

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Founded in 1912, ITW (NYSE: ITW) is a global industrial company built around a differentiated and proprietary business model. The company's seven industry leading segments leverage the ITW Business Model to generate solid growth with best-in-class margins and returns in markets where highly innovative, customer-focused solutions are required.

From state-of-the-art dishwashers, ovens and refrigerators in restaurants and hotels, to automobile components inside vehicles all over the world ... the products we manufacture and the solutions we design are all around us. The buildings where we live and work are built with ITW construction and welding products, and our test & measurement solutions help to ensure the quality and safety of millions of products.

ITW's approximately 46,000 dedicated colleagues around the world thrive in the company's decentralized and entrepreneurial culture. Our leaders have deep expertise in the ITW Business Model and leverage it to deliver superior performance and value to our customers. In 2022, the company achieved revenues of \$15.9 billion, with roughly half coming from outside North America.

ITW's Sustainability strategy is built around four key elements: Our Governance & Ethics, Our People, Our Communities, and Our Environment. As part of our vision to be one of the world's best-performing, highest-quality, and most-respected industrial companies, we will continue to support our communities and our employees to make a difference in the world around us.

Across all our decentralized businesses, we continually measure, manage and work to reduce the environmental footprint of our operations and products. We also partner with key suppliers to ensure that, together, we have a positive impact on our environment and use our resources responsibly.

With support from ITW's senior management, each division is directly responsible for implementing the most impactful environmental performance improvement opportunities for its unique operations. Our three-pronged approach to continuous improvement includes:

- Auditing our facilities for EHS compliance;
- Transparent reporting using the guidance of third-party frameworks and surveys including SASB and TCFD; and
- Implementing policies that guide our progress, each ITW division is responsible for recognizing the potential impacts of our operations employee has a responsibility to preserve and protect the environment.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Czechia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
India
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) 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	4523081093

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>The CEO serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors. In addition to the responsibilities of the Board, the CEO has highest level of authority and responsibility in the company for climate change and all activities that contribute to it. The CEO discusses and guides strategy periodically and provides oversight of the Company, which includes ITW's strategic priorities, policies and goals related to environmental, social, supply chain and governance matters.</p> <p>The CEO manages information on climate-related issues and makes decisions based on it; for example, the Sustainability Strategy, which includes environmental impact management and climate-change, was refreshed in 2022. In May 2022 a new Enterprise Risk Management Review Schedule was approved by the Board and Environmental Stewardship is now being reviewed twice a year, starting with 2022. The CEO now reports to the Board on climate-related issues at least twice a year; increasing from once a year.</p> <p>Additionally, after achieving ITW's 2030 goal to reduce combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions per U.S. dollar of operating revenue from 40 percent below 2017 levels in 2022, the CEO, in collaboration with the Board made the key climate-related decision to revise ITW's goal to "achieve a 50% absolute reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2030, compared with a 2021 baseline." The refresh of the sustainability strategy also includes taking a data-driven approach to study ITW's Scope 3 emissions as well as the feasibility, actions and associated costs for a potential path toward carbon neutrality.</p>
Other, please specify (Independent Lead Director)	<p>The Board, led by an independent Lead Director, is responsible for overall risk oversight of the Company, which includes ITW's strategic priorities, policies and goals related to environmental, social, supply chain and governance matters. ITW's Board is directly involved in the oversight of the Company's sustainability efforts. Each year, and throughout the year as necessary, the Board receives reports of ITW's sustainability related activities and progress towards the goals, including those relating to climate change. The Board ensures that the Company's efforts are approached in a manner that is consistent with its core values and best serve the interests of the Company and all ITW stakeholders.</p> <p>In 2022 the Board, in collaboration with the CEO, reviewed the Company's progress towards the GHG emissions intensity reduction target and revised it to recognize the Company's progress to date and made the key climate-related decision to revise ITW's goal to "achieve a 50% absolute reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2030, compared with a 2021 baseline."</p>
Board-level committee	<p>The annual and throughout the year as necessary, review of environmental, safety and health matters that may have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or compliance policies is the responsibility of the Audit Committee of the Board. To date, ITW has not experienced a material climate change related impact.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p> <p>Other, please specify (Reviewing and guiding major plans for action, business plans. Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives.)</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>ITW's Board is responsible for overall risk oversight of the Company, which includes ITW's strategic priorities as well as policies and goals related to environmental matters, including climate change.</p> <p>ITW's Board reviewed the company's progress towards meeting the GHG emissions intensity reduction target at periodic meetings. The Board also reviewed and approved an updated target announced in 2022. The Board will continue to address ITW's future climate change related goals.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Not assessed	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)

Setting climate-related corporate targets

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

The CEO serves as the Chairman of ITW's Board of Directors, which has oversight of ITW's sustainability strategy. The frequency of reporting to the Board on some climate change related items vary; some are reported half-yearly and others are annually.

The CEO receives half-yearly updates on ITW's progress towards its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target. Not only do they monitor progress towards climate-related corporate targets, the CEO and Board sets them. In 2022, after review of ITW's progress towards reaching the GHG reduction target, along with the members of the Board, the decision was made to set a new target: to achieve a 50% absolute reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2030, compared with a 2021 baseline.

The CEO, along with the Board, reviews ITW's climate change related risks and opportunities. The Board has a formal process to review identified key enterprise risks, including, but not limited to, legal/compliance, controllership/tax, key leader continuity/succession, supply chain integrity/continuity, cybersecurity, environmental stewardship, and significant external event risks, annually or more frequently, if appropriate. Many of these risks can be influenced by climate change.

Proposed major capital expenditures, including those related to climate change, are reviewed at each level of the business starting at division level management, ending with the CEO, who has the highest approval level. The financial implications and environmental benefits, including estimated greenhouse gas emissions reduction values, where provided, are considered when deciding on approving these projects. In 2022 the CEO approved the installation of 7 solar projects.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Vice Chairman)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Other, please specify (Discusses and guides strategy and assesses climate-related risks and opportunities, reports to BOD at least semi-annually)

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

ITW's climate related data is collected and compiled by the Environmental, Health, Safety and Sustainability (EHSS) department. The EHSS Department reports to the Vice Chairman, through the VP of Strategic Sourcing and EH&S.

Proposed major capital expenditures, including those related to climate change, are reviewed at each level of the business starting at division level management, ending with the CEO, who has the highest approval level, with the Vice Chairman having the second highest. The financial implications and environmental benefits, including estimated greenhouse gas emissions reduction values, where provided, are considered when deciding on approving these projects.

The Vice-Chairman receives half-yearly updates on ITW's progress towards its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target. In 2022, after review of ITW's progress towards reaching the GHG reduction target, along with other members of the Board, the decision was made to set a new target: to achieve a 50% absolute reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2030, compared with a 2021 baseline.

The Vice-Chairman reviews ITW's climate change related risks and opportunities. The Board has a formal process to review identified key enterprise risks, including, but not limited to, legal/compliance, controllership/tax, key leader continuity/succession, supply chain integrity/continuity, cybersecurity, environmental stewardship, and significant external event risks, annually or more frequently, if appropriate. Many of these risks can be influenced by climate change.

Position or committee

Other, please specify (Vice President of Sourcing and EH&S)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Other, please specify (Vice-Chairman)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Not reported to the board

Please explain

The VP of Sourcing and EH&S reports to the Vice-Chairman and is a member of the Sustainability Committee.

The VP of Sourcing and EH&S is responsible for ensuring that high level climate change related risks and opportunities impacting ITW are assessed annually. Each year the VP of Sourcing and EH&S receives a report of ITW's Clean Tech revenue, GHG emissions, and energy consumption. The energy and GHG emissions data are used to

guide the energy procurement strategy.

The VP of Sourcing and EH&S is responsible for supply chain integrity and continuity; this means ensuring that our businesses are able to receive and deliver goods and services in spite of the physical impact of climate change, these efforts include managing and redirecting up and downstream logistics and helping the divisions balance the inventory of key materials.

The VP of Sourcing and EH&S receives quarterly updates on ITW's progress towards its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target.

The VP of Sourcing and EH&S leads efforts to ensure that ITW engages with customers and non-government organizations seeking information on climate change. The findings from these engagements are used to influence ITW's sustainability strategy.

Position or committee

Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Other, please specify (Reports to the Vice-Chairman, through the VP of Sourcing and EH&S)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

A multifunctional team which collaborates throughout the year to discuss sustainability and environmental, social, and governance issues at ITW. The environmental component of these discussions focus on energy, GHG emissions, reduction strategies and targets, among other topics. This team is responsible for all ESG reporting.

Position or committee

Energy manager

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Implementing a climate transition plan

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Other, please specify (Reports to the VP of Sourcing and EH&S)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Not reported to the board

Please explain

Two Energy Directors report to the VP of Sourcing and EH&S and are responsible for ensuring that ITW has available the tools required to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The Energy Directors work closely with the EH&S department to monitor global energy consumption and cost. The Directors then work with ITW facilities to implement energy and emissions reduction strategies, which sometimes include renewable energy generation, purchasing clean energy and/or renewable energy credits.

Position or committee

Other, please specify (Vice President General Manager (VPGM))

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)

Implementing a climate transition plan

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Other, please specify (Vice President/General Managers are divisional leaders, they report to Group Presidents (platform leaders), who report to Executive Vice Presidents (segment leaders), who report to the CEO/Chairman of the Board)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Not reported to the board

Please explain

In ITW's decentralized structure, Vice President/General Managers (VPGMs) have direct influence over the strategy and operations of ITW's divisions.

Proposed major capital expenditures, including those related to climate change, exceeding a specified dollar amount are reviewed at each level of the business starting at division level management, the VPGM, ending with the CEO, who has the highest approval level. The financial implications and environmental benefits, including estimated greenhouse gas emissions reduction values, where provided, are considered when deciding on approving these projects. The VPGM also considers the strategic impact of these expenditures and their individual climate transition plans.

VPGMs are responsible for ensuring that ITW's GHG emissions reduction target is met and they have the freedom to set divisional climate change goals that align with the needs of their stakeholders, which may exceed ITW's goals. They drive the implementation of their divisional climate transition plans, typical actions include creating a sustainability team, establishing a baseline of the current environmental footprint, holding environmental audits and acting on the recommendations, setting targets including GHG emissions, information sharing with the businesses involved, and monitoring progress towards their internal and ITW's corporate goals.

VPGMs are responsible for integrating climate-related issues into the strategy of the divisions. Customers are demanding the reduction of GHG emissions in their supply chains and VPGMs work with the divisions to ensure they have the resources needed to provide the customers with the reductions they need, this can include approving expenditures for lifecycle assessments, research into the use of recycled and renewable materials, developing new low-carbon materials, take-back programs, for example. They also drive long-term thinking and consider how each division will operate in a low carbon economy.

In conjunction with the creation of the climate related strategy, VPGMs manage value chain engagement on climate related issues. This engagement includes communication with "80" (high value) customers to understand their needs and determine the most feasible way to meet them, they engage with policy makers when necessary, they also engage with ITW Senior Leadership to ensure that ITW's Sustainability Strategy reflects their needs.

Their engagement with stakeholders allows VPGMs to clearly identify the risks and opportunities the divisions face. They respond to the opportunities using ITW's Customer Back Innovation strategy to create products that address the customer's climate change related needs. They use their individual sustainability strategies to mitigate the risks.

VPGMs play a key role in implementing all ITW strategies.

Position or committee

Other, please specify (Director, Environmental Health, Safety & Sustainability (EHSS))

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Other, please specify (Provides oversight)

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Other, please specify (Reports to the VP of Sourcing and EH&S)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Annually

Please explain

The Director, EHSS reports to the VP of Sourcing and EH&S and is responsible for day-to-day environmental-related responsibilities, including overseeing the execution of ongoing environmental, safety and regulatory compliance initiatives, including climate change. The Director, EHSS provides oversight for the collection of climate change related data and the production of the Sustainability, CDP and other related stakeholder reports. The Director, EHSS reports to the Board annually and as necessary throughout the year.

Position or committee

Environment/ Sustainability manager

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Managing corporate GHG Inventory)

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Other, please specify (Reports to the Director, EHSS)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Not reported to the board

Please explain

The Manager, Global Sustainability and Product Stewardship is a member of the Sustainability Committee, responsible for collecting environmental data from ITW facilities to create and manage ITW's GHG inventory. The Manager also works with facilities to ensure they understand their GHG emissions footprint and practical steps they can take to reduce emissions, as well as completing customer environmental scorecards. Provides data used for the Sustainability, CDP and other related stakeholder reports, as well as completing those reports. The Manager provides input to guide the setting of climate related corporate targets and tracks the progress against these targets. The Manager also assesses climate related opportunities and risks by monitoring climate related regulations, high level industry climate related trends that could impact ITW, and communicates with external stakeholders to keep current. The Manager works closely with the Director, EHSS and the VP of Sourcing and EH&S to ensure any climate-related concerns are shared and acted upon.

Position or committee

General Counsel

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Annually

Please explain

The General Counsel, Secretary (of the Board) reports to the CEO and is a member of the Sustainability Committee.

The General Counsel is also responsible for ensuring that stakeholders are informed of ITW's ESG-related strategy and impacts, including climate change.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	No comment

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	No comment
Medium-term	1	4	No comment
Long-term	4	100	No comment

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

We would consider a substantive impact to exist only where any of our businesses are required to change their operations, sources of supply or customer base which affect ITW's revenue by more than 1% for more than 90 days.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

ITW assessed risks and opportunities in upstream, downstream and direct operations. We use a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process for each identified risk that covers short, medium and long-term time horizons.

Each year, senior management reviews the long-range plans of our segments/divisions. These plans consider, as appropriate, long-term sustainability implications and the ability to meet customer needs related to sustainability and clean technology.

As part of their long-range plans, our businesses focus on long-term sustainability as appropriate to meet customer needs relative to clean technology (clean-tech), including water conservation, renewable energy use and emissions reduction.

Legal/compliance is a key business risk to ITW. To identify climate change related regulatory risks, the ITW EHSS Department monitors climate change regulations in the regions where ITW has significant operations. The department looks for regulations that limit the amount of GHG emissions, carbon emissions trading schemes and carbon taxes that could affect ITW. We then assess the potential cost of the risks and determine if they are substantive to ITW. To mitigate the GHG Regulatory risks, the EHSS Department and the Energy Manager within ITW Strategic Sourcing work with the facilities to reduce their GHG emissions first through energy consumption reduction efforts, followed by the consideration of purchasing renewable energy credits or generating renewable energy. The final decision is made by the businesses affected.

ITW has identified several key business risks, including significant external events, which includes physical climate change risks. We work with our insurance providers to identify the facilities that are subject to the following physical risks related to climate change: flood, windstorms, hurricanes, snow loading and wildfires. We also consider earthquakes. After identifying the at-risk facilities, we assess the level of financial risk that would be incurred by the loss of these facilities. We then determine if this potential loss would be substantive to ITW.

Each physical risk has a different mitigation method. To mitigate the risk of flooding, we reassess our facilities annually. We apply various levels of mitigation based on the level of risk exposure, which we identify with our insurance provider. The facilities have outlined Flood Emergency Response Plans along with lists of emergency contacts. We require that these plans be kept current. Some locations require physical improvements to reduce the flood levels in an emergency, such as flood gates and flood walls, these capital improvements are given priority. To mitigate the risk of windstorms and hurricanes we use a Hurricane Emergency Response Plan, with emergency contacts to outline procedures as storms develop. The Operational Risk Team within ITW EHSS tracks windstorms and hurricanes and alerts affected businesses to begin their emergency response measures. In cases where we identify facilities that require structural improvements to handle windstorms and hurricanes, we make the improvements as they are identified to prevent future loss. Snow is becoming an issue in areas farther south than originally anticipated. ITW has identified several buildings in the US and Asia that need additional snow load capacity, and those roof structural improvement projects are being completed. Emergency snow removal plans are also in place where it is safe for personnel to go on the roof. In the cases of earthquakes and fires we use an Emergency Response Plan and implement additional physical protections to prevent physical loss.

Each affected division of ITW makes plans to ensure they have access to the materials needed for periods when their suppliers may be at increased risk of natural disaster, for example, hurricane season. The plans often include ordering extra raw material ahead of time. In cases where their own facilities are at risk, they plan to shift production to either a sister division or a supplier to ensure they can continue to provide for their customers.

Supply Chain Integrity and Continuity is a key business risk for ITW. To identify our overall supply chain risks, we use a combination of internal analysis and risk information from a third-party service, Bureau van Dijk. We examine financial, geopolitical, physical, reputational, and regulatory risks.

Each year we perform a risk assessment of our direct supply chain partners. The results are shared with the Vice Chairman of the Board.

When assessing the supply chain risks, we begin with an internal assessment. We examine several financial indicators, delivery rate, quality of goods and services, consistency of performance, and outcomes from site visits and the results from our internal audits. From this we create an "ITW" score, which is the weighted average of the scores of the indicators we review, financial indicators have the greatest weight. We then rank the suppliers either low or high risk. We next examine the risk information from Bureau van Dijk for the high-risk suppliers. Bureau van Dijk analyzes and compares public facing company information to determine levels of risk, mainly financial, but also includes an environmental, social and governance risks ranking.

In addition to what has been shared, we identify the physical risks of our suppliers individually by location. We identify suppliers that are in areas sensitive to natural disasters and extreme weather events, such as hurricane/tornado zones. Many of our supply chain partners face the same level of physical risks as our own facilities. In our overall supply chain, approximately 45 percent of global third-party spend is with suppliers who are near the ITW facilities they serve.

To mitigate the risk of supply disruption due to natural disasters we keep additional inventory from suppliers on hand. We store the inventory at either our locations or at third party warehouses, not at the suppliers' facilities, keeping it out of harm's way should a natural disaster or weather event affect the supplier.

Each quarter a supplier risk assessment is performed by operating segment. The Segment Sourcing Directors review and distribute the information to the businesses within their segments to assess and to act on.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current climate-related regulation is important and included in our risk assessment at the corporate, division, and business levels. Examination of environmental regulatory requirements is included because it helps to understand the full costs of doing business, influences new product development opportunities related to eco-efficiency and guides future business decisions. For example, we consider the impact of the EU's GHG emissions reduction goals and how it impacts our cost of energy in the EU. We also consider the additional costs of "green" energy. Several ITW businesses can improve the eco-efficiency of their products, enabling their customers to reduce their GHG emissions. Products in the Food Equipment Group offer reduced energy consumption compared to competitor products, allowing customers to meet their energy and GHG emissions reduction goals.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Our businesses also consider emerging regulations and how they may create risks and opportunities related to the products and services they offer. New regulations inform our product innovation process as needed. For example, the US has committed to a nationwide GHG emissions reduction target, listing electric vehicles and charging infrastructure as components of reaching the target. ITW's Automotive OEM Segment has been preparing for future regulation in the US to expand existing production of lightweight plastic automotive components including fasteners, wire harnesses, and vehicle charging components to name a few of the vehicle components we manufacture. This regulation will continue to drive innovation at ITW.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Customer-Back Innovation is a key part of ITW's Business Model, which creates our competitive advantage. Our businesses are technology based and seek to innovate to assist in solving customer problems-including those related to climate change opportunities. Being mindful that reducing GHG emissions will lead to the obsolescence of many engines that burn fossil fuels, replacing them with electric motors, and shifting technology; ITW GSE introduced a low-emission battery powered ground power unit to their product offerings. This allows customers an option to replace diesel powered units.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal/compliance is a key business risk to ITW. To identify climate change related regulatory risks, the ITW EHSS Department monitors climate change regulations in the regions where ITW has significant operations. The department looks for regulations that limit the amount of GHG emissions, carbon emissions trading schemes and carbon taxes that could affect ITW. We then assess the potential cost of the risks and determine if they are substantive to ITW. We also dedicate time to understand the potential litigation claims as they relate to product stewardship.
Market	Relevant, always included	Our businesses always consider the market issues related to climate change and how they may affect them going forward, both positively and negatively. Being mindful that reducing GHG emissions will lead to the obsolescence of many engines that burn fossil fuels, replacing them with electric motors and shifting technology; ITW GSE introduced a low-emission battery powered ground power unit to their product offerings. This allowed customers an option to replace diesel powered units. This is one example of how ITW adjusts to market changes driven by climate change.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	While the majority of ITW's businesses supply products to other businesses, their climate change related reputational risk level may be much lower than that of businesses that supply products that are sold to consumers. All ITW businesses consider reputational risks in their long-range planning. ITW Hi-Cone, a leading supplier of plastic-based multi-packaging systems for global beverage and general products industries, is committed to ensuring its products are effective and environmentally friendly for both customers and communities. As evidence of this focus, Hi-Cone is committed to transforming 100 percent of its product portfolio to RingCycles™ – a more than 50 percent post-consumer recycled content solution that is expected to eliminate Hi-Cone's use of more than 25 million pounds of virgin plastic per year. Compared to paperboard six-pack options, RingCycles™ demonstrates sustainable advantages in every impact category*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 percent less greenhouse gasses contributed to climate change • 90 percent less energy consumed during manufacturing and use • 73 percent less water used in manufacturing and use; and • 86 percent less solid waste contributed to landfills Taking environmental stewardship a step further, by 2025, Hi-Cone is committed to providing a solution that is 100 percent recyclable, compostable or biodegradable. Hi-Cone's Ring RecycleMe program allows consumers to collect and return their carriers for recycling. The recycled materials are converted back into resin and used to make new carriers, reducing the carbon footprint and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills, improving the reputation of the company and products. https://hi-cone.com/
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	ITW uses a risk-based approach to identify and assess physical risks to our global operations. We review areas of more significant exposure to ensure we are taking the proper steps to minimize exposure. Most business units also have formal emergency response plans and many have developed business continuity plans that address physical threats and their planned responses. ITW's wide distribution of diversified operations, locations and end markets reduces the risk of severe weather conditions to our overall enterprise.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	We have reviewed our global operations and do not believe that we have any operations with substantive chronic physical risks. Because of the nature of our business, our operations and material procurement are not impacted by changes in temperature, drought or land degradation. Most of our facilities are inland and not expected to be impacted by rising sea levels. We will continue to assess this risk.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	Although we face inherent risks driven by changes in climate change related regulation, these risks are not expected to generate a substantive change in our business operations, revenue or expenditure. ITW does not engage in heavy manufacturing and its decentralized structure with many operating units in geographically diverse locations and end markets help mitigate these risks. An example of a climate change related regulatory risk: ITW is impacted by the Energy Efficiency Directive in the European Union and Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme in the UK, which represents approximately 4% of the 2022 operating revenue. The costs associated with the mandated energy audits are not material to ITW and do not pose a substantive risk.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**Identifier**

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

ITW manufactures numerous products that enable our customers to reduce GHG emissions, energy consumption and operating costs. One example is the battery powered ground power unit (GPU) developed by ITW GSE. The battery powered GPU provides electricity to power an aircraft's electrical system while parked at a gate. The battery powered GPU offers an energy efficient alternative to traditional diesel-powered units and is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 90% over a year. The battery powered GPUs are sold in the European Union and available globally, helping to reduce the GHG emissions footprint of the aerospace industry.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

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)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

543641229

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential Impact = Sum (GSE sales*(1+est. sales increase)^Year)

GSE Sales

Sales from low carbon products made up 29.5% of ITW's total operating revenue in 2022, \$15.932billion. 29.5% of the revenue is \$4,700,000,000 or .295*\$15.932 billion

For the sake of this estimate, we will assume this product is 1% of the low-carbon product sales, \$47,000,000 or \$4,700,000,000 *.01

GSE Sales = \$47,000,000

Est. Sales Increase

Demand for low carbon products has increased annually by 1% and we anticipate this to continue, especially for our aerospace and automotive customers. We assume this will continue at the same rate.

Years = 10 years, for long term

Potential Impact is \$543,641,229 Calculated as follows:

Potential Impact = Sum (GSE sales*(1+est. sales increase)^Year)

$$\$543,641,229 = (\$47,000,000 (1 + .01)^0) + (\$47,000,000 (1 + .01)^1) + (\$47,000,000 (1 + .01)^2) + \dots + (\$47,000,000 (1 + .01)^{10})$$

Please be mindful that this is an estimate and the actual financial impact from the sale of this product is proprietary to ITW, we prefer not to disclose the actual values.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The strategy taken to improve our chances of realizing this opportunity is the ITW Customer-Back-Innovation (CBI) approach. We engage with our customers to provide effective solutions to regulatory driven pain points as they relate to stricter emissions laws being promulgated throughout the world, and other customer changing needs. The CBI approach minimizes the costs required to realize these opportunities, we create products with our customers, the costs for developing the GPU is proprietary to ITW.

Comment

The cost for developing the GPU is proprietary to ITW.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The EU Green Deal and Waste Directive Framework led ITW Hi-Cone, a leading supplier of plastic-based multi-packaging systems for global beverage and general products industries, to commit to ensuring its products are effective and environmentally friendly for both customers and communities. Hi-Cone committed to transforming 100 percent of its product portfolio to RingCycles™ – a more than 50 percent post-consumer recycled content solution that is expected to eliminate Hi-Cone’s use of more than 25 million pounds of virgin plastic per year. Compared to paperboard six-pack options, RingCycles™ demonstrates sustainable advantages in every impact category*:

- 73 percent less greenhouse gasses contributed to climate change
- 90 percent less energy consumed during manufacturing and use

These products are manufactured in the US, EU and South America, they are sold globally with sales heaviest in the EU and US.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

These sales will have a high financial impact for ITW Hi-Cone.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We have chosen not to share the cost to realize this opportunity.

The strategy included working closely with customers (Customer Back Innovation), non-government agencies to define the problem. They worked with materials experts to develop the new resin and test various levels of recycled content.

Hi-Cone also works with industry groups to find additional solutions to the problem, including ways to increase recycling rates and are working to further improve the plastics recycling infrastructure in the future.

Comment

No additional comments

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

We do not have a plan aligned with a 1.5°C world today, but it is in process. The process began with discussions within a team created to examine options for ITW's next GHG Emissions Reduction Target, this team consists of selected VPGMs, the VP of Procurement and EH&S, the Energy Manager, and Manager, Global Sustainability & Product Stewardship. The team considered the interests of the investment community, customers, and governments of the countries where we have the "80" of our businesses as they relate to a 1.5°C world when selecting options for the next target. The target options were presented to the Vice Chairman of the Board for review. The next step is exploring different paths to climate change mitigation. This step includes members of Financial Planning and Analysis to provide insight into how ITW will be affected financially and removes the VPGMs. To provide additional context, one path we are exploring is carbon neutrality and what it will take to transition to a 1.5°C world. Our exploration includes how the company will grow; the types of projects we can initiate within our operations, renewable energy generation and use, offset projects, and renewable energy credit purchases; how greening the grid will impact our emissions; and the long-term associated costs of this path. Once exploration of multiple paths has been completed, a drafted plan will be shared with the original team for review and refining. It is important to have feedback from the VPGMs, they provide the division level perspective, which is key in ITW's decentralized structure. The next step will be approval by ITW's Senior Leadership Team, which includes the CEO, before being presented to the Board of Directors and CEO for approval. Once a plan has been finalized and shared internally, details will be shared externally.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Other, please specify (We are currently working on a transition plan. Climate-related scenario analysis will follow.)	We are currently working to develop our transition plan and scenario analysis will follow. We will start with a qualitative analysis.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate change has created opportunities for the development of new products that reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption for our customers. Examples include battery-operated ground power units for aircraft, energy and water efficient commercial kitchen appliances, and plastic automotive components. Each of the products listed have global opportunities.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	ITW is a global, diversified company, with operations in diverse locations. Our businesses seek out and engage suppliers who may be able to offer insight and assistance as we seek to develop our next generation products that serve our customers. Additionally, ITW has undertaken, and continues to undertake, reviews of our supply chain where we may have opportunity to streamline the supply chain and reduce transportation which supports a reduction in related GHG's (mitigation). A specific example is ITW Hi-Cone's partnership with TerraCycle®, Avangard Innovative and others, to collect and recycle their products to be used for raw materials to create new products.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate change has created opportunities for the research and development of new products that reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption for our customers (mitigation). Examples include the research of alternative use of vehicle batteries for systems such as our ground power unit for aircraft. Investments in seeking out and developing new more durable plastics for use in automotive applications are also a result of climate change related opportunities as vehicle fuel efficiency requirements increase. The outcomes of this research and development can have global reach.
Operations	Yes	ITW facilities in the United Kingdom are required by law to have energy use assessments every four years. The goal is to identify cost effective means to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions, a mitigation strategy. In deregulated energy markets in Europe and the US we have expanded our Energy Purchasing activities to include low carbon energy to reduce the emissions of our operations, a second mitigation strategy.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures	Each of our businesses factors in necessary investments related to changing environmental and product opportunities in their long range and annual planning processes.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year

2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

9.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

36.6

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

45.5

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

27.3

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-8

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

7

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

18.3

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

25

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

112.637362637363

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covered Scope 1 +2 emissions within the reporting boundary, all ITW owned facilities and manufacturing facilities, regardless of ownership. The target was company-wide and included all of ITW's global footprint. CO2 emissions and removals from bioenergy are not relevant to our organization; we do not have land intensive operations.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

The following initiatives contributed the most to achieving this target:

1. Switching from a foam blowing agent with a high global warming potential (GWP) to one with a significantly lower GWP
2. Improved energy efficiency in our facilities
3. The purchase of renewable energy credits

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	5	
To be implemented*	4	285
Implementation commenced*	8	1544
Implemented*	18	582
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

71.25

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

14965

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

39663

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

The lifetime and payback periods are the average values of the projects implemented.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

241

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

56454

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

209122

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

The lifetime and payback periods are the average values of the projects implemented.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Maintenance program
--------------------------------	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.79

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1105

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1304

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

The lifetime and payback periods are the average values of the projects implemented.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

145

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

110460

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

188630

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

The lifetime and payback periods are the average values of the projects implemented.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

41.14

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

56809

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

9

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

The lifetime and payback periods are the average values of the projects implemented.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Other, please specify (Reduced number of trips)
----------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

32

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

12925

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

No comment

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	ITW compares costs and benefits of proposed projects and uses net present value (NPV) calculations as we consider opportunities to improve performance.
Internal finance mechanisms	ITW uses internal finance mechanisms to drive emissions reductions through improving building services such as lighting and process improvements that include equipment upgrades.
Employee engagement	Since announcing the GHG emissions intensity target many ITW divisions have formed employee led teams to reduce their carbon footprints. The teams track their emissions, examine the sources in their respective businesses, find and implement reduction efforts. We have seen an increase in energy conservation projects over the years since introducing the target. The projects included increased equipment maintenance and lighting retrofits to HVAC upgrades and investigation into onsite solar arrays.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Battery-operated ground power supply for aircraft)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

As an example of ITW's low-carbon products, ITW Ground Support Equipment has developed a battery-operated Ground Power Unit (GPU) for aircraft to offer as an alternative to diesel powered units. When compared to a diesel engine unit, the battery powered GPU offers customers a 75% reduction in CO2 emissions over a year's time when operating for 8 hours a day.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Use stage

Functional unit used

Operating a diesel engine powered unit for 8 hours a day over a year's time vs. operating the battery powered GPU for the same number of hours over the same period.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Diesel engine powered units are the most common source of ground power for aircraft.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

86

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We used a published emission factor for the stationary combustion of diesel fuel and the EU electricity grid emissions factor for the electricity (used to charge the battery). We assumed 8 hour per day operation at varying loads and a total use of 262 kWh/day for 365 days. We then calculated the GHG emissions for both the diesel and battery powered units and the difference.

Please note, the revenue percentage is for all low-carbon products, not just this example.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

30

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

- Yes, an acquisition
- Yes, a divestment

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

MTS Systems was acquired.
ITW Polymers and Sealants North America and Peerless were divested.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The MTS Systems acquisition was completed in December 2021. Four sites were added to the reporting boundary, with data collection beginning in 2022, increasing overall GHG emissions.
The ITW Polymers and Sealants North America divestiture was completed in October 2022. Five sites were removed from the reporting boundary, decreasing overall GHG emissions.
The Peerless divestiture was completed in December 2022. One site was removed from the reporting boundary.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based	<p>Adjustment – Structural Changes</p> <p>The base year is to be recalculated when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a significant number of business units/divisions or sites are either closed or divested whose loss results in an emissions reduction of 5% or more • a number of business units/divisions or sites are acquired, resulting in an emissions increase of 5% or more <p>To determine the impact of a business change, calculate the total reporting emissions for the organization and the reporting emissions for the business(es) being removed or added, both for the current calendar year. Determine the percentage of the total emissions represented by the emissions of the business change.</p> <p>If these changes lead to a 5% or greater change in emissions, the base year emissions and those up to the current reporting year will be adjusted.</p> <p>Adjustment – Methodology Changes</p> <p>Methodology changes include updated emissions factors, GWPs, improved data access and updated calculation methods and protocols. If these changes lead to a 5% or greater change in emissions, the base year emissions and those up to the current reporting year will be adjusted.</p> <p>Other Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors exceeding 5% of the total emissions • ITW restates operating revenue <p>Any organizational change that is significant enough to require a restatement of revenue is significant enough to require a base year emissions calculation. For example, the divestiture or acquisition of an operating segment</p>	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136484

Comment

2017 Scope 1 emissions were recalculated in 2022 because we acquired and divested several sites, and made several corrections to the data. The total change to our emissions did not meet the threshold we established for triggering a recalculation, but we were considering updating the GHG emissions reduction target and wanted to ensure that the newly chosen baseline was reflective of the actual footprint of the organization.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

523520

Comment

2017 Scope 2 location-based emissions were recalculated in 2022 because we acquired and divested several sites, and made several corrections to the data. The total change to our emissions did not meet the threshold we established for triggering a recalculation, but we were considering updating the GHG emissions reduction target and wanted to ensure that the newly chosen baseline was reflective of the actual footprint of the organization.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

523520

Comment

2017 Scope 2 location-based emissions were recalculated in 2022 because we acquired and divested several sites, and made several corrections to the data. The total change to our emissions did not meet the threshold we established for triggering a recalculation, but we were considering updating the GHG emissions reduction target and wanted to ensure that the newly chosen baseline was reflective of the actual footprint of the organization.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

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

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

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

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The Scope 3 emissions for this category was not calculated for 2017.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

ITW does not have franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

There are no investment emissions to report for 2017.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

There were no Other (upstream) emissions calculated for 2017.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

There were no Other (downstream) emissions calculated for 2017.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111371

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Includes the greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of natural gas, heating/fuel oil, diesel, gasoline, and propane; the use of refrigerants and foam blowing agents and direct use of CO2. It also includes the N2O and CH4 from the combustion of wood.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We use grid average figures to calculate the location-based emissions from electricity except where we have contracted electricity at a reduced emissions factor. To calculate our market-based emissions we remove the emissions covered by RECs, REGOs and solar energy production. We do not use the residual mix emissions factors.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

394105

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

291049

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The Scope 2 emissions include electricity and purchased heat.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Purchased steam

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.5

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded

Purchased steam is excluded from our Scope to emissions, because it is used by 2 facilities (less than 1% of our total number of sites) and we are exploring new equipment to replace that which uses steam. We hope to eliminate its use from all of our facilities.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The GHG emissions from purchased steam were calculated using the mass of steam purchased, emissions factor provided the US EPA (April 2021) and Global Warming Potentials (IPCC 5th Assessment) and compared to the total Scope 1+2 emissions value.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from purchased goods and services is a significant percentage of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. We consider it an "80", meaning it is important to ITW and will take priority when we begin developing a reduction strategy. The calculation of the 2022 values will be completed in 2024.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from capital goods and services falls within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed in 2024.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from fuel and energy related activities falls within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed in 2024.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from upstream transportation and distribution falls within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed in 2024.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from waste generated in operations falls within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed in 2024.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10500

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

We used the following to calculate the emissions from air travel: Flight mileage provided by the corporate travel agency US EPA emissions factors, revision date April 1, 2021 (based on distance travelled) IPCC global warming potentials, Fifth Assessment. This emissions value has been third party verified. The business travel related emissions are 170% higher than the last reporting year, the previous year air travel was low as we began to come out of the pandemic.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from employee commuting falls within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed in 2024.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from upstream leased assets within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed in 2024.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from downstream transportation and distribution falls within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed in 2024.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from processing of sold products falls within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed in 2024.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from use of sold products is the largest contributor to ITW's Scope 3 emissions. We consider it an "80", meaning it is important to ITW and will take priority when we begin developing a reduction strategy. The calculation of the 2022 values will be completed in 2024.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from end of life treatment of sold products falls within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed in 2024.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The emissions from downstream leased assets falls within the "20" of ITW's Scope 3 emissions. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, a "20" is a category that is a small percentage of the footprint. The calculation of the 2022 value will be completed by in 2024.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

ITW does not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

This category is not relevant, it does not contribute to ITW's total anticipated Scope 3.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other categories are evaluated.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other categories are evaluated.

C-CG6.6

(C-CG6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes	ITW Hi-Cone uses life cycle assessment to calculate the total GHG emissions and waste from their products.

C-CG6.6a

(C-CG6.6a) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

	Products/services assessed	Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered	Methodologies/standards/tools applied	Comment
Row 1	On a case-by-case basis	Other, please specify	ISO 14040 & 14044	ITW Hi-Cone, a leading supplier of plastic-based multi-packaging systems for global beverage and general products industries, assesses the life cycle emissions of their products. They invested in a study with their new post consumer resin supplier to analyze the financial and environmental savings from moving from virgin LDPE to recycled LDPE. This supports our movement toward a circular economy. By 2025, Hi-Cone is committed to providing a packaging solution that is 100 percent recyclable, compostable or biodegradable. Compared to paperboard six-pack options, Hi-Cone's new RingCycles™ demonstrates (from Lifecycle Assessment): • 73 percent less greenhouse gasses contributed to climate change; and • 90 percent less energy consumed during manufacturing and use.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	21589	We use wood as an energy source for boilers used in the manufacturing process.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

32

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

505475

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

15932

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

10

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other emissions reduction activities

Divestment

Acquisitions

Change in output

Change in revenue

Please explain

In 2022 ITW was increasing production as we were back to normal operations post pandemic and we added a newly acquired division to our footprint. In spite of the divestiture of a division and emissions reductions activities, when compared to 2021, the 2022 location based Scope 1+2 emissions decreased by 0.4%. The largest contributing factor to the decreased location-based intensity is the 10% increase in revenue.

Note: The denominator is million\$ Operating Revenue

Intensity figure

25

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

402420

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

15932

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

11

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Divestment

Acquisitions

Change in output

Change in revenue

Please explain

In 2022 ITW was increasing production as we were back to normal operations post pandemic and we added a newly acquired division to our footprint. In spite of the divestiture of a division, increase purchase of renewable energy credits, and emissions reductions activities, when compared to 2021, the 2022 market- based Scope 1+2 emissions decreased by 1%. The largest contributing factor to the decreased location-based intensity is the 10% increase in revenue.

Note: The denominator is million\$ Operating Revenue

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	30
Australia	2533
Belgium	548
Brazil	2429
Bulgaria	6
Canada	1204
China	2032
Colombia	32
Costa Rica	1
Croatia	25
Czechia	697
Denmark	767
Finland	307
France	2126
Germany	5274
Hungary	95
India	338
Ireland	423
Italy	1469
Japan	14
Malaysia	438
Mexico	314
Netherlands	449
New Zealand	294
Norway	42
Poland	315
Portugal	45
Russian Federation	62
Slovakia	36
Slovenia	124
Republic of Korea	3354
Spain	2288
Sweden	56
Switzerland	270
Taiwan, China	877
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4808
United States of America	77249

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Automotive OEM	26312
Construction Products	8493
Corporate	1125
Food Equipment	13087
Polymers & Fluids	9001
Specialty Products	23109
Test & Measurement and Electronics	12757
Welding	17487

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	106	106
Australia	9228	9218
Belgium	884	0
Brazil	1385	1385
Bulgaria	924	924
Canada	505	505
Chile	41	41
China	62619	62619
Colombia	20	20
Costa Rica	8	8
Croatia	314	314
Czechia	13137	2279
Denmark	759	720
Finland	43	43
France	2660	862
Germany	16939	969
Hong Kong SAR, China	18	18
Hungary	272	272
India	7190	7190
Ireland	841	0
Italy	5006	2791
Japan	340	340
Malaysia	15033	15033
Mexico	16690	16690
Netherlands	1419	220
New Zealand	266	266
Norway	2	2
Philippines	955	955
Poland	5675	5675
Portugal	72	72
Russian Federation	817	817
Slovakia	881	0
Slovenia	1005	1005
South Africa	59	59
Republic of Korea	20532	20532
Spain	7678	27
Sweden	48	5
Switzerland	7	7
Taiwan, China	5218	5218
Thailand	1173	1173
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3461	244
United States of America	189875	132424

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Automotive OEM	160251	115727
Construction Products	29524	24999
Corporate	3403	1701
Food Equipment	16988	12336
Polymers & Fluids	13264	9615
Specialty Products	80149	56669
Test & Measurement and Electronics	48715	45235
Welding	41811	24765

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	3973	Decreased	0.8	The total Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2021 value is 507,339 t(metric) CO2e. In 2021 we covered 99,082 t(metric) CO2e with RECS, in 2022 we increased that coverage to 103,056 t(metric)CO2e there is a difference of 3,973 t(metric), Scope 2 emissions. a 0.8% decrease in the 2021 total according to the following formula: (Change in Scope 1 + 2 emissions in the reporting year attributed to the reasons describe in column "Reason" / Previous year Scope 1 + 2 emissions) * 100 = Emission value (percentage)
Other emissions reduction activities	582	Decreased	0.1	The total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021 is 507,339 t(metric) CO2e. We implemented many emissions reduction activities in the reporting year including lighting, equipment updates, maintenance of equipment and facilities. These activities decreased both Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 582 t(metric) CO2e, which is a 0.1% decrease in the 2021 total according to the following formula: (Change in Scope 1 + 2 emissions in the reporting year attributed to the reasons describe in column "Reason" / Previous year Scope 1 + 2 emissions) * 100 = Emission value (percentage)
Divestment	94	Decreased	0.02	The total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021 is 507,339 t(metric) CO2e. We divested a business in the reporting year. This divestiture decreased both Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 94 t(metric) CO2e, which is a 0.02% decrease in the 2021 total according to the following formula: (Change in Scope 1 + 2 emissions in the reporting year attributed to the reasons describe in column "Reason" / Previous year Scope 1 + 2 emissions) * 100 = Emission value (percentage)
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Although we included a new acquisition in this year's reporting, we recalculated the previous year's emissions including the emissions from the new acquisition.
Mergers	0	No change	0	There were no mergers in the reporting year.
Change in output	50734	Increased	10	The total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021 is 507,339 t(metric) CO2e. There was an increase in output in 2022 that impacted both Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We assumed the percentage of increase in output was equal to the percentage of increase in revenue, or an increase of 10%, which is a 10% increase in the 2021 total emissions according to the following formula: (Change in Scope 1 + 2 emissions in the reporting year attributed to the reasons describe in column "Reason" / Previous year Scope 1 + 2 emissions) * 100 = Emission value (percentage)
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	There were no changes in the methodology in the reporting year.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There were no changes in the boundary in the reporting year.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	There were no changes in the physical operating conditions in the reporting year.
Unidentified	47948	Decreased	9.5	The total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021 is 507,339 t(metric) CO2e. We had a 47,948 t(metric) CO2e decrease in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions which was likely due to unreported projects implemented in either late 2021 or throughout 2022. These projects decreased both Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 9.5% from 2021 according to the following formula: (Change in Scope 1 + 2 emissions in the reporting year attributed to the reasons describe in column "Reason" / Previous year Scope 1 + 2 emissions) * 100 = Emission value (percentage)
Other	0	No change	0	No additional changes to include.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C-CG7.10

(C-CG7.10) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

(C-CG7.10a) For each Scope 3 category calculated in C6.5, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Business travel

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify (Increased business travel)

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

6615

% change in emissions in this category

170

Please explain

Business travel increased over the past year.

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	578763	578763
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	315856	638592	954448
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	2580	2580
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	27	<Not Applicable>	27
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	315883	1219935	1535818

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No known sustainable biomass has been consumed.

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

53543

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We consumed eucalyptus, but do not have a certificate to show it is sustainable.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No known other renewable fuels have been consumed.

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No coal was consumed

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7828

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We use distillate oil for heating our facilities.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

453608

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We use natural gas to produce heat used for heating the facilities, manufacturing processes, heating water and cooking in our cafeterias.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

63784

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

This is a combination of diesel, gasoline, propane consumed for stationary and mobile combustion.

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

578763

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We consumed less fuel compared to the last reporting year; with the largest reduction being from decreased use of wood.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	27	27	27	27
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind and unknown energy mix)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5321

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Belgium

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Wind and unknown mix the origin is from various parts of the EU

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Czechia

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28978

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Czechia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Low carbon energy mix from various EU sources

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

398

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Denmark

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Wind sourced from various parts of the EU

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25481

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Originated in various parts of the EU

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45443

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Combination of hydro and a low carbon mix sourced from various regions of the EU

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2847

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Wind originated from various parts of the EU

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3756

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Combination of wind and hydro originating from various regions of the EU

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Slovakia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind, hydro)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6359

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Slovenia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Combination of wind and hydro originating from various regions of the EU

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind, hydro)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38407

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Combination of wind and hydro originating from various regions of the EU

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (wind, hydro)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3384

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Combination of wind and hydro originating from various regions of the EU

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (REGO)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Other biomass

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16192

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Unknown source of wood

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

127867

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

There are more than 60 locations in the US covered by wind RECs.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

366.49

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

366.49

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10313

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

27

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

10340

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5321.44

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5321.44

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13262.49

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

13262.49

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2112.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2112.76

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3893.54

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3893.54

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

93

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

93

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100078.29

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

100078.29

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

105.13

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

105.13

Country/area

Costa Rica

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1372.08

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]1372.08

Country/area

Croatia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1758.37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]1758.37

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29674.93

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]29674.93

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7662.7

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

84.12

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]7746.82

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

467.08

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

467.08

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49445.8

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

49445.8

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48571.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

695.03

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

49266.79

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

21.76

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1187.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1187.72

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9902.2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

9902.2

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2846.92

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2846.92

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17497.8

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

17497.8

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

694.71

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

694.71

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22609.95

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

22609.95

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41892.28

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

41892.28

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3842.38

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3842.38

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21687.93

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

21687.93

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

159.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

159.9

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1414.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1414.32

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8497.23

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

8497.23

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

303.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

303.41

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1359.86

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1800.38

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3160.24

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6359.12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

6359.12

Country/area

Slovenia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4123.87

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4123.87

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63.06

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

63.06

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39690.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

39690.32

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38541.95

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

38541.95

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3772.73

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3772.73

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

292.61

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

292.61

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9385.01

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

9385.01

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2519.54

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2519.54

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16298.68

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

16298.68

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

444504.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

444504.97

C-CG8.5

(C-CG8.5) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Where applicable, ITW businesses measure the energy efficiency of the products produced. Examples include welders, commercial kitchen equipment and ground power supply units. We are not able to provide the efficiency information for these products.

C-CG8.5a

(C-CG8.5a) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Category of product or service

Power generation equipment

Product or service (optional)

Battery powered ground power unit (GPU) developed by ITW GSE provides electricity to power an aircraft's electrical system while parked at a gate. The battery powered GPU offers an energy efficient alternative to traditional diesel-powered units and is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 90% over a year.

% of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

0

Efficiency figure in the reporting year

0.95

Metric numerator

megawatt hour (MWh)

Metric denominator

megawatt hour (MWh)

Comment

The ITW GSE400 Hz converter and charger have a listed efficiency of greater than .95. This GPU is plugged into an electrical outlet to charge the batteries, when it is in operation it uses the battery power. It does not have moving parts, which would decrease efficiency.

In 2022 the percentage of revenue from all low-carbon products was 30%, the actual percentage of sales for individual products is proprietary information.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Waste

Metric value

30337

Metric numerator

US tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

% change from previous year

3.5

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

There was a decrease in the amount of combined solid hazardous and non-hazardous waste from our operations. Some conservation efforts from ITW businesses included increased efforts to reduce scrap materials, employee education on waste reduction, increased recycling and composting.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We invested in a study with our new post-consumer resin supplier to analyze the savings from moving from virgin low density polyethylene (LDPE) to recycled LDPE and with additional stakeholders to increase plastic recycling rates and research ways to improve the plastic recycling infrastructure.

C-CG9.6a

(C-CG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Technology area

Recycling

Stage of development in the reporting year

Small scale commercial deployment

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

10

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

0

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

10

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

ITW's climate commitments include supporting our customers' goals to reduce their carbon footprint, when identified as a pain-point; keeping consistent with Customer Back Innovation, an element of ITW's business model. ITW 's investment in the study with the post-consumer resin supplier to analyze the savings from moving from virgin low density polyethylene (LDPE) to recycled LDPE led to the development of a new product line, which has a lower carbon footprint from using post-consumer resin versus virgin resin. This product is currently in small scale commercial deployment which will be shifting to large scale in the next year.

Working with additional stakeholders to increase plastic recycling rates and researching ways to improve the plastic recycling infrastructure not only benefits ITW, it benefits others seeking recycled resin to create lower carbon based products.

We prefer not to disclose the amount invested in this project. For details on the project visit https://hi-cone.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/HiCone_AnnualReport_English_031721.pdf

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Energy GHG Verification Statement ITW 2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Energy GHG Verification Statement ITW 2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Energy GHG Verification Statement ITW 2022.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-3 The GHG emissions value for business travel has been rounded in the verification statement.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Collect total spend data and quantify by spend taxonomy , training suppliers on ITW's Sus'y goals and surveying ITW's largest suppliers on their own sustainability efforts and specifically the opportunity for ITW to purchase lower-GHG materials.)

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

30

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Steel and resin suppliers represent the largest categories of spending for ITW. Keeping with our 80/20 business model we have focused on the suppliers that represent the "80" of this spending category, they are the largest members of our supply chain. In 2021 we created a supplier engagement program which focuses on our "80" steel and resin suppliers' management of climate change. This program will be an annual campaign which includes education on GHG emissions and climate change, ITW's Sustainability Strategy, and how we can collaborate towards a circular economy. Each year we will collect GHG emissions data from these suppliers for our Scope 3 footprint; inquire about their emissions reduction targets, timing and progress; the percentage of renewable energy consumed; waste reduction targets, timing and progress. We are also encouraging our resin and steel suppliers to provide us with recycled materials where possible. The program was scheduled to launch in Q1 of 2022.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Comment

N/A

Type of engagement

Other, please specify (Compliance and onboarding, technology discussions to reduce scope 3 emissions.)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (ITW has engaged with significant suppliers to our businesses to solicit their input on reducing material consumption, switching to lower GHG intensive materials, and understanding suppliers' own commitments to reducing their environmental impact.)

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

20

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

ITW is committed to working with suppliers who operate with similar dedication to global environmental sustainability. We strive to foster responsibility across our value chain, including partnering with our global supplier network to ensure we are all committed to the highest level of integrity and ethical standards. It is for this reason that we expect our suppliers to focus on reducing the overall environmental impact of their activities and related carbon footprint, landfill waste, and water usage and will partner with ITW as we strive to meet our own environmental impact reduction goals.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2022, ITW reported that ~50% of our steel is derived from recycled scrap metal, 8% of our resin is from recycled sources, and 18% of our addressable solvents and oils are from recycled sources.

Comment

N/A

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Other, please specify (Customer back innovation is part of the ITW Business Model. We work with our customers to create products which eliminate their pain points which often includes energy efficiency.)
----------------------------	---

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We engage with all our customers, because they are key to our success. The ITW Business Model guides our approach to innovation, which starts with our customers and their pain points. Our customers are often challenged with environmental issues, such as how to reduce energy use or emissions. We have continuous engagement with our customers and partner with them on the design and development of our solutions to ensure we are enhancing the positive impact while solving their pain points. As an example, the commercial food equipment sector seeks ways to reduce energy and water consumption. We work with these customers to create products that allow them to reduce their environmental impact while meeting performance requirements. Many of the resulting products are ENERGY STAR certified which are certified to conserve energy, cutting GHG emissions. While every division is different, they all focus on long-term sustainability as appropriate to meet customer needs relative to clean technology (clean-tech), including water conservation, renewable energy use and emissions reduction. Although we engage with all our customers seeking fresh solutions, not all of them are seeking to reduce their climate change related impacts.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Regarding ITW's clean-tech products, which in turn help our customers reduce the environmental impact of their own products, ITW is proud to share that 30 percent of 2022's overall revenue was from clean-tech products. This is an increase of 12 percent from 2021's amount. Examples of these products include ITW Food Equipment Group's Energy Star Rated products. The US Environmental Protection Agency and US Department of Energy recognized ITW as Energy Star Partner of the Year - Sustained Excellence recognition for the 15th year in a row for its ongoing industry leadership in the commercial food equipment sector and its corporate commitment to sustainability. The Sustained Excellence award is the highest honor bestowed by the ENERGY STAR program. Winners are part of a distinguished group that has made a long-term commitment to fighting climate change and protecting public health through energy efficiency. They are among the nation's leaders in driving value for the environment, the economy and the American people. In 2021 ITW Food Equipment Group introducing new certified commercial dishwasher, fryer, and oven models. Key accomplishments included:

- Expanding its ENERGY STAR certified Warewash commercial dishwasher offerings and introducing a certified Vulcan brand fryer as well as a Baxter double rack oven, providing increased energy efficiency.
- Maintaining ENERGY STAR certification for over 90% of its commercial fryer and convection oven models.
- Growing the Hobart Warewash obsolete program, which targets older units for upgrade to new ENERGY STAR certified units, by providing owners of legacy equipment with cost and energy savings figures.
- Actively participating in the ENERGY STAR Commercial Refrigerator and Freezer product specification revision process through the Traulsen brand.
- Training 100% of the company's sales force and conducting over 300 webinars for distributors and retail employees.

They also help raise the visibility of ENERGY STAR certified commercial food service products and educate on the benefits of choosing ENERGY STAR certified products to conserve energy and reduce GHG emissions. In 2022 ITW's Food Equipment segment accounted for 15% (approximately \$2 billion) of ITW's total revenue.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Other partners in the value chain that ITW regularly engages with are our domestic and international shareholders. Each year, ITW engages with shareholders holding a majority of our shares regarding environmental, social and governance topics, shareholder proposals and any other topics of interest to our investors, and we share feedback we receive from our investors with our Board. We have received valuable inputs from our investors related to our progress in executing our sustainability strategy. We have also received supportive feedback regarding Board composition, diversity and inclusion strategies, goals and progress, our greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, and our continuous journey to utilize the SASB Materiality Map® and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework to guide our sustainability related disclosures.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

Given the decentralized nature of ITW we rely on the individual businesses that engage with trade associations to ensure that the engagement activities are consistent with ITW's overall strategy.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

National Association of Manufacturers

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In an April 22, 2021 Press Release , the CEO of the National Association of Manufacturers stated, "Climate change is an issue our generation must tackle..." As a company, ITW is taking measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our operations and to support our customer's efforts to fight climate change with the products we provide. ITW is not attempting to influence the position of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

40000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

The aim of our funding is to cover minimal participation membership.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

itw_2022sustainabilityreport_final.pdf

Energy GHG Verification Statement ITW 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Governance - Our Governance & Ethics Section, see "Overall Sustainability" and "Enterprise Risk Management" on page 7

Strategy - Our Sustainability Strategy on pages 4-5

Risks & Opportunities - See "Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures" on page 5 and "Delivering Clean-Tech Solutions Through Customer-Back Innovation" on page 11

Emissions figures - pages 16 & 17

Emissions targets - See "Reducing Our Greenhouse Gas Emissions" on page 14

Other - Energy, waste & recycling pages 17-18

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

The ITW 2023 Proxy Statement mentions the approval of a new GHG emissions reduction target. The Shareholder Outreach Activities section of page 22 describes how ITW engaged with shareholders.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	We are not a signatory/member of any collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment related to environmental issues	<Not Applicable>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
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C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-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.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Vice President of Sourcing and EH&S	Other, please specify (The Vice President of Sourcing and EH&S reports to the Vice Chairman)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

ITW is a decentralized company serving many markets and customers. The ITW businesses included in this response supply products to one or more of the customers who have requested a response to the Supply Chain questionnaire. They are not the only ITW businesses in your respective supply chains; they have provided information because they generate a significant portion of ITW's sales revenue from providing your company with goods. The following list matches ITW businesses with requesting companies.

Advanced Auto Parts Inc.

-ITW Global Tire Repair

Anheuser Busch InBev

- ITW Hi-Cone – Global supplier of secondary packaging to the beverage industry; main product is plastic carrier rings.

ASM

- BROOKS INSTRUMENT LLC

BMW AG

- ITW Fastener Products GMBH (Global Fasteners) – Provides plastic parts.

- Fuel Components Czech – Plastic fabrication for automotive OEMs.

- Pronovia S.R.O – Plastic fabrication for automotive OEMs.

- ITW EF&C GERMANY

Clorox Company

- ITW Hartness – Packaging equipment manufacturer.

Ecolab

- Hobart Food Equipment Group – Fabrications and assembly plant.

Faurecia

- ITW Slovakia s.r.o - Provides plastic interior parts.

- ITW De France - Fasteners Manufactures injected plastic parts (door handles, grabhandles, and plastic components) for automotive OEMs.

- Stokvis Promi s.r.o - Provides self-adhesive parts to automotive industry.

- Stokvis Celix Portugal - Pressure-sensitive adhesive and component solutions mainly for the automotive industry

- ITW Motion Rottingen – Production of dampers.

- Stokvis Tapes Polska Sp. z.o.o

- LYS Fusion Poland

- Spain Components

Ford Motor Company

- Shakeproof Automotive – Manufactures and distributes automotive fasteners such as screws, sleeves, and lock washers.

- ITW Deltar Fasteners - Chippewa Falls

- ITW India Pvt. Ltd. - ITW India Pvt. Ltd. - Plastic injection molded components and sub-assemblies for interior/exterior trims and fasteners for automotive applications– Injection Molding

- Lys Fusion Poland – Produces parts for the automotive industry by injection molding process (mainly interior/exterior handles, fuel parts, body interior parts).

- ITW Global Tire Repair

- ITW EF&C US

- ITW Powertrain Components

- Fuel Components Czech

-California Industrial Products

Franke Management Group

- Hobart Food Equipment Group China- The main manufacturer of commercial dishwashers.

General Motors Company

- ITW Deltar Fasteners - Chippewa Falls

- California Industrial Products

- ITW Powertrain Components

- Shakeproof Automotive

-NA Powertrain Fastening

Keurig Dr. Pepper

- ITW Hartness

Jaguar Land Rover Ltd

- Fuel Components Czech

Kesko

- ITW Construction Products Oy - Wholesale fastening products to the construction industry.

Keurig Dr Pepper

-ITW Hartness

Lear

- Spain Components - Plastic injection molding for automotive components.

Magna International Inc

- ITW Deltar Fasteners
- ITW Fastener Products GmbH
- ITW Deltar Seat Components
- Shakeproof automotive
- California Industrial Products

Mercedes- Benz Group AG

- ITW Fastener Products GmbH
- ITW Slovakia s.r.o.
- Instron GMBH - Produces durability and safety test systems and components.
- Pronovia s.r.o.

Pepsico Inc

- ITW Hi-Cone

Robert Bosch GmbH

- Drawform
- ITW Powertrain Components

Renault

- ITW Bailly Comte Genay – Plastic fabricator for automotive OEMs
- ITW EF&C France SAS
- ITW Slovakia s.r.o
- Fuel Components Czech
- ITW de France-Fasteners
- ITW Espana, S.L.
- Pronovia s.r.o.
- ITW Global Tire Repair Europe GmbH

Tetra Pak

- ITW Hartness
- Meurer

Stellantis N.V.

- ITW Automotive Body & Fuel
- ITW Bailly Comte Genay
- ITW Deltar Fasteners
- ITW EF&C France SAS
- Fuel Components Czech
- ITW Global Tire Repair

- Lys Fusion Poland
- Shakeproof Automotive
- ITW Slovakia s.r.o.
- California Industrial Products

Toyota

- ITW Automotive Body & Fuel
- ITW GLOBAL TIRE REPAIR EUROPE GMBH

Valeo

- ITW Bailly Comte Genay
- ITW SMPI France

Walmart

- ACCESSORIES MARKETING, INC.
- Hobart US Service - Leading provider of food equipment service nationwide.

WestRock

- ITW Laminations/Shinemark

There are no ITW division level responses included in this disclosure for Caesars, Kautex Textron, KBR, and Grupo Bimbo, and Lowe's inc,

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	15900000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
Advance Auto Parts Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail
ITW Global Tire Repair

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Hi-Cone US - Itasca, Charleston, IL

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

30.9

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

GHG emissions were calculated from the fuel used in the facility to manufacture ring carriers for ABI in the US, at our 2 Illinois locations. The following calculation is used to determine the emissions sold to ABI: Hi-Cone GHG emissions multiplied by (mass of products bought by ABI / mass of all Hi-Cone products) = GHG emissions allocated to ABI

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Hi-Cone US - Itasca, Charleston, IL

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment. RECs cover electricity use.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

GHG emissions were calculated from the energy used to manufacture ring carriers for ABI in the US, at our 2 Illinois locations. The following calculation is used to determine the emissions sold to ABI: Hi-Cone GHG emissions multiplied by (mass of products bought by ABI/ mass of all Hi-Cone products) = GHG emissions allocated to ABI

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Hi-Cone US - Itasca, Charleston, IL

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7702.8

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods, transport of products.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 3 GHG sources identified through value chain assessment as defined by GHG Protocol.

Requesting member

ASM International

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Brooks Instrument- Hatfield, PA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.04

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

ASM International

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Brooks Instrument-Hatfield, PA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.76

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

BMW AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Facility

Allocation level detail

ITW Fastener Products GMBH, Creglingen, Germany – Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites, Czech Republic – Pronovia S.R.O., Velka Bites, Czech Republic

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

17.6

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process

Requesting member

BMW AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Facility

Allocation level detail

ITW Fastener Products GMBH, Creglingen, Germany – Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites, Czech Republic – Pronovia S.R.O., Velka Bites, Czech Republic, ITW EF&C Germany, Giesen-Emmerke, Enkenbach-Alsenborn, Germany

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2264.14

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Clorox Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Hartness- Greenville, South Carolina

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10.15

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Hobart US Food Service - Owen Sound, Ontario

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

74

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks - Petrol for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWP's are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Hobart US Food Service - Owen Sound, Ontario

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

65.53

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Faurecia

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW De France, Beauchamp - Lys Fusion Poland, Bielsko-Biala - Stokvis Promi s.r.o., Prague, Jindrichov, Czech Republic - Stokvis Celix Portugal Unipessoal, Lda, Braga, ITW Motion, Rottigen, Germany

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

153.18

Uncertainty (±%)

13

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Faurecia

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW De France, Beauchamp - Lys Fusion Poland, Bielsko-Biala - Stokvis Promi s.r.o., Prague, Jindrichov, Czech Republic - Stokvis Celix Portugal Unipessoal, Lda, Braga, ITW Motion, Rottigen, Germany - ITW Slovakia s.r.o., Bytca, Slovakia - Spain Components, Barcelona, Spain

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

967.31

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Deltar Fasteners, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin - ITW India Pvt. Ltd, Chennai, India - ITW Sverige AB, Molndal, Sweden - Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites, Czech Republic - Lys Fusion Poland, Bielsko-Biala - ITW EF&C US, Fitchburg, MA - ITW Powertrain Components, Bryan, OH - ITW Global Tire Repair, Owingen, Germany - Shakeproof Automotive, IL - California Industrial Products, Gallatin, TN

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3479.17

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Deltar Fasteners, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin - ITW India Pvt. Ltd, Chennai, India - ITW Sverige AB, Molndal, Sweden - Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites, Czech Republic - Lys Fusion Poland, Bielsko-Biala - ITW EF&C US, Fitchburg, MA - ITW Powertrain Components, Bryan, OH - ITW Global Tire Repair, Owingen, Germany - Shakeproof Automotive, IL - California Industrial Products, Gallatin, TN

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5092.75

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

Electricity used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Franke Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Hobart Food Equipment Group, Tianjin, China

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

366.2

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

General Motors Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- ITW Deltar Fasteners - Chippewa Falls, WI- California Industrial Products, Gallatin, TN, - ITW Powertrain Components, Juarez, MX - Shakeproof Automotive, IL -NA Powertrain Fasteners, Lexington, KY

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7330.16

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

General Motors Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- ITW Deltar Fasteners - Chippewa Falls, WI- California Industrial Products, Gallatin, TN, - ITW Powertrain Components, Juarez, MX - Shakeproof Automotive, IL -NA Powertrain Fasteners, Lexington, KY

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

6643.95

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Keurig Dr Pepper

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Hartness- Greenville, South Carolina

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

11.06

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites, Czech Republic

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7.24

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for heating - propane for fork trucks - diesel for company vehicles.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWP's are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites, Czech Republic

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

413.68

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Kesko Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Construction Products Oy, Vantaa, Finland

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

39.3

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major

limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Kesko Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Construction Products Oy, Vantaa, Finland

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.8

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Lear

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Spain Components - Barcelona

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

159.2

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions

factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Magna International Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Deltar Fasteners, Chippewa Fall, WI, USA - ITW Fastener Products GmbH, Creglingen, Germany - ITW Deltar Seat Components, Lakeville, CT, USA – Shakeproof Automotive, IL, USA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

238.88

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Magna International Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Deltar Fasteners, Chippewa Fall, WI, USA - ITW Fastener Products GmbH, Creglingen, Germany - ITW Deltar Seat Components, Lakeville, CT, USA – Shakeproof Automotive, IL, USA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

715.4

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Magna International Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 6: Business travel

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Deltar Seat Components - Lakeville, CT, USA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.5248

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Business Travel

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 3 GHG sources identified through value chain assessment as defined by GHG Protocol.

Requesting member

Mercedes-Benz Group AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Fastener Products GmbH, Creglingen, Germany - ITW Slovakia s.r.o., Bytca - Instron GmbH, Darmstadt – Pronovia s.r.o., Velka Bites, Czech Republic

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.72

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and

complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Mercedes-Benz Group AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Fastener Products GmbH, Creglingen, Germany - ITW Slovakia s.r.o, Bytca - Instron GmbH, Darmstadt – Pronovia s.r.o., Velka Bites, Czech Republic

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

632.63

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Hi-Cone, Itasca & Charleston, IL, USA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

115.965

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which

calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process. GHG emissions were calculated from the fuel used in the facility to manufacture ring carriers for ABI in the US, at our 2 Illinois locations. The following calculation is used to determine the emissions sold to ABI: Hi-Cone GHG emissions multiplied by (mass of products bought by ABI / mass of all Hi-Cone products) = GHG emissions allocated to ABI

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Hi-Cone, Itasca & Charleston, IL, USA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment, REC purchases

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process. GHG emissions were calculated from the energy used to manufacture ring carriers for ABI in the US, at our 2 Illinois locations. The following calculation is used to determine the emissions sold to ABI: Hi-Cone GHG emissions multiplied by (mass of products bought by ABI/ mass of all Hi-Cone products) = GHG emissions allocated to ABI.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Hi-Cone, Itasca & Charleston, IL, USA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

28885.5

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Purchased Goods, transport of product.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 3 GHG sources identified through value chain assessment as defined by GHG Protocol.

Requesting member

Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Drawform, Waterbury, CT, USA - ITW Powertrain Components, Bryan, OH, USA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

144.1

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Drawform, Waterbury, CT, USA - ITW Powertrain Components, Bryan, OH, USA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1025.96

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Renault Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Bailly Comte Genay, France - ITW EF&C France SAS, Ingwiller - ITW Slovakia s.r.o, Bytca, - Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites - ITW De France, Beauchamp - Pronovia s.r.o., Velka Bites, Czech Republic, ITW Global Tire Repair Europe GmbH - ITW Espana, S.L., Spain

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

116.22

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Renault Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Facility

Allocation level detail

ITW Bailly Comte Genay, France - ITW EF&C France SAS, Ingwiller - ITW Slovakia s.r.o, Bytca, - Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites - ITW De France, Beauchamp - Pronovia s.r.o., Velka Bites, Czech Republic, ITW Global Tire Repair Europe GmbH - ITW Espana, S.L., Spain

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1245.3

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

TETRA PAK

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Hartness, Greenville, SC, USA - MEURER VERPACKUNGSSYSTEMS GmbH, Furstenau, Germany

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

60.78

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

TETRA PAK

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Hartness, Greenville, SC, USA - MEURER VERPACKUNGSSYSTEMS GmbH, Furstenau, Germany

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

270.05

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Stellantis N.V.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Facility

Allocation level detail

-ITW Deltar Fasteners, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin - Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites, Czech Republic - Lys Fusion Poland, Bielsko-Biala - ITW Powertrain Components, Bryan, OH - ITW Global Tire Repair, Owingen, Germany - Shakeproof Automotive, IL - California Industrial Products, Gallatin, TN, ITW Bailly Comte Genay, France - ITW Automotive Body & Fuel, IL, USA - ITW EF&C France - ITW Slovakia s.r.o., Bytca, Slovakia

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3858.85

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Stellantis N.V.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Facility

Allocation level detail

-ITW Deltar Fasteners, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin - Fuel Components Czech, Velka Bites, Czech Republic - Lys Fusion Poland, Bielsko-Biala - ITW Powertrain Components, Bryan, OH - ITW Global Tire Repair, Owingen, Germany - Shakeproof Automotive, IL - California Industrial Products, Gallatin, TN, ITW Bailly Comte Genay, France - ITW Automotive Body & Fuel, IL, USA - ITW EF&C France - ITW Slovakia s.r.o., Bytca, Slovakia

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4267.88

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

-Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Toyota Motor Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Facility

Allocation level detail

ITW Automotive Body & Fuel, IL, USA - ITW Global Tire Repair Europe GmbH, Owingen, Germany

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

123.6

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

-The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Toyota Motor Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Facility

Allocation level detail

ITW Automotive Body & Fuel, IL, USA - ITW Global Tire Repair Europe GmbH, Owingen, Germany

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1948.77

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Valeo Sa

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Bailly Comte Genay France – ITW SMPI France

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

46

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWP's are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Valeo Sa

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

-ITW Bailly Comte Genay France – ITW SMPI France

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

195

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Facility

Allocation level detail

-Hobart US Service – Accessories Marketing Inc., CA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

37.6

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

-The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Facility

Allocation level detail

-Hobart US Service – Accessories Marketing Inc., CA

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

89.96

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

WestRock Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Shinemark/Laminations, Quebec

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

92.5

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Natural gas for heating – Propane for fork trucks – Diesel for company vehicles

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

The fuels included in our GHG inventory were selected based on GRI reporting guidance, the existing regulatory requirements of countries in which we operate, and the fuels used in our facilities. The energy consumption from these fuels is collected monthly from utility bills and invoices; this data is kept in a web-based system, which calculates the greenhouse gas emissions. The assumptions are: - all meters and invoice quantities are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors and GWPs are correct – volume and mass to energy conversions are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

WestRock Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Shinemark/Laminations, Quebec

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

26.55

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

Requesting member

Advance Auto Parts Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

ITW Global Tire Repair

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

-Electricity is used for lighting, cooling, and powering production equipment.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (We prefer not to disclose the actual values.)

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

Scope 2 emissions are based on electricity only. Purchased steam and heat are not commonly used by ITW facilities. The electricity consumption is collected monthly and maintained through a web-based system. The quantities are taken from utility bills, and the GHG emissions are calculated using published emissions factors based on geography. The assumptions made are: - all meters and invoice information are correct – the data entered on the web-based system is correct and complete – emissions factors are correct. Not having process or equipment specific information is a major limitation to this process.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Hi-Cone: The GHG emissions listed above include electricity used to manufacture the ring carriers for Anheuser Busch, and PepsiCo at Hi-Cone's three plants.

Electricity

The US EPA's eGRID (Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database) is used to determine the GHG profile for average US electricity generation (lbs CO2-eq/kWh) at point of combustion. (eGRID 2006 (Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database). U.S. EPA (www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/egrid)). The eGRID database represents a compilation of 24 different data sources from the EPA, Energy Information Administration (EIA), and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). GHG emissions at point of combustion are included in the calculations; emissions for extraction, processing and transport of fuels used for electricity generation (i.e. precombustion demands) are not included. The kWh usage is based on primary data collected by Hi-Cone for its three plants.

Emissions values verified by Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) consulting firm, Franklin Associates, a division of Eastern Research Group, Inc. Methodology verified by an external peer review in a previous LCA conducted for Hi-Cone. Energy data based measurements with GHG emissions representative of all sites, based on most recent data, date from geography under study, date from processes, and materials under study.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Other, please specify (Various challenges)	This response is a compilation of responses from more than 40 individual businesses. Some face no challenges and others do. Some of the things that will help them overcome challenges include education, hiring personnel dedicated to managing emissions, limiting the allocation to high volume products, implementing energy management systems, creating spreadsheets to break down emissions by customer, requesting information from their supply chains, and installing meters.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

None of the ITW businesses included in this response have plans to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to their customers, because they do not have resources available.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member
Anheuser Busch InBev

Group type of project
New product or service

Type of project
New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce our own supply chain emissions (our own scope 3)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings
8332

Estimated payback
Other, please specify (TBD)

Details of proposal
-Hi-Cone: All European carriers are now RingCycles, 50% PCR, US to come in 2022; global yearly savings of 8,332 metric tons CO2 equivalents, based on using 25 million pounds globally of PCR instead of virgin material.

Requesting member
PepsiCo, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce our own supply chain emissions (our own scope 3)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

8332

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (TBD)

Details of proposal

-Hi-Cone: All European carriers are now RingCycles, 50% PCR, US to come in 2022; global yearly savings of 8,332 metric tons CO2 equivalents, based on using 25 million pounds globally of PCR instead of virgin material.

Requesting member

Renault Group

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce our own operational emissions (our scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

-Global Tire Repair GmbH: Eliminate combustion vehicle, utilize solar panels.
Estimated lifetime CO2e savings is to be determined.

Requesting member

Renault Group

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers products / services operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

-ITW De France: Continuous reduction of the weight of the parts / electrical vehicles (evaluation to be defined). Our energetic vision is to maintain the Continuous improvement.
Estimated lifetime CO2e savings is to be determined.

Requesting member

Faurecia

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers products / services operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

-ITW De France: Continuous reduction of the weight of the parts / electrical vehicles (evaluation to be defined). Our energetic vision is to maintain the Continuous improvement.

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings is to be determined.

Requesting member

BMW AG

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce our own operational emissions (our scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

382.8

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

-ITW EF&C Germany- Enkenbach: Photovoltaic System & replacement of IMM.

Requesting member

BMW AG

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

277

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

ITW Fastener Products GmbH: Change to LED, Photovoltaic System

Requesting member

Toyota Motor Corporation

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce our own operational emissions (our scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

-Global Tire Repair: Eliminate combustion vehicles, utilize solar panels

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings is to be determined.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

Yes

SC2.2a

(SC2.2a) Specify the requesting member(s) that have driven organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives, and provide information on the initiatives.

Requesting member

Valeo Sa

Initiative ID

2022-ID1

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Assessing products or services life-cycle foot print to identify efficiencies

Description of the reduction initiative

ITW Baily Comte Genay France: CAP50.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

0

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

No

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Initiative ID

2022-ID1

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative

Hi-Cone: Continued Use of 100% renewable electricity.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

311.97

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Initiative ID

2022-ID2

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative

Hi-Cone: Purchasing raw material (plastic) from supplier using 100% renewable energy to make product.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

282.76

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Initiative ID

2022-ID1

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative

Hi-Cone: Continued Use of 100% renewable electricity.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

2699.07

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Initiative ID

2022-ID2

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative

Hi-Cone: Purchasing raw material (plastic) from supplier using 100% renewable energy to make product.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

1410.97

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms