above all, we expect a significant acceleration thanks to the dedicated water fund created in 2022 and dedicated exclusively to water-related projects. The common wish to achieved our 2030 water objectives stand relevant and projects are geared towards achieving it.
Total discharges	21552232.66	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Much lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	For the purposes of this question, we consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change. The decrease of 8% was achieved thanks to processes improvement and reparation, efforts to reduce water consumption have benefited water discharges, and more accurate data have also been reported. We expect future volume to decrease thanks to our water focus programme that is targeting most contributing sites, and thanks to a water efficiency guide that we have put in place with the help of a company that is an expert on the subject. The guide provides simple, practical training on how to use water efficiently. Above all, we expect a significant acceleration thanks to the dedicated water fund created in 2022 and dedicated exclusively to water-related projects. The common wish to achieved our 2030 water objectives stand relevant and projects are geared towards achieving it.
Total consumption	23403576.74	Lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	Much lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Total consumption is obtained by calculating total withdrawals minus total discharges. For the purposes of this question, we consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change. The reasons are the ones given for withdrawals and discharges, as consumption is the balance between both parameters, i.e. more investments on processes (repair or improvement) and and greater attention to metrology and data accuracy. Potential increase of consumption and discharge has been controlled thanks to the implementation of several water project. We expect future volume to decrease thanks to our water focus programme that is targeting most contributing sites, and thanks to a water efficiency guide that we have put in place with the help of a company that is an expert on the subject. The guide provides simple, practical training on how to use water efficiently. Above all, we expect a significant acceleration thanks to the dedicated water fund created in 2022 and dedicated exclusively to water-related projects. The common wish to achieved our 2030 water objectives stand relevant and projects are geared towards achieving it.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	1-10	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	WRI Aqueduct	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 2022. Our % withdrawn from high stressed area has increased by 24 % hasn't changed between 2020 2021 and 2021 2022. This increase is due to a change of production in one of our largest contributing sites in China. Our % withdrawn from stressed area is about the same compared to the 2021 withdraw. The holding of this figure is due to the decrease of production of 30% in one of our major contributing site in China.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	12141065.73	Lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	<p>We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.</p> <p>This source is relevant because many of our sites rely on water extracted from river or lake for cooling purpose so this source is relevant. Withdrawals are monitored with meters. For our business. Compared to the previous year, it has increased by 30% decreased by 13% due to the recovery from the pandemic and necessary construction. In one of our South American sites, the closedloop clay beneficiation process had to be opened during construction, which caused an increase of 300 000 m3 of water used.</p> <p>Numerous projects have been put in place to achieve this 13% reduction in surface water withdrawals. For example, at one of our sites in Italy, old compressors were dismantled, new meters were installed and leaks were repaired, saving more than 500,000 m3 of water.</p> <p>We expect our withdrawals to decrease in the future, in order to meet our water target withdrawal of -50% in 2030.</p>
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	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	16231926.44	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	<p>The availability of a sufficient amount of water is relevant for our businesses that need cooling water to cool down their furnaces for example.</p> <p>When not available in surface, groundwater is the second source of withdrawal.</p> <p>Most of the water is withdrawn from well water which is replenished naturally from the water table.</p> <p>Compared to the previous year our groundwater withdrawal has increased by 7% decreased by 6,5%. Use of this source was higher lower 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. to a lower production at one of our largest contributing site regarding groundwater withdrawals. This has led to a reduction of around 130,000 m3 of water withdrawn from groundwater at this site alone.</p> <p>We expect our withdrawals to decrease in the future, in order to meet our water target withdrawal of -50% in 2030.</p>
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	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	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	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	16582817.23	About the same	Please select	<p>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.</p> <p>On average our city water withdrawal is about the same compared to last year</p> <p>We expect our withdrawals to decrease in the future, in order to meet our water target withdrawal of -50% in 2030.</p>

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	14575095.32	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	<p>We consider the 'Higher/Lower' threshold to be a +/- 5-15% change.</p> <p>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 thanks to implementation of operational efficiencies and water reduction programs.</p> <p>Many projects that consume less water, which also benefit from less water being discharged. For example, the modification of the cullet system in the Kansas City site, which was originally a single pass water system, saved around around 290,000 m3 of discharged water.</p>
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	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	Other, please specify (Internal rules :discharges in groundwater and wells are prohibited)	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).
Third-party destinations	Relevant	6977136.34	Much lower	Change in accounting methodology	<p>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).</p> <p>Compared to the previous year, water discharge into municipal sewage system is about the same much lower. mainly due to a change in our accounting perimeter. Our site in join Venture has been removed to be coherent with our financial reporting perimeter and most of them were quarries.</p> <p>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.</p>

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	51197000000	44955809.4		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 any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)	Less than 10%	Only a small number of low volume products in our portfolio contain substances of very high concern in concentrations above 0,1%.
EU Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation	Less than 10%	Our products comply with the conditions set by the POP Regulation
Annex XIV of UK REACH Regulation	Less than 10%	Our products do not contain substances above 0,1% listed in Annex XIV of the UK REACH regulation
Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation	Less than 10%	Our products are in compliance with the conditions given by the restrictions in Annex XVII

W1.5

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

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

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

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)

Supplier impacts on water quality

Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

5586

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

26-50

Please explain

We engage with all our 211 252 suppliers on CSR requirements including water topics. An online platform gets all the information on our responsible purchasing directives including a self-assessment with the question : "Has your company adopted a policy in order to reduce its water consumption?" 57% of suppliers answered yes. Also, 21 650 with an annual sale of 100k€ or more are requested to sign the Group CSR charter. A risk analysis is carried out for them during the supplier qualification process. This consists of an internal notation crossing information on the risk related to their activity and country risk including basin status, water quality: 20% of spend with the highest score are considered as potentially risky. They are evaluated by a third party through onsite audit and document review, which helps us to classify them as: effective (50-100) , to be improved (35-49) and critical (0-35). In 2022,50 % were evaluated (2867 supplier) among them 57,4 % were "effective".

W1.5b

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Engaging with their suppliers on water security actions

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

76-99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

We engage with all our 211 252 suppliers on CSR requirements including water topics. An online platform gets all the information on our responsible purchasing directives including a self-assessment with the question related to water management. Also, the suppliers with an annual sale of 100k€ or more are requested to sign the Group CSR charter. Among them, our risky supplier are evaluated by a third party through onsite audit and document review which helps us to classify them as: effective (50-100) , to be improved (35-49) and critical (0-35). If the overall score is not considered as effective, they can be de-references if the necessary corrective plans are not implemented quickly. Measure of success including threshold: The Group set a target for 2017-2022 to evaluate 90% of its suppliers with CSR risk and annual sales of more than €100k. In 2022, 2.867 suppliers (77.6%, out of the 90% target) have been concerned by third party audit (+ 6.4% compared to 2021).

W1.5d

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

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address water availability and pollution challenges

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

1-25

Rationale for your engagement

We are engaging on innovation & collaboration with all our 211 252 suppliers. 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. 20% of our supplier are already registered to this platform. Among them, 21 650 of our suppliers with whom we have an annual sale of 100k€ or more are requested to sign the Group responsible purchasing charter.

This CSR charter requests from suppliers to commit to the environment by implementing policy, improving their manufacturing processes to limit their environmental footprint. It included reduction of their impact on ecosystems including water pollution and optimization of consumption of natural resources including water.

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. This process consists of making an internal notation by crossing information about the risk related to their activity and their country's risk including basin status, water quality. The 20% of the spend with the higher risk score (above 65) are considered as potentially risky. For those potentially risky suppliers onsite audit and document review are performed to assess their CSR performance including the way they manage/impact water resources. This evaluation helps us to classify our risky supplier in 3 categories based on their scoring : effective (50-100) , to be improved (35-49) and critical (0-35). If the overall score is not considered as effective, these audits may lead to de-references if the necessary corrective plans are not implemented within the agreed deadlines.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Our suppliers with substantive impact, predominately associated with transportation and Industrial maintenance activity. As an example, one risky supplier has been evaluated as "effective" because it has reported the total water consumption and has a qualitative and quantitative objective and a water policy, and one of the improvement actions recommended was to report the total weight of pollutant emitted to water.

The success is measured through KPIs that are publicly reported on the annual Universal Registration Document.

- The number of suppliers with annual sales above 100 k€ that have signed the CSR charter. In 2022, 92.7 % of the suppliers (above 100k€ annual sales) has signed our Responsible Purchasing Charter, versus 91,3% in 2021

- The % of purchasing spend from risky suppliers with an effective evaluation. This KPI is publicly reported on the annual Universal Registration Document.

This coverage represents 57.4% of total procurement spend in 2022 up from 51% in 2021.

The increase in the number of suppliers represents a greater adherence to the principles of the Charter and a better CSR performance. The results of these assessments are also considered by procurement teams during the supplier sélection process.

Comment

W1.5e

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

Type of stakeholder

Other, please specify (Trade association)

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce water impacts in products and services

Rationale for your engagement

Last summer, some facade companies were put on hold because of the prohibition of the use of water by decree and eve, in some French region building permits could be suspended during the summer period. The current situation of low rises in the water table foreshadows similar actions in the coming months and years . Finding solutions that reduce water use is becoming a major issue for the major customers of our WEBER business. Addressing this issue effectively requires cross-industry collaboration with stakeholders on innovation.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Several steps in our collaboration with the facades makers started this reporting year: 1/ Get the vision of the water consumption of the activity during the different application phase : watering of the support, projection of mortars, cleaning the equipment 2/ Identify the stages of their activities that consume the most water for example cleaning of the machine is about 150l/working day 3/ Find levers to help them reducing their water consumption is an ongoing process. One possibility could be cleaning the machine's pipe with compressed air instead of water. As a measure of success, In France the objective is to be able to demonstrate to the authorities that they can reduce by 30% their water consumption in m3. This will help them to continue their activity during drought and to benefit from aid to invest in water recovery equipment for example. As a metric of success, because we are doing this through a trade association, we are encouraging them to track the number of suppliers able to demonstrate this reduction in order to measure the level of success. In the meantime we are also asking our own supplier as a measure of success in our own value chain.

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
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Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Reputation & markets	Water-related litigation
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Primary impact

Litigation

Description of impact

Levels of PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) in excess of US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) health advisories or state maximum contaminant levels for drinking water have been 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 (polytetrafluorethylene) 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 some PFOA.

Primary response

Secure alternative water supply

Total financial impact

201000000

Description of response

On Dec 31, 2022, the provision recorded by the Company in respect of this matter amounts to €201M (compared to €116M as of Dec 31, 2021) and covers both remediation and litigation related to PFOA matters. SG PPL has voluntarily provided bottled water and installed point-of-entry treatment systems to residents and businesses in all 3 communities, installed carbon filtration systems on the municipal water supply in Hoosick Falls and funded installation of a carbon filtration system on the Merrimack Valley District municipal water supply. In addition, it has voluntarily funded construction of water line extensions in certain communities in Merrimack & Bennington. In New Hampshire & New York, the investigations are on-going and the scope of responsibility for SG PPL arising from environmental remediation and clean-up obligations has not yet been established. The scope of remediation in Vermont is defined and largely completed; future operation and maintenance obligations remain. Without admitting liability, SG PPL has signed consent orders with the environmental regulators in NY in 2016, VT in 2017 and 2019 with respect to two different areas, and NH in 2018, pursuant to which SG PPL agreed to complete investigations, implement interim or final remediation measures at its current and former facilities and in the case of VT & NH, fund construction of water lines. Responsibility, if any, is expected to be shared with other parties as regards in particular the Hoosick Falls site.

W2.2

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	

W3. Procedures

W3.1

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

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	The water pollutants are identified through the Saint-Gobain tool "Safhear". All industrial site must list in SAFHEAR their raw materials and process products. Based on the information listed in the product safety data sheet and reported in Safhear, the tool provides an information on the health hazard level of each substance on the basis of FOUR institutional classification systems (IARC, CLP, REACH and ACGIH). This database can also highlight substances with a potential risk for environment based on the CLP criteria. In 2022 we have initiate an evaluation of our water pollution risks in all our activities . The conclusion of this evaluation is that the risks of impact on the quality of our water discharges are limited to certain of our activities, such as the manufacture of fiberglass and glass wool, the use of certain ceramic materials and certain types of abrasives and the use of certain products in our chemical construction business. By 2025 this assessment will be completed at site level to understand their current practices, the control measure in place to avoid this risk to happen and define action plan to avoid or reduce this risk"	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

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

Water pollutant category

Oil

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil is a common substances that can be found in our site. It can be diesel for our forklift, engine oil from our trucks or motors or lubricant used in polishing our process. This oil may pollute the soil or the water bodies. Oil pollution can have a devastating effect on the water environment, it spreads over the surface in a thin layer that stops oxygen getting to the plants and animals that live in the water. On our sites oil can pollute through lixiviation of parking area, leakage or accident during filling operation.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

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

Please explain

Among the different actions implemented in our industrial sites we can mention : The protocol signed with our carriers that specifies that their trucks have to comply with regulations and be properly maintained. According to our internal requirement and ISO 14001, our team on sites are trained regularly on how to use anti-pollution kits and absorbent products to react quickly in case of accident/leakage. In addition, many of our sites are also equipped with hydrocarbon separators on parking and circulation area. An we are trying to phase out oil everywhere it's possible for example by replacing diesel forklift or boiler by electrical one. As a measure of success we have a mandatory environmental reporting tool so that sites can declare their accidents, in 2022 XX minor event related to water has been declare.

Water pollutant category

Other physical pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The heat contain in our cooling water is considered has a physical pollutant. Warm water holds less dissolved oxygen than cool water, and may not contain enough dissolved oxygen for the survival of different species of aquatic life. Some compounds are also more toxic to aquatic life at higher temperatures. Almost all our activities are using cooling water. For example Glass, Pipe and Ceramic business use water to cool their furnace to reduce the temperature.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Water recycling

Please explain

In order to avoid this heat to pollute any surface river, our site are required to recycled as much as possible their water. As a measure of success, in 2022 the percentage of water reused in production process is about 85%. In addition one of our 2030 objective is to have zero discharge water in extremely high water stress area.

Water pollutant category

Other synthetic organic compounds

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Formaldehyde is a common chemical compound use by our sites. It's for example use as a binder for man-made vitreous fiber panels or mats (ISOVER, Construction Industry), Binder for the manufacture of cores and certain molds (PIPE , Electrofused ceramic SEFPRO), formaldehyde is also used as a biocide in our cooling tower. Formaldehyde is highly toxic to aquatic life and should not be discharged in any surface water.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Provision of best practice instructions on product use

Water recycling

Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

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

Upgrading of process equipment/methods

Please explain

Due to the potential health risks associated with formaldehyde from consumer articles, the European Union (EU) has implemented a Restriction on the use of formaldehyde under the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation. To avoid this product to be discharge any water body our sites are required to recycled as much as possible their water to reduce their discharge. As a measure of success, in 2022 the percentage of water reused in production process is about 85%. As an example of phasing out of formaldehyde, our Insulation business is working on replacing it by a bio-sourced compound

W3.3

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

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Supply chain
Other stages of the value chain

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
Impact on human health
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats

Stakeholders considered

Employees
Local communities
Regulators

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

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

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

IPCC Climate Change Projections
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

Employees

Suppliers

Comment

Our facilities are several (around 800 industrial sites and 3500 distribution outlets) and are spread over a large geography (75 countries), which by nature decreases the impact of the risk. All facilities must apply the Group Loss Prevention Manual, and Business Continuity Plans are defined for each. The Saint-Gobain Loss Prevention policy gives a firm focus to this category of risks, whether in terms of choice of locations, of facility design and layouts, or in terms of risk mitigation in existing locations. At corporate level, the Risk and Insurance department manages risks of property damage and related business interruption. The Risk and Insurance Department continuously assesses the risks to which the Group's sites are exposed worldwide and, in particular, the risks related to the effects of climate change. In 2022, a specific study of physical risks was carried out – globally and by region – on the basis of the 6th IPCC report. The management of these risks is reflected in the development and implementation of specific policies supporting Saint-Gobain's environmental commitments including the water policy.

In order to mitigate that risk, we assess on an annual basis our exposure to acute physical climate-related risks through regular local audits performed by an external company and self-assessments. The external engineering risk prevention company performs audit where they include the verification of the exposure of sites to natural hazards (all natural perils including floods and storms). The biggest sites are assessed annually, and others a bit less frequently. In addition, each site must fill annually an auto-evaluation risk grading through a 300-question survey covering potential climate risks including the place of location, facility design, etc. An action plan can be derived for each potential risk. In addition to that, the sites with high flood exposures are audited on site by external experts. As an illustration, 47 special flood surveys were realized in 2022. The top 3 recommendations from those audits included in the actions plans focus on "flood emergency plans", "barriers" and "drainage maintenance". We also use of a flood risk mapping tool provided by AXA to identify priority sites. Those ones in exposed areas must establish prevention and protection action plans as well as reinforce Business Continuity Plan to reduce the closing time and to limit the loss of revenue.

W3.3b

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

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	Our environmental risk assessment standard is an internal methodology that include the assessment of our water related risk of our direct operational risks and some risks related to our supplier (like for the transportation of raw material and final product). This standard is mandatory for all our site and required to assess for each aspect identified the probability, the frequency of this risk and the sensitivity of the site in order to be able to classify the risk in 4 categories : Very Critical, Critical, Medium and low. To support our approach, we are using internal assessment grid, tool on the market and international data base like the WRI for our water risk mapping, GABI for our LCA or the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) to assess our proximity with protected area for biodiversity. This risk assessment is done by our environmental expert on site with the support of the team concerned (operators, purchaser, logistic,...) and very critical risk has the solved in priority.	For water availability and quality at basin level, Saint-Gobain started use since 2017 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. The X criteria used to calculate the risk scoring consider physical risk quantity and quality at basin level. For human health impact, when we are making our Environmental Risk assessment the sensitivity of the site is defined by several criteria including the proximity with residential or recreational area in order to take into account human health impact. And another criteria is the distance from a protected area for biodiversity	At value chain level : - the suppliers are considered in our environmental risk assessment , and water-related risks assessment because they have, upstream and downstream of our direct operation, some environmental impact directly link to our activity. For example, transporter of our raw material and final product. For that reason, they are also included in the responsible purchasing policy through a Suppliers Charter explaining Saint-Gobain's requirements and suppliers' obligations in 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 - the regulator is also considered and any identified risks that are the subject of special requirements on the part of the authorities are always treated as a very critical risk in case of noncompliance. - The local community : The group pays 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. Some of our biodiversity projects even contribute the restore water quality in some area	The whole process is part of a dialogue with the supplier and gives rise to the establishment of action plans and CSR performance improvement. For our direct operation, the risk assessment is done by our local environmental expert with the support of the team directly concerned (operators, purchaser, logistic,...). The risk scoring helps the site to identify and prioritize its risks. Very critical risk has to be solved in priority and control measure should be implemented. We are considering 3 type of control measure : Technical, human and organizational. The environmental risk assessment process is updated reviewed evry year and every 6 month for sites involved in a continuous improvement approach.

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 108-109 of our 2022 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 2022.

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)
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% 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.)
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
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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. For example, a major flooding event in Egypt several years ago flooded one of our glass furnaces. The sites situated particularly at risk are located in floodplains, as well as those situated in areas prone to flash floods after torrential rains. These sites represent around 15% of our relevant sites. For example, in 2021, we were particularly impacted by a flood event in Germany that caused a production stoppage having a financial cost of approximately 50M€. No major similar event happened in 2022.

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)

100000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Significant weather events such as flooding may result in disruption to our operations leading to lost operational productivity, delays to projects, damage to reputation and lower profitability on projects. As an example of how flood risks could impact our operations, in 2021, we were particularly impacted by a flood event in Germany that caused a production stoppage with a financial cost of approximately €50M which represents our financial impact figure. This could have had a much higher impact without the business contingency plan activated by the site and the business during the event. This is why we put 100 000 000€ as financial impact figure.

Primary response to risk

Develop flood emergency plans

Description of response

We have a large number of facilities (around 5000) that are spread over a large geography (75 countries), which by nature decreases the impact of the risk. All facilities must apply the Group Loss Prevention Manual, and Business Continuity Plans are defined for each. The Saint-Gobain Loss Prevention policy gives a firm focus to this category of risks, whether in terms of choice of locations, of facility design and layouts, or in terms of risk mitigation in existing locations. At corporate level, the Risk and Insurance department manages risks of property damage and related business interruption.

In order to mitigate that risk, we assess on an annual basis our exposure to acute physical climate-related risks through regular local audits performed by an external company and self-assessments. The external engineering risk prevention company performs audit where they include the verification of the exposure of sites to natural hazards (all natural perils including floods and storms). The biggest sites are assessed annually, and others a bit less frequently. In addition, each site must fill annually an auto-evaluation risk grading through a 300-question survey covering potential climate risks including the place of location, facility design, etc. An action plan can be derived for each potential risk. We also use of a flood risk mapping tool provided by AXA to identify priority sites. Those ones in exposed areas must establish prevention and protection action plans as well as reinforce Business Continuity Plan to reduce the closing time and to limit the loss of revenue. Always with AXA we simulated the possible impact of the climate change applying the IPPC scenarios to the relevant sites; simulation were considered under SSP2-4.5 & SSP5-8.5 scenarios.

In addition to that, the sites with high flood exposures are audited on site by external experts. As an illustration, 47 special flood surveys were realized in 2022. The top 3 recommendations from those audits concerned "flood emergency plans", "barriers" and "drainage maintenance" that should be implemented at least in 36 months for those that request CAPEX and in accordance with other site's priorities. For example, in 2021 we were particularly impacted by a flood event in Germany that caused a production stoppage having a financial cost of approximately 50M€. In 2022, we have registered and managed claims amounting to 23 million € of losses due natural hazard (e.g rain, flood, wind and hail).

Cost of response

290000

Explanation of cost of response

Explanation of cost calculation for 2022:

The indicated cost of response of €40k is linked to the contract that we have with Axa for accessing their data and improving our risk mapping, for 50 k€ for climate change simulations, and ~200 k€ to the special flood surveys carried out, through €40k+€50k+€200k=€290k.

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,...))
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Drought
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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)

1000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The Group has faced very few impacts regarding water stressed areas, so no financial cost has been reported in 2022.

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 2022, several sites in France, US, Italy have installed closed loop system for a total saving of 3 Mm3.

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

1300000

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 for one of our glass woll plant as saved around 250 000 m3 of water for an investment of 1,3 M€

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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/DEU_SAINT-GOBAIN_2022-ENG-1p_28Mo.pdf)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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.</p>

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. It is 73,9% in 2022 and 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 and 2022 SAINT-GOBAIN developed a new approach to mainstream sustainability in the innovation process for construction markets. This approach 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 use 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 approach, to be launched in 2023, 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)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

400000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

600000

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 24% of its turnover, being 12,5 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)
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Latitude

36.636483

Longitude

114.5371

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

331.15

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

191.58

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

139.57

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

291.07

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

291.07

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

40.08

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

In 2022, the production was 30% lower compared to 2021. The lower production has resulted in a 14% reduction in withdrawals and a 16% reduction in discharges. The reduction is due to a decrease in production and better management of city water due to the ground water well that has been out of use. In 2023 a study has started to identify the technology needed on site to achieve zero water discharge by 2030.

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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

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. Our reporting system does not split the water discharge volume per treatment method.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

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. Our reporting system does not split the water discharge volume per standard effluent parameters.

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.

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

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	<p>Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations</p> <p>Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>Reference to company water-related targets</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p>	<p>Saint-Gobain's Water policy adopted in 2011 and updated in 2022 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, pollution and flooding.</p> <p>The list of focus sites within the framework of the Water policy is based on both the water withdrawals and the water stressed areas.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO chairs the Executive committee. 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. In 2022, as chairman of the Comex CSR committee, the CEO has approved the creation of a dedicated water fund to support industrial site in the implementation of projects that aims to reduce water consumption and discharge.
Board-level committee	The role of the Board of Directors is to determine Saint-Gobain's strategy and to follow up on its implementation, as well as to monitor its proper management. It is the case in particular for ESG that include water. The cross-functional nature of CSR calls for the systematic integration of ESG (environment, social and governance) criteria into the analyses carried out, the decisions made and the actions taken throughout the organization. At the central level, this is reflected in the creation of a CSR Committee within the Board of Directors. It then orchestrates, at the global level, faster implementation of the CSR roadmaps including water related topic adopted by the entities at the local level.
Board Chair	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".
Other C-Suite Officer	The Senior Vice-President, Human Resources and Corporate Social Responsibility is in charge of corporate social responsibility. She coordinates the monitoring of water objectives as part of the CSR roadmap. In 2022, As co-chairman of the CSR committee of the Executive committee , the Senior Vice-President, Human Resources and Corporate Social Responsibility has approved the creation of a dedicated water fund to support industrial site in the implementation of projects that aims to reduce water consumption and discharge.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Directly in charge of defining and implementing the water policy of the Group. In 2022, the CSO has proposed to the CSR committee of the COMEX (and get their approval) to create a dedicated water fund to finance water projects on Saint-gobain industrial sites. 31 sites has benefited from this financial support in 2022 and project are implemented in 2023.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	The role of the Board of Directors is to determine the Company's strategic direction and monitor its implementation and proper management. The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the board 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 2022 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 2022 Universal Registration Document on pages 100 for a visual climate change organigram of the Group: https://www.saint-gobain.com/sites/saint-gobain.com/files/media/document/DEU_SAINT-GOBAIN_2022-ENG-1p_28Mo.pdf

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	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
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.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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 Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

- Assessing future trends in water demand
- Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
- Managing water-related risks and opportunities
- Conducting water-related scenario analysis
- Setting water-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
- Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
- Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
- Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
- Managing annual budgets relating to water security
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)
- Managing water-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Providing water-related employee incentives

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee was created on July 1, 2021. Its role is to craft strategies in line with the Group's CSR commitments and objectives, taking into account the growing demands of stakeholders, and to monitor improvements in terms of ESG (environment, social and governance) performance. Water is one of the topics monitored by the Committee. In 2022, as chairman of the Comex CSR committee, the The CEO has approved the creation of a dedicated water fund to support industrial site in the implementation of projects that aims to reduce water consumption and discharge.

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

Sustainability committee

Water-related responsibilities of this position

- Assessing future trends in water demand
- Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
- Managing water-related risks and opportunities
- Conducting water-related scenario analysis
- Setting water-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
- Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
- Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
- Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
- Managing annual budgets relating to water security
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)
- Managing water-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Providing water-related employee incentives

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee was created on July 1, 2021. Its role is to craft strategies in line with the Group's CSR commitments and objectives, taking into account the growing demands of stakeholders, and to monitor improvements in terms of ESG (environment, social and governance) performance. Water is one of the topics monitored by the Committee. In 2022 a dedicated session has been organised on water topic leading to the decision to create a dedicated water fund to finance water projects on our industrial site. The members of this committee are various executive at corporate and operational level and is chaired by the CEO.

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, 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 addresses 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)

DEU_SAINTE-GOBAIN_2022-ENG.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	<p>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.</p> <p>Our short-term objective is to decrease water discharges by 80% by 2025 compared to 2010.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For example, our site in Vidalengo, which is one of the water focus sites, has invested around 250 k€ in 2022 to replace its old compressor and installed new counters.</p>
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	21-30	<p>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.</p> <p>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. In addition in 2022 a water efficiency technical guideline has been created with the support of all the business and an external consultant. The purpose of this guide is to help the main contributors (Water focus site) or the sites who have identified water risk to better manage their water consumption</p>
Financial planning	No, water-related issues were reviewed but not considered as strategically relevant/significant	21-30	<p>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. With the dedicated water fund created in 2022 we will support more and more site in the implementation of their water project</p>

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)

27

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

20

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

6.41

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

2.21

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 2022 and budgeted for 2023.

In 2022 a major water-related project occurs in a India with the installation a new equipment related to waterwith an investment (approx. 2.8 M€). For 2023, the dedicated water fund decided by the Group will help 31 sites to implement their water project .

OPEX is what we purchased in the category "WASTEWATER & SLURRY TREATMENT/DISTRIBUTION/CHEMICALS TREATMENT" that corresponds mainly to a contract with an international supplier specialised in water treatment and process improvement. This increase is explain, by the addition this year of the purchase of fluidizer for our gypsum acticity which help reduce the water quantity used in the forming process and save also energy in the drying phase.

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	<p>The identification and assessment of risks and opportunities related to climate change is an integral part of Saint-Gobain's global risk management and innovation processes. As such, the Group has identified ten risks and five strategic opportunities related to climate change. Each risk and opportunity affect each segment of the Saint-Gobain's value chain differently, from the extraction of raw materials to their end of life. This approach has also been aligned with TCFD recommendations. The identified risks are not of significant financial materiality to the Group. In addition, in 2022, as part of the analysis of its exposure to physical risks and transition risks and opportunities, Saint-Gobain has conducted a study to identify the potential amplification effects of transition risks due to the intensity of physical risks. The objective of this exercise is to provide the Group with a global and regional view of its exposure to the risks and opportunities associated with the impact of climate change on its business. An identification of the evolution of major physical risks – globally and by region – was carried out based on the 6th IPCC report. These physical risks were then linked to the transition risks and opportunities identified by Saint-Gobain and aligned with the TCFD recommendations. For each of them, the potential amplification effect caused by the physical risks was studied and quantified as low, moderate, or significant according to three scenarios: SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. The three major physical risks identified based on the IPCC report are: increased frequency and/or intensity of potentially destructive events (like Flooding event), resource scarcity (including water), and global temperature increase (that have an impact on water availability). In the SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios, these three physical risks have expected amplification effects on most transition risks in all regions.</p>	<p>Among the nine risks and five strategic opportunities identified, one risk and one opportunity related to water has been identified. The water related risk identified in relation with climate change related scenario is: Sea-level rise, increase in average temperatures, change in precipitation regime. The water related scenario identified resources use as a business opportunity related to reduction of water consumption. For example, at extraction of raw material level: the reduction of the water withdrawal to clean the sand coming from the quarries. At manufacturing level: usage of operational methods that consume less water or avoid coastal areas and low-lying locations at risk of flooding/sea water inundation to locate our industrial sites. At customer and other stakeholders' expectation level: the inclusion of the water needs of the local population into new construction or renovation project with product that help reducing water usage on the construction site to anticipate water stress risks which could prevent the application of our products such as mortars.</p>	<p>Saint-Gobain aims to create value through a business model that contributes to a circular economy by preserving resources (including water), by minimizing its footprint and maximizing its contribution, to reduce the pressure on non-renewable resources including water. This will help to enable the regeneration of natural capital, particularly in water areas of water scarcity by 2030. To deliver its strategy for resource conservation and the transition to the circular economy Saint-Gobain is working on several axes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support customers and manufacturing, Saint-Gobain is continuously developing the range of products, solutions and services related to water. For example our PIPE business offer a service for water leakage detection (ePulse) and our ceramic businesses develop a specific ceramic for water filtration (Filtralite® product) - To limit water consumption in building and anticipated risk of water stress, Saint-Gobain reinforced in 2021-2022 its approach to construction chemicals. For example, chemical additives may help to perform a chemical reaction by using less water. This is the case for cement and gypsum production which are highly water intensive activity. <p>In 2021, Saint-Gobain assessed the size of its turnover providing customer sustainability benefits (CO2, water, energy efficiency, health, and wellbeing). In 2022 it is estimated at 74% of turnover. The estimated financial impact assumes that it will increase to 75% by 2025 (Grow and Impact strategy).</p>

(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. The real cost of water has been used to help selecting the site who will benefit for the water fund created in 2022

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	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	<p>We consider the water impact at two levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The operational water impact: operational water is the water consumed, used, managed or transported by a product during its use stage. The operational water impact of a product can be twofold: it is either about its own operational water performance or its direct impact to the operational water consumption of another product. Product with a positive operational water impact are classified as low water impact products. - The embodied water impact also called water footprint of the product. Defined as the consumption of fresh water over the whole life cycle of the product (from the extraction of raw materials to the end of life) and presented as a sub-set of results of a larger life cycle assessment (LCA). Products with a water footprint at least 15% below market standard products are classified as low water impact products. <p>Examples of products and solutions with a positive operational water impact :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAM Building drainage cast iron pipe systems have a superior watertightness compared to plastic pipes ; see https://www.pambuilding.com/durability - By controlling pressure losses and eradicating leaks, PAM's ductile cast iron networks reduce the environmental footprint of water networks. https://www.pamline.com/saint-gobain-pam/sustainable-development/comprehensive-and-sustainable-solutions - Our distribution businesses sell water-saving taps or double-flush toilet systems. - WEBER markets surface-active admixtures to improve the resistance of mortars and plasters to freeze/thaw cycles. The product significantly reduces the quantity of mixing water, with the effect of also reducing the capillarity of mortars and plasters. <p>Examples of products and solutions with a water footprint at least 15% below market standard alternative :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the comparison of LCA results, light-weight partition walls made of plasterboards on metal studs have a significantly lower water footprint compared to traditional masonry solutions (e.g. brick partition walls with plaster render) still considered as a standard solution in many countries. - The Façade F4 system is made up of elements assembled on site using a dry process. This dry assembly method considerably improves the Façade F4 life-cycle analysis compared with traditional facade wall solutions. In fact, water consumption and CO2 emissions are divided by 2 for a structure of identical thermal performance. https://www.facade4.fr/Benefices/Performances 	<Not Applicable>	<p>A project called 'Solutions for Growth' has been launched in 2020 in order to identify solutions-based portfolio relevant for Saint-Gobain's stakeholders on which to communicate on the benefits of "Sustainable and Performant Solutions" ; the objective is to identify Saint-Gobain's solutions benefits, and to calculate the Sustainable & Performance shares of Saint-Gobain's solutions. Two dimensions have been considered to characterize the Sustainable shares: 1. The Green share; 2. The Well-being share. The Green Share relies on 3 main criteria: "Energy & carbon efficiency", "Natural resource optimization" and "enabling technologies".</p> <p>The "Natural resource optimization" criteria targets products and solutions with a positive operational water impact or with a reduced water footprint. The calculation of the "Natural resources Optimization" contribution was conducted for product families not already considered in other Green shares .</p>

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

Yes

W8.1a

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

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, but we plan to within the next two years	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)". In addition the CSRD requirement on the pollution topic will probably lead us to defines a target in the coming year.
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in total water withdrawals

Year target was set

2020

Base year

2017

Base year figure

54949890

Target year

2030

Target year figure

42269148

Reporting year figure

44955809.4

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Underway

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 41% reduction by comparing 2022 at iso-production sites 2010.

For our second objective, on the 75 Industrial sites located in a extremely high water risk area, 34 of them have achieved the zero water discharge objective. For example, in 2022, our biggest site in India, located in a high water stress environment.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Supplier engagement

Target coverage

Suppliers

Quantitative metric

Increase in number of suppliers engaged

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2021

Base year figure

91.3

Target year

2022

Target year figure

95

Reporting year figure

92.7

% of target achieved relative to base year**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

Please explain

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 water-requirements. For suppliers with an annual sales of more than €100k, the Group set a target for 2022 of 95% of procurement spending covered by a Responsible Purchasing Charter signed. 92.7 % of those suppliers signed our Responsible Purchasing Charter in 2022, versus 91,3% in 2021. 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 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.

Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Supplier engagement

Target coverage

Suppliers

Quantitative metric

Increase in the proportion of suppliers in compliance with water-related requirements

Year target was set

2017

Base year

2019

Base year figure

57

Target year

2022

Target year figure

90

Reporting year figure

68.4

% of target achieved relative to base year**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

Please explain

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 (21 650 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 onsite audit and document review are performed. In 2022, 5 586 suppliers above 100k€ and considered as potentially risky regarding CSR have been identified. 77,6% of them in spent (51,3% by number) have been concerned by documentation reviews and audits.

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.

The Group set a target for 2017-2022 to evaluate the CSR performance of 90% suppliers with CSR risk and annual sales of more than €100k with the Group. Regarding CSR audits, the goal is to achieve about 100 audits per year for low initial CSR performance. These audits may lead to de-references if the necessary corrective plans are not implemented within the agreed deadlines.

In 2022, we can state that 2,356 suppliers (68.4%, out of the 90% target) have been concerned by documentation reviews and audits by a third party with a sufficient evaluation.

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. Plastics

W10.1

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	

W10.2

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

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	

W10.3

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

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	No, risks assessed, and none considered as substantive	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

W10.4

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

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging Waste management	Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle	the objectives are on packaging: 100% of our packaging in 2030 must be recyclable in practice and at scale, and 100% of our packaging in 2030 must contain at least 30% of recycled or bio-based content. In addition our objectives on reduction of non-recovered process waste includes as well the packaging waste generated by our industrial processes.

W10.5

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

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	we are not manufacturing or producing plastic polymers
Production of durable plastic components	Yes	some businesses are manufacturing products mainly made of plastic polymers
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	Yes	some businesses are manufacturing products mainly made of plastic polymers
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	we are not manufacturing or producing plastic packaging
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	Several of our businesses are selling goods packaged in plastics
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	our retail activities on construction products commercialize goods that are using plastic packaging

W10.7

(W10.7) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold and indicate the raw material content.

Row 1

Total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)

190726

Raw material content percentages available to report

% virgin fossil-based content

% virgin fossil-based content

100

% virgin renewable content

<Not Applicable>

% post-industrial recycled content

<Not Applicable>

% post-consumer recycled content

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	166000	% virgin renewable content % post-industrial recycled content % post-consumer recycled content	<Not Applicable>	0	0	0	Only 0,005% of our plastic packaging is today made of post-consumer content

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	% technically recyclable	<Not Applicable>	91	<Not Applicable>	The indicator we have measures the technical recyclability, meaning the existence of a recycling stream at scale in at least one region of the world, using technologies and processes available on the market. The indicator does not track the effective recycling in each of the countries the packaging is used

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

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

