

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. ITW's approximately 45,000 dedicated colleagues around the world thrive in our decentralized, entrepreneurial culture. In 2019, the company achieved revenues of \$14.1 billion, with roughly half coming from outside North America. To learn more, please visit www.itw.com.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2019	December 31 2019	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- Argentina
- Australia
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Hungary
- India
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, Greater 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

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(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	ITW's management, subject to oversight by our Board of Directors, structures, monitors and adjusts ITW's sustainability efforts in a manner that is consistent with its core values and that best serves the interests of the Company and its stakeholders. The Board 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 receives periodic updates regarding ITW's CSR strategy, initiatives and progress. Also, ITW has a Director of Environmental, Health, Safety & Sustainability with day-to-day environmental-related responsibilities, including overseeing the execution of ongoing environmental, safety and regulatory compliance initiatives. Management & the Board are dedicated to continuing to advance ITW's commitment to global environmental sustainability and recognize the value in emissions disclosures and related programs. The Board is chaired by the CEO/Chairman.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	ITW's management, subject to oversight by our Board of Directors, structures, monitors and adjusts ITW's sustainability efforts in a manner that is consistent with its core values and best serves the interests of the Company and its stakeholders. The Board 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 receives periodic updates regarding ITW's CSR strategy initiatives and progress. Also, ITW has a Director of Environmental, Health, Safety & Sustainability with day-to-day environmental-related responsibilities, including overseeing the execution of ongoing environmental and regulatory compliance initiatives. Management and the Board are dedicated to continuing to advance ITW's commitment to global environmental sustainability and recognize the value in emissions disclosures and related programs. The Board is chaired by the CEO/Chairman.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures 	<Not Applicable>	The 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. ITW's Board receives periodic updates regarding the Company's CSR strategy, initiatives and progress.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable >	Other, please specify (Discusses and guides strategy periodically and provides oversight)	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Vice Chairman)	<Not Applicable >	Other, please specify (Discusses and guides strategy and assesses climate-related risks and opportunities)	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Other, please specify (Vice President/GM)	<Not Applicable >	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Not reported to the board
Other, please specify (Director Environment, Health, Safety & Sustainability)	<Not Applicable >	Other, please specify (Provides oversight)	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Other, please specify (VP of Sourcing & EHSS)	<Not Applicable >	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Other, please specify (General Counsel, Secretary)	<Not Applicable >	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

ITW's management, subject to oversight by our Board of Directors, structures, monitors and adjusts ITW's sustainability efforts in a manner that is consistent with its core values and that best serves the interests of the Company and all ITW stakeholders. 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.

In addition, ITW has a Director of Environmental, Health, Safety & Sustainability (EHSS Director) with day-to-day environmental-related responsibilities, including overseeing the execution of ongoing environmental, safety and regulatory compliance initiatives, including climate change. Furthermore, management and the Board are dedicated to continuing to advance ITW's commitment to global environmental sustainability and recognize the value in emissions disclosures and related environmental programs.

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	2	4	No comment
Long-term	5	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 changed their operations, sources of supply or customer base due to matters that would cause a change in any one of our seven business segments that was considered significant by that segment or ITW overall.

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

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Long-term

Description of process

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.

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	Our businesses consider the environmental regulatory requirements related to the products and services they provide. A significant amount of ITW business is related to various regulations to improve the eco-efficiency of products. ITW offers technology to meet these regulations.
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.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Our businesses are technology based and seek to innovate to assist in solving customer problems-including those related to climate change opportunities.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Our businesses always consider the legal implications of climate change as they consider long-range plans.
Market	Relevant, always included	Our businesses always consider the market issues related to climate change and how they may affect the businesses going forward.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Our businesses always consider the reputational impact of climate change activities in their long-range plans.
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	Not relevant, explanation provided	We have reviewed our global operations and do not believe that we have any operations with 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.

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 generally engage in heavy manufacturing and its decentralized structure with many operating units in geographically diverse locations and end markets help mitigate these risks. Examples of climate change risks include: Fuel/energy taxes and regulations - We currently participate in the UK's Carbon Reduction Commitment Scheme, it affects less than 10% of ITW's businesses and the annual costs are not material to ITW. ITW is impacted by the Energy Efficiency Directive in the European Union and Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme in the UK, where approximately 25% of the 2019 operating revenue was generated. Although this portion of revenue is significant, 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

(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 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.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

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

This is proprietary information to ITW and while this product is financially positive to our portfolio, we are not sharing this information publicly.

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 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.

Comment

No additional comments

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization’s strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

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

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Climate related scenario analysis is not used today as part of our business strategy as the nature of our business offerings require an overall review of business risks and opportunities. In the risk profile of each of our businesses, climate related risk is relatively low, while other risks require more focus and attention.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) 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.
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. 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.

C3.1e

(C3.1e) 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 environment and product opportunities in their long range and annual planning processes.

C3.1f

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

In our decentralized business structure, each of our businesses considers climate related risks and opportunities relative to their unique business. The risk and opportunity profile for each business is different, as they offer unique products or services to a variety of industry segments and customers. For example, in our automotive business segment, the business teams have identified light-weighting and improved fuel economy (including electric vehicles) as two large business opportunities related to a lower carbon economy. The business is investing in engineering and product development that supports alternative designs to take weight out of vehicles and to improve engine or overall vehicle efficiency related to fuel economy.

In our Food Equipment Segment, reducing the energy and water consumption of our products is a primary driver of product development.; our customers require more efficient products. Additionally, we continue to offer and explore other lower GWP refrigerants for our commercial refrigeration equipment.

Each year our businesses create long-range plans that look forward at least five years. In this long-range planning process, the businesses consider applicable risks and opportunities, of which climate-related issues is one area of consideration. The plans are reviewed by senior leadership, including our CEO. While the product strategies of our businesses are unique to each of them, these strategies are informed and guided by overall risk and opportunity assessments, which include climate-related risks and opportunities.

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

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year

2017

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

49

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2027

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

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

39.2

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-15

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

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

40

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

91.8367346938776

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain (including target coverage)

ITW is committed to continuous improvement in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2019, ITW established a company-wide GHG emissions intensity reduction target: By 2027, reduce combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per U.S. dollar of operating revenue by 20 percent below 2017 levels. To achieve our target, we are taking the following approach: 1. Reducing energy consumption and improving operational efficiency in our manufacturing and ITW-owned facilities, implemented in accordance with our division-led environmental management systems. 2. Expanding our purchase of energy from renewable sources, including wind and solar, across our global footprint where possible.

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	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	4	130
Implemented*	35	2287
Not to be implemented	0	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	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

372

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

69692

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

189243

Payback period

16-20 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

795

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

135186

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

293594

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air
---	----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

270

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

31007

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

3505

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Fuel switch
---	-------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

388

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

27362

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

52551

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1415

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

10000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

415

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

73890

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

19950

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Smart control system
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

4296

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

621

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

9005

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

20562

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

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.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

ITW has a broad base of eco-efficient products that on their own are more energy efficient or enable customers to be more energy efficient or support reduced emissions in other ways by solving customer problems. As an example, 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 90% reduction in CO2 emissions over a year's time when operating for 5.5 hours a day. Another example includes light weight products which ITW provides to the auto industry, which contribute to their improved vehicle fuel efficiency. Another example includes increased energy efficiency related to our warewash and refrigeration equipment.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (We use the amount of revenue from products that allow our customers to reduce their energy consumption.)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

27

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

For additional information please visit <https://itw-csr.com>

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131212

Comment

2017 Scope 1 emissions were recalculated in 2019 for the following reasons: updated GWP to IPCC AR 5, expanded the fuels included in the report and made corrections to reported figures

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

549727

Comment

2017 Scope 2 location-based emissions were recalculated in 2019 because we updated the eGrid electricity emissions factors used to eGrid2018, released January 28, 2020 and made corrections to reported figures.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

549727

Comment

2017 Scope 2 location based emissions were recalculated in 2019 because we updated the eGrid electricity emissions factors used to eGrid2018, released January 28, 2020 and made corrections to reported figures. We had not calculated market-based emissions, many of the emissions/residuals we needed were not available. We used the grid average emissions factors/location-based to calculate the GHG emissions.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act

Defra Voluntary 2017 Reporting Guidelines

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

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)

127110

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, propane and liquefied natural gas and foam blowing agents.

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 have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

476827

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

No

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

Metric tonnes 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 total volumes and types of purchased goods and services are not collected at the enterprise level; we are not able to calculate the emissions related to this.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes 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 cost and categorization of all capital goods is not collected at the enterprise level; we are not able to calculate the emissions related to this.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

127143

Emissions calculation methodology

We used the GHG Protocol/Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator to estimate the amount of emissions from Fuel-and-energy related activities that are not included in Scope 1 or 2

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

0

Please explain

Fuel-and-energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2 are not collected at the enterprise level nor is any related data from our value chain partners or supplier.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

256961

Emissions calculation methodology

To calculate the emissions from Upstream transportation and distribution we used the mode of shipment, weight and cost of each shipment provided by our service providers. We cleansed the data to make sure we had all the information needed. We next calculated the distance traveled for each shipment using the latitude and longitude of the locations, we then added 20% to the calculated value to account for actual routes that may have been taken. Using the calculated distances and the modes of travel, we calculated the GHG emissions using the US EPA's 2018 Upstream Transportation and Distribution and Downstream Transportation and Distribution emissions factors and the IPCC AR5 global warming potential values.

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

100

Please explain

We relied on data provided by our freight carriers to calculate the emissions. The information used included weight and cost of each shipment. This is the first year we calculated the value, we used the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator last year. This year's value is 40% less than last year's estimate.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

16986

Emissions calculation methodology

We used the Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator to calculate this estimated value based on the waste to landfill removal cost.

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

100

Please explain

We used the Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator to calculate this estimated value based on the waste to landfill removal cost. It includes solid and liquid wastes. This estimated value is 2% higher than last year's estimate.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

19900

Emissions calculation methodology

Using flight mileage provided by the corporate travel agency and emissions factors from the US EPA, the flight related business travel emissions are calculated.

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

100

Please explain

Using flight mileage provided by the corporate travel agency and emissions factors from the US EPA, the flight related business travel emissions are calculated. The business travel related emissions are 10% lower than the last reporting year, there was a decreased amount of air travel. This emissions value has been third party verified.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes 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

We do not collect employee personal travel information. We are not able to provide a reliable estimate of the emissions for employee commuting. We have chosen not to use the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator to estimate this value, because it does not take any actual information that would be used to calculate the emissions into account.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

Our reporting boundary includes assets over which we have operational control.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes 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 downstream transportation and distribution of goods are managed at the division level and not available at the enterprise level. We are not able to calculate or estimate this emissions value.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes 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 processing of sold products is managed at the division level and not available at the enterprise level. We are not able to calculate this emissions value. We do not have the mass of the sold products needed to use the Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator to estimate the value.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes 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 use of sold products is managed at the division level and not available at the enterprise level. There is a small number of products whose emissions from use are known, but the percentage is immaterial (<1% of products). We are not able to calculate the total value and we do not have the mass of the sold products needed to use the Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator to estimate this emissions value.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes 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

There is a small number of products whose emissions from end of life use are known, but the percentage is immaterial (<1% of products). We are not able to calculate or estimate this emissions value.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

We do not report on assets that we do not have operational control over.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

We have no franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes 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

We do not have information available to either calculate or estimate this emissions value.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes 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 potential Scope 3 emissions sources are evaluated.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes 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 potential Scope 3 emissions sources 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	

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	We assess the life cycle emissions of our products, and we invested in a study with our new post consumer resin supplier to analyze the savings from moving from virgin LDPE to recycled LDPE, so a specific study was done because there had previously not been that kind of data for LDPE. This supports our movement toward a circular economy.

C6.7

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

No

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

43

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

603937

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

13942.69

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

6

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Decreased production

Intensity figure

40

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

557997

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

13942.69

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

11

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

In addition to reduced production, we increased the amount of RECs purchased and installed a solar array at one facility.

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/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	40
Australia	3433
Belgium	538
Brazil	634
Bulgaria	8
Canada	1361
China	1567
Colombia	43
Costa Rica	1
Czechia	718
Denmark	946
Finland	327
France	2592
Germany	5512
Hungary	102
India	402
Ireland	869
Italy	1630
Japan	10
Malaysia	508
Mexico	325
Netherlands	395
New Zealand	403
Poland	328
Russian Federation	110
Slovenia	81
Republic of Korea	1800
Spain	2295
Sweden	74
Switzerland	333
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6134
United States of America	93236
South Africa	0
Slovakia	282
Portugal	45
Croatia	28

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	27647
Construction Products	11448
Corporate	2825
Food Equipment	26802
Polymers & Fluids	9733
Specialty Products	23132
Test & Measurement and Electronics	10717
Welding	14805

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Argentina	233	233	766	0
Australia	16019	16009	14304	13
Belgium	2159	2159	8297	0
Brazil	1612	1612	19780	0
Bulgaria	955	955	2129	0
Canada	831	831	4508	0
Chile	23	23	79	0
China	68951	68951	87397	0
Colombia	13	13	86	0
Costa Rica	75	75	1575	0
Croatia	618	618	1939	0
Czechia	17108	417	32461	31669
Denmark	2539	2539	7431	0
Finland	127	127	523	0
France	4727	4727	55594	0
Germany	24971	14174	61816	26728
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	18	18	21	0
Hungary	406	406	1181	0
India	7309	7309	7736	0
Ireland	1666	1666	3110	0
Italy	7418	7418	18370	0
Japan	301	301	720	0
Malaysia	11522	11522	17567	0
Mexico	25809	25809	47643	0
Netherlands	1557	1557	3945	0
New Zealand	725	725	2344	0
Philippines	454	454	1042	0
Poland	5385	5385	8170	0
Portugal	147	147	354	0
Russian Federation	224	224	680	0
Slovenia	1565	1565	4715	0
South Africa	191	191	220	0
Republic of Korea	15148	15148	32597	0
Spain	13438	13438	38386	0
Sweden	208	38	4325	3532
Switzerland	11	11	432	0
Taiwan, Greater China	2629	2629	8534	0
Thailand	1524	1524	2981	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9997	481	18753	17851
United States of America	227101	218385	457784	18081
Slovakia	1113	1113	4977	0

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	200800	171956
Construction Products	43329	42422
Corporate	6506	6440
Food Equipment	22334	18582
Polymers & Fluids	18786	18142
Specialty Products	90780	87957
Test & Measurement and Electronics	43382	40956
Welding	50910	44442

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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	34449	Increased	5	In 2019 we increased the amount of renewable energy consumption via RECs and solar by 34,449 t(metric) CO2e, reducing our total Scope 1+2 emissions, which was 677,558 t(metric) CO2e in 2018. The percentage of the total reduction is the result of $(34449/677558) * 100$ or 5%
Other emissions reduction activities	2416	Decreased	0.3	In 2019 we implemented several emissions reduction projects including lighting and equipment changes. This decreased our Scope 1+2 emissions by 2,416 t(metric) CO2e. The percentage of the total reduction is the result of $(2416/677558) * 100$ or 0.3% .
Divestment	0	No change	0	There were no divestments that impacted our GHG emissions.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	There were no divestments that impacted our GHG emissions.
Mergers	1252	Decreased	0.2	In 2019 we merged some facilities reducing our overall GHG emissions. This decreased our Scope 1+2 emissions by 1,252 t(metric) CO2e. The percentage of the total reduction is the result of $(1252/677558) * 100$ or 0.2% .
Change in output	3681	Decreased	0.5	In 2019 we reduced output reducing our overall GHG emissions. This decreased our Scope 1+2 emissions by approximately 3,681 t(metric) CO2e. The percentage of the total reduction is the result of $(3681/677558) * 100$ or 0.5% .
Change in methodology	2725	Decreased	0.4	In 2019 we updated to the most recent versions of the emissions factors and GWP's we use. This decreased our Scope 1+2 emissions by 2,725 t(metric) CO2e. The percentage of the total reduction is the result of $(2725/677558) * 100$ or 0.4% .
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There were no boundary changes that impacted our GHG emissions.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	There were no changes in physical operating conditions that impacted our GHG emissions.
Unidentified	17607	Decreased	2.6	The remaining 17,607 t(metric) reduction in our Scope 1+2 emissions are from unidentified sources. The percentage of the total reduction is the result of $(17607/677558) * 100$ or 2.6%
Other	0	No change	0	There were no "Other" changes that impacted our GHG emissions.

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?

Decreased

C-CG7.10a

(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.

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

Direction of change

First year of reporting this category

Primary reason for change

<Not Applicable>

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

% change in emissions in this category

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Upstream transportation and distribution

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Change in methodology

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

176714

% change in emissions in this category

41

Please explain

Last year we used the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator to estimate the emissions from upstream transportation and distribution based only of the cost and the modes of transportation. This year we calculated the value based on the distance of travel, modes of transportation, package weight and the mode of transportation.

Waste generated in operations

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Change in material efficiency

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

323

% change in emissions in this category

2

Please explain

The emissions from waste is slightly higher because we generated a slightly larger amount of waste.

Business travel

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify (The amount of air travel was reduced.)

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2100

% change in emissions in this category

10

Please explain

The amount of air travel was decreased in 2019 compared to 2018.

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	No
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	552490	552490
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	97847	887413	985260
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
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>	13	<Not Applicable>	13
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	97860	1439903	1537763

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

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

490574

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>

Emission factor

0.2

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Average value taken from GHG Protocol, DEFRA, and NGER

Comment

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Distillate Oil

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7836

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>

Emission factor

0.27

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Average value taken from GHG Protocol, DEFRA, and NGER

Comment

We use distillate oil for heating our facilities.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

29926

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>

Emission factor

0.26

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Average value taken from GHG Protocol, DEFRA, and NGER

Comment

We use diesel fuel for running backup electricity generators and vehicles. We are unable to quantify the amount of diesel used for running generators.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13071

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>

Emission factor

0.25

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Average value taken from GHG Protocol, DEFRA, and NGER

Comment

We use gasoline for automobiles and engines used for product testing.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Liquid

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11031

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>

Emission factor

0.23

Unit

metric tons CO2 per MWh

Emissions factor source

Average value taken from GHG Protocol, DEFRA, and NGER

Comment

It is assumed that the propane used for stationary combustion is used for heating, the remainder is used for fork trucks.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

52

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>

Emission factor

0.23

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Average value taken from GHG Protocol, DEFRA, and NGER

Comment

Liquefied natural gas is used for heating in a very small number of facilities.

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	13	13	13	13
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

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.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

36848

Metric numerator

US tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Production was lower in 2019 compared to 2018. We merged some sites and unfortunately, this led to an increase in solid waste generation. Additionally, the amount of waste per USD of operational revenue is 8% higher than last year's value.

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, so a specific study was done because there had previously not been that kind of data for LDPE.

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

Applied research and development

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

≤20%

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)

0

Comment

We prefer to not disclose the amount invested in this project. For details on the project visit https://hi-cone.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Hi-Cone_2020_Annual_Report_English.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

1

2019 GHG Verification Statement ITW_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

Full document

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

1

2019 GHG Verification Statement ITW_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

Full document

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

1

2019 GHG Verification Statement ITW_Final.pdf

Page/section reference

Full document

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 originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

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

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% 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. Suppliers should aim for a 1% year-over-year reduction in absolute greenhouse gas emissions, as described in the ITW Supplier Expectations.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have not tracked the carbon footprint of our suppliers; we are unable to define the impact of engagement.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Customer back innovation is part of the ITW Business Model. We work with our customers to 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

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

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

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. 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 of our customers seeking new 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 27 percent of 2019's overall revenue was from clean-tech products. This is an increase of 17 percent from 2018's amount.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers

Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other, please specify (Phase out of F-gases (California))	Support	Scoping Plan for Reduction of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants by 2030	For the agency to adopt a new F-gas regulation compelling high GWP transition matching federal regulatory efforts to do the same.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

No

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

ITW has a single point of contact in Washington D.C. that consults with our various businesses on relevant policy issues that may affect the environment and our businesses.

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).

C15. 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.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1		Please select

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 CDP 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.

Anheuser Busch InBev

- Hartness International
- Hi-Cone

BMW AG

- Fuel Components Czech
- ITW Fastener Products GmbH (Global Fasteners)
- LYS Fusion Poland - LYS Fusion Poland sp. z o.o. is a company that produces parts for the automotive industry by injection molding process (mainly interior and exterior handles, fuel parts, and body interior parts).
- Pronovia S.R.O.

Clorox

- Hartness International

Electrolux

- ITW Appliance LLC
- ITW Appliance SRL
- ITW Appliance D.O.O.

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV

- California Industrial Products - Metal fastener supplier
- ITW Deltar Fasteners (ITW Tekfast)
- ITW Deltar Fuel Systems - ITW Deltar Fuel Systems is a plastic injection molder and assembly supplier of fuel components to the automotive industry.
- Fuel Components Czech
- LYS Fusion Poland
- ITW Global Tire Repair (ITW GTR) - ITW GTR has a varied history which is the foundation for the company that it is today. Two previously-independent companies, each with their own expertise and dedication to the products they manufactured, created what is today's ITW GTR: Slime Tire Sealants (Sealant Systems International (SSI)), and Terra-S Automotive Systems. Slime was founded in 1989, providing customers with innovative tire care products for bicycles and the automotive aftermarket. SSI was established in 2003 as a sister company to Slime, to specifically serve the automotive and motorcycle OEM customers, providing tire sealant and tire repair systems.
- Shakeproof Division - A standalone division of the Automotive Engineered Products Platform, which manufactures and distributes automotive fasteners such as screws, sleeves and lock washers.

Ford Motor Company

- China Body Components (Shanghai ITW Plastic & Metal Co., Ltd.) - Founded in 1995 and mainly provides body and fuel auto parts and safety parts for automotive OEMs.
- California Industrial Products
- ITW Deltar Fasteners (ITW Tekfast)
- ITW Deltar Fuel Systems
- ITW Delfast India
- Fuel Components Czech
- LYS Fusion Poland
- Shakeproof Division

General Motors Company

- China Body Components (Shanghai ITW Plastic & Metal Co., Ltd.) - Founded in 1995 & mainly provides body and fuel auto parts and safety parts for automotive OEMs.
- China Metal - Stamped Fastener
- California Industrial Products - Metal fastener supplier.
- ITW China Plastic Auto Fasteners - Shanghai - Founded in 2000 & mainly provides plastic fasteners.
- ITW Deltar Fasteners (ITW Tekfast)
- ITW Deltar Fuel Systems
- NA Powertrain Fastening - ITW Powertrain manufactures fasteners used in combustion engines and other powertrain related processes.
- Shakeproof Division

Honda North America

- ITW Deltar Fuel Systems
- ITW Delfast India
- ITW Global Tire Repair (ITW GTR)
- ITW (Ningbo) Components & Fastening Systems Co., Ltd.
- Shakeproof Division

Pepsico

- Hi-Cone

Toyota

- Deltar Body & Interior
- ITW China Plastic Auto Fasteners
- ITW Global Tire Repair Europe GmbH

Volkswagen

- China Body Components
- ITW China Plastic Auto Fasteners
- ITW EF&C Czech Republic
- ITW EF&C Germany
- Fuel Components Czech
- Spain Fasteners
- LYS Fusion Poland

Walmart

- Hobart U.S. - Hobart Service is the leading provider of food equipment service nationwide. With more than 70 office locations and 1,100 factory-trained service technicians across the US. Additionally, we have a parts distribution center in Ohio.
- ITW Global Tire Repair (ITW GTR)
- Permatex - Permatex is a leading manufacturer, distributor, and marketer of premium chemical products to the automotive maintenance and repair, home and hardware markets. Product categories include gasket makers, sealants, hand cleaners, threadlockers, adhesives, cleaners, repair kits, and lubricants under well-recognized brand names such as Permatex®, the Right Stuff®, Fast Orange®, Spray Nine®, Versachem®, and Devcon® home.

Caesars

There are no ITW division level responses included in this disclosure

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	14100000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	US	4523081093

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

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Hartness International - Hi-Cone

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

30

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Hartness International - Hi-Cone

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1800

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Hi-Cone allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available; Hartness allocation based on market value of products purchased)

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

- Hi-Cone - Process or Production Line Level Data. The system for allocation emissions is based only on primary data from Hi-Cone. The following calculation is used to determine the emissions for Hi-Cone carriers sold to AB InBev: mass of products bought by AB InBev x (Hi-Cone GHG emissions/mass Hi-Cone product) = GHG emissions allocated to AB InBev. Uncertainty energy data based on measurements with GHG emissions from independent life cycle expert, representative from all relevant sites, based on most recent data, data from geography under study, data from processes and materials under study. (uncertainty calculation based on pedigree matrix assuming a lognormal distribution). Verification values verified by LCA consulting firm Franklin Associates, a Division of Eastern Research Group, Inc. Methodology verified by an external peer review in previous LCA conducted for Hi-Cone. - Hartness - 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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Fuel Components Czech - ITW Fastener Products GmbH (Global Fasteners) - LYS Fusion Poland - Pronovia S.R.O.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

80

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Fuel Components Czech - ITW Fastener Products GmbH (Global Fasteners) - LYS Fusion Poland - Pronovia S.R.O.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4390

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

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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Hartness International

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7

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

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

Electrolux

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- ITW Appliance LLC - ITW Appliance SRL - ITW Appliance D.O.O.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

200

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

Electrolux

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- ITW Appliance LLC - ITW Appliance SRL - ITW Appliance D.O.O.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2140

Uncertainty (±%)

5

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

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

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- California Industrial Products - ITW Deltar Fasteners (ITW Tekfast) - ITW Deltar Fuel Systems - Fuel Components Czech - LYS Fusion Poland - ITW Global Tire Repair (ITW GTR) - Shakeproof Division

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2740

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- California Industrial Products - ITW Deltar Fasteners (ITW Tekfast) - ITW Deltar Fuel Systems - Fuel Components Czech - LYS Fusion Poland - ITW Global Tire Repair (ITW GTR) - Shakeproof Division

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

6690

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

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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- China Body Components (Shanghai ITW Plastic & Metal Co., Ltd.) - California Industrial Products - ITW Deltar Fasteners (ITW Tekfast) - ITW Deltar Fuel Systems - ITW Delfast India - Fuel Components Czech - LYS Fusion Poland - Shakeproof Division

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2000

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- China Body Components (Shanghai ITW Plastic & Metal Co., Ltd.) - California Industrial Products - ITW Deltar Fasteners (ITW Tekfast) - ITW Deltar Fuel Systems - ITW Delfast India - Fuel Components Czech - LYS Fusion Poland - Shakeproof Division

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

8180

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

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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- China Body Components (Shanghai ITW Plastic & Metal Co., Ltd.) - China Metal - Stamped Fastener - California Industrial Products - ITW China Plastic Auto Fasteners - Shanghai - ITW Deltar Fasteners (ITW Tekfast) - ITW Deltar Fuel Systems - NA Powertrain Fastening - Shakeproof Division

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3400

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- China Body Components (Shanghai ITW Plastic & Metal Co., Ltd.) - China Metal - Stamped Fastener - California Industrial Products - ITW China Plastic Auto Fasteners - Shanghai - ITW Deltar Fasteners (ITW Tekfast) - ITW Deltar Fuel Systems - NA Powertrain Fastening - Shakeproof Division

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7640

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

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

Honda North America, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- ITW Deltar Fuel Systems - ITW Delfast India - ITW Global Tire Repair (ITW GTR) - ITW (Ningbo) Components & Fastening Systems Co., Ltd. - Shakeproof Division

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

610

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

Honda North America, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- ITW Deltar Fuel Systems - ITW Delfast India - ITW Global Tire Repair (ITW GTR) - ITW (Ningbo) Components & Fastening Systems Co., Ltd. - Shakeproof Division

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

900

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

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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Hi-Cone

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

15

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Hi-Cone

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5030

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

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

Process or Production Line Level Data. The system for allocation emissions is based only on primary data from Hi-Cone. The following calculation is used to determine the emissions for Hi-Cone carriers sold to AB InBev: mass of products bought by AB InBev x (Hi-Cone GHG emissions/mass Hi-Cone product) = GHG emissions allocated to AB InBev. Uncertainty energy data based on measurements with GHG emissions from independent life cycle expert, representative from all relevant sites, based on most recent data, data from geography under study, data from processes and materials under study. (uncertainty calculation based on pedigree matrix assuming a lognormal distribution). Verification values verified by LCA consulting firm Franklin Associates, a Division of Eastern Research Group, Inc. Methodology verified by an external peer review in previous LCA conducted for Hi-Cone.

Requesting member

Toyota Motor Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Deltar Body & Interior - ITW China Plastic Auto Fasteners - ITW Global Tire Repair Europe GmbH

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

70

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Deltar Body & Interior - ITW China Plastic Auto Fasteners - ITW Global Tire Repair Europe GmbH

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

690

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

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

Volkswagen AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- China Body Components - ITW China Plastic Auto Fasteners - ITW EF&C Czech Republic - ITW EF&C Germany - Fuel Components Czech - Spain Fasteners - LYS Fusion Poland

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

210

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

Volkswagen AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- China Body Components - ITW China Plastic Auto Fasteners - ITW EF&C Czech Republic - ITW EF&C Germany - Fuel Components Czech - Spain Fasteners - LYS Fusion Poland

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

9445

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

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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Hobart U.S. - ITW Global Tire Repair (ITW GTR) - Permatex

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2610

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

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 the countries in which we operate, and 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

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

- Hobart U.S. - ITW Global Tire Repair (ITW GTR) - Permatex

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5755

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

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 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 20 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 (Variable with cost of recycled material)

Details of proposal

Hi-Cone Using recycled plastic will have CO2e savings over virgin plastic

Requesting member

Ford Motor Company

Group type of project

Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project

Please select

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

678.3

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

China Body Components Use turnover boxes instead of cartons for product packing to reduce wood consumption. Carton saving = 165.12 ton and estimated CO2 saving indirectly = 678.3 ton per year.

Requesting member

General Motors Company

Group type of project

Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project

Please select

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

678.3

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

China Body Components Use turnover boxes instead of cartons for product packing to reduce wood consumption. Carton saving = 165.12 ton and estimated CO2 saving indirectly = 678.3 ton per year.

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 (Variable with cost of recycled material)

Details of proposal

Hi-Cone Using recycled plastic will have CO2e savings over virgin plastic

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

Anheuser Busch InBev

Initiative ID

2020-ID1

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Increased levels of purchased renewable energy

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

894.26

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?

No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Initiative ID

2020-ID1

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Increased levels of purchased renewable energy

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

894.26

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?

No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Initiative ID

2020-ID2

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Undertaking life-cycle assessment

Description of the reduction initiative

ITW Global Tire Repair Commit to End of Life Treatment of Sold Products label changes to reflect recycling the contents and packaging. Be aware of our carbon footprint by giving guidelines to our customers on how to properly dispose of the packaging waste. This language will be added as a running change to all products by 2025.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

2397

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?

No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV

Initiative ID

2020-ID3

Group type of project

Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project

Route optimization

Description of the reduction initiative

ITW Global Tire Repair FCA route optimization was realized due to site move and changes to customer ship points. Total reduction in miles per annum = 40,992. Total reduction in diesel fuel consumption = 6,832 gallons.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

60.7

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?

No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Please select

Requesting member
Honda North America, Inc.

Initiative ID
2020-ID4

Group type of project
Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project
Route optimization

Description of the reduction initiative
ITW Global Tire Repair Routing improvements were realized as a result of moving distribution location from Arkansas to Ohio and changes to customer ship points. Total reduction in miles per annum = 51,496. Total reduction in diesel fuel consumption = 8,582 gallon.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
76.3

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Please select

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2020-2021 CDP Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2019-2020 Action Exchange initiative?
No

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 am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms