Edwards Lifesciences Corp

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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02/25/2025, 05:48 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Edwards Lifesciences is a global leader in patient focused medical innovations for structural heart disease, and critical care monitoring. Driven by a passion to help patients, our company collaborates with the world's leading clinicians and researchers to address unmet healthcare needs, working to improve patient outcomes and enhance lives. Headquartered in Irvine, California, Edwards treats advanced cardiovascular disease with its life saving innovations, which are sold in approximately 100 countries. Many of our company's products are considered best in industry and over 95% percent of our sales are from products in leading market positions. We operate seven manufacturing locations: California, Utah, Singapore, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Ireland. We also operate over 100 sales and administrative regional offices in over 40 countries. At Edwards, our commitment to sustainability is foundational, and expressed in the words of our Credo: "Through our actions, we will become trusted partners with customers, colleagues and patients – creating a community unified in its mission to improve the quality of life around the world. Our results will benefit customers, patients, employees, and shareholders." As stated in our EHS Policy, Edwards "recognizes that safe and environmentally responsible operations bring shared value to our patients, our employees, our stakeholders, and the communities in which we operate" and we are committed to "minimizing our impact on the environment through pollution prevention efforts."
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US28176EAD04

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US28176E1082

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

28176E

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

EW

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

2567116 US

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

YA13X31F3V31L8TMPR58

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

131674371

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Brazil

☑ Canada

☑ France

☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Ireland
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ New Zealand
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In 2021, Edwards contracted a third-party environmental consulting firm to map our value chain as part of our baseline Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions study. With regards to suppliers, 100% of Edwards direct and indirect spend was covered at a Tier 1 supplier level.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*In the next year, as part of a double materiality assessment, Edwards will evaluate if this is a material topic for the Corporation to prioritize.*

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Short-term environmental objectives, which span one to two years and support Edwards' long-term targets, are established at the site level based upon locally relevant aspects, impacts, risks and opportunities. Progress towards meeting short-term objectives is reported through site leadership at regular intervals throughout the year. The short-term time horizon aligns with Edwards' strategic and financial planning cycle definitions.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Medium-term environmental objectives, which span two to five years and support Edwards' long-term targets, are established at the site or business-unit based upon local or business-unit relevant aspects, impacts, risks and opportunities. Progress towards meeting medium-term objectives is reported through site and business-unit leadership at least annually. The medium-term time horizon aligns with Edwards' strategic and financial planning cycle defintions.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

7

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long-term targets typically span five to seven years, in alignment with Edwards' strategic planning cycle, and are set at the company-wide level. These targets cover the climate-related topics of energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and water use. Progress towards meeting long-term targets is reported to Edwards leadership, Board of Directors and the public annually. The long-term time horizon aligns with Edwards' strategic and financial planning cycle definitions.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Tornado

Chronic physical
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Changes to national legislation

Reputation
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Edwards identifies and assesses climate-related risks as part of an integrated approach to managing overall business risk. Edwards has established an Enterprise Risk Council to guide the company risk management strategy. Led by our Senior Vice President of Risk Management and comprised of key executive and senior leaders, the Council meets quarterly to conduct a systematic review and mitigation planning for strategic, operational, financial, regulatory, cybersecurity and climate-change risks. The Council periodically reports strategy, key findings and progress directly to Edwards Board of Directors in accordance with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. Additionally, Edwards' property insurer – a global leader in resiliency engineering and business continuity – periodically assesses each of Edwards manufacturing sites to help identify opportunities for continued property enhancements that help protect from climate-related risks such as hurricanes, floods and fires. In assessing climate-related risks, Edwards conducts formal analysis of the likelihood, potential consequence and required response related to various climate change impacts. In this assessment, Edwards considers both transition and physical risks. For example, Edwards considers transition risks such as those related to the impact of technology to be relevant, as we continue to invest in technologies which contribute towards our reduced carbon footprint. This includes both the replacement of current equipment with lower emissions options, such as our installation of our cogeneration plant in Puerto Rico, as well as the cost to transition to lower emissions technologies, such as installation of solar panels which is aligned with our commitment to renewable energy and low-environmental impact construction strategies. An example of climate-related physical risk that Edwards considers to be relevant is acute weather changes such as extreme weather events and changing precipitation levels. This risk is especially relevant to Edwards locations located in the Caribbean region, which encounter seasonal tropical storms and hurricanes. As such, Edwards has invested in storm-resistant building and equipment design, emergency generators, onsite cogeneration, enhanced onsite drainage systems, employee notification systems and robust business recovery plans at our Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic manufacturing plants. At a local level, all Edwards manufacturing facilities assess their climate-related dependencies, impacts, opportunities and risks at least annually as part of the ISO 14001 environmental management system. Where a significant item is identified, sites will develop objectives and plans to address the water-related issue.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Water stress

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our approach towards water-related risk assessment is consistent with our overall approach to managing risk at both the Corporate and local levels. Companywide, Edwards has established an Enterprise Risk Council to guide the company risk management strategy. Led by our Senior Vice President of Risk Management and comprised of key executive and senior leaders responsible for Edwards' key financial and operations functions, the Council meets quarterly to conduct a systematic review and mitigation planning for strategic, operational, financial, regulatory and cyber-security risks, including those environmental risks which have the potential to pose a significant threat to the business. Specifically, the Council coordinates the Enterprise Risk Assessment process, manages the enterprise risk portfolio, executes monthly risk monitoring, provides guidance on the company's business continuity posture, advises on corporate insurance strategy, and ensures learning and continuous improvement in managing risk. The Council periodically reports strategy, key findings and progress directly to the Edwards Board of Directors. At a local level, all Edwards manufacturing facilities assess their water-related dependencies, impacts, opportunities and risks at least annually as part of the ISO 14001 environmental management system. Where a significant item is identified, sites will develop objectives and plans to address the water-related issue.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In accordance with our ISO 14001 management system, Edwards environmental aspects are evaluated in relation to their impacts, risks and opportunities as a single, integrated exercise. For example, at our Puerto Rico manufacturing facility, we understand that the success of our business depends upon a reliable energy source and also realize that the current state of Puerto Rico’s electrical grid is both unreliable and carbon intensive. As such we capitalized on an opportunity to install a propane-based cogeneration unit, that provides the facility with both reliable and cleaner electricity.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We have identified priority locations as it relates to Edwards' facilities located in water vulnerable locations. In this analysis, we considered facilities that use over 10,000 m3 of water annually and are located in "high" or "extremely high" water stress areas according to the WRI Aqueduct tool. We have also screened Edwards' facilities located in areas important for biodiversity. In this analysis, we considered only manufacturing operations, due to their potential for impact, and used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) screening for Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and protected areas. IBAT defines KBAs as "sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity", in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. Sites qualify as global KBAs if they meet one or more of 11 criteria, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and, irreplaceability. Protected areas include those locations designated as such by National designation, Natura2000, Regional Seas, World Heritage, Ramsar, UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme, and the Emerald Network.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Priority Locations 2023.pdf

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We employ strategic planning and enterprise risk processes to identify, assess, and mitigate risks with substantive financial and/or strategic impact for the business. Edwards uses its enterprise risk assessment criteria to evaluate significant risks and define those that are substantive. Evaluation of risk utilizes quantitative and qualitative inputs on impact (across multiple dimensions such as market risk, financial risk, operational risk, regulatory risk, etc.) as well as potential frequency. Key risks are then reviewed through the strategic planning process and enterprise risk monitoring process. Management, the company's Enterprise Risk Council, and Board of Directors all have roles in helping the company to best characterize and manage substantive risks. The company also follows SEC guidance for risk disclosure and outlines its risks in its 10k public filing.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We employ strategic planning processes to identify, assess, and prioritize opportunities with substantive financial and/or strategic impact for the business. Edwards uses various criteria to evaluate significant opportunities and define those that are substantive. Evaluation of opportunities utilizes quantitative and qualitative inputs on impact (across multiple dimensions such as market opportunities, financial opportunities, operational opportunities, etc.) as well as potential frequency. Key opportunities are then reviewed through the annual strategic planning process. Management and the Board of Directors all have roles in helping the company to best characterize and prioritize substantive opportunities.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Prior to start up of any operation as part of our change management process, we evaluate processes for potential environmental aspects and impacts, including water-related. Environmental professionals within Edwards or consultants ensure that all necessary control measures (including treatment systems) and permits are in place, and that all water discharges are in compliance with applicable regulations. All Edwards' manufacturing sites maintain certified ISO 14001 environmental management systems (EMS). As part of the ISO 14001 EMS sites will review environmental aspects and impacts at least annually to ensure risks are management and continual improvement objectives are established.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil is used for fuel in certain facilities equipment (boilers, emergency generators) and for onsite cooking; potential impact to surface water in the event of an oil spill or leak

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Structural and non-structural source control best management practices (BMPs) are employed at each of our facilities to prevent oil contamination of storm water. These BMPs include regular inspection of catch basins and piping systems, garbage dumpster coverage, secondary containment for chemical use and storage areas, spill and high-level alarm systems for fuel and oil-based equipment, employee training and labeling of storm drains. All three of our US facilities in California, Utah and Puerto Rico are covered under No Exposure Certificates (NECs) in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Water Act and maintain Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans which detail each facility's emergency procedures and controls to reduce the risk of water pollution from oil.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Metal components undergo water rinse processes during manufacture; potential impact to surface or ground water if rinse waters are improperly managed

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Process water with potential for metals leaching is tested by accredited laboratories to measure for inorganic pollutants. Water is only discharged to public sewers if contaminant levels are within acceptable levels, as dictated by local regulations and permit limits. Where there is risk for contaminant levels above acceptable limits, the water is managed as hazardous waste or undergoes onsite treatment before discharge.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Edwards identifies and assesses climate-related risks as part of an integrated approach to managing overall business risk. In this evaluation, Edwards is informed by formal risk models, such as climate risk scenario analysis, as well direct experience with climate-related events such as Hurricane Maria, which was a 100-year storm event having significant impact on our Puerto Rico site. While climate-related risks exist and require mitigation and management, these risks are judged to not present a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, as compared to other Corporation risks which have the potential for a more significant impact on the overall ability of Edwards to fulfill its mission to innovate and provide life-saving medical devices.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Although all of our manufacturing operations are subject to water-related impacts, we have determined that periodic water disruptions would not create a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. We have also implemented global strategies for business continuity if disruptions should occur at any of our manufacturing or regional operations.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Insufficient data

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics risks have not yet been assessed.
[Fixed row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*There have been no water-related fines, enforcement orders or penalties issued to Edwards in the reporting year.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Costa Rica

☑ Dominican Republic

☑ Ireland

☑ Singapore

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Edwards has the opportunity to invest in onsite and offsite renewable energy generation projects as a way to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and realize long-term savings, via positive NPV energy contracts.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The opportunity to increase renewable energy will result in modest opex savings, which are immaterial to our overall company financial position, strategy and cash flows.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

5000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

15000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Financial impact range estimated based upon analysis of global electricity demand, market availability of PPA/VPPAs in each of Edwards global geographies, and analysis of onsite generation opportunities at Edwards large manufacturing facilities.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost calculation based upon Opex and Capex estimates and actuals associated with securing PPA/VPPAs and installing onsite solar projects.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Edwards has completed mapping our decarbonization roadmap to 2030 in support of our target to achieve carbon neutrality and near term science-based targets. As part of this effort, Edwards plans to aggressively transition the majority of our global electricity demand to renewable sources over the course of the next six years through a variety of methods, including onsite and offsite renewable energy generation. Edwards relies on energy advisory partners to identify renewable energy opportunities across our global footprint.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Edwards has the opportunity to reduce water consumption through the use of water efficient fixtures and equipment, in support of our corporate water intensity target.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The opportunity to reduce water consumption will result in low opex savings, which are immaterial to our overall company financial position, strategy and cash flows.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:
☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

300000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost to incrementally improve water fixturing, equipment and design across our Corporate headquarters campus is less than 300,000 USD per year, which is the total cost for water withdrawal per year for the site.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our largest consumption of water occurs at our manufacturing sites, and annually, these locations assess their water-related aspects and impacts and incorporate appropriate water conservation and protection objectives into annual operating and capital investment plans. Water conservation activities undertaken at our sites include installation of water-efficient facility design (including LEED certified buildings), equipment and fixtures, installation of recycling or reuse systems where possible, partnering with local utility providers on water recycling programs and utilizing drought tolerant plants and xeriscape design in our landscape and garden areas.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Includes capital investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Includes capital investment in water efficiency, treatment and recycling projects.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Our Board Criteria and Diversity Policy is published in our annual Proxy (see attachment starting page 4), and covers the Corporation's approach and guidelines for evaluating and selecting diverse and qualified talent to the Board of Directors.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

EW 2024 Proxy Statement.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Not a priority or material topic for board oversight based upon Enterprise Risk evaluation, ESG materiality assessment, and current ISO 14001 assessment of water-related impacts, risks and opportunities. Managed at senior leadership level as part of routine business processes.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Not a priority or material topic for board oversight based upon Enterprise Risk evaluation, ESG materiality assessment, and current ISO 14001 assessment of biodiversity-related impacts, risks and opportunities. Managed at senior leadership level as part of routine business processes.
[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As outlined in the Committee Charters, Edwards' Compensation and Governance Committee oversees Edwards' sustainability principles and periodically reviews reports on our climate strategy, targets, and progress. Edwards' Audit Committee oversees financial reporting and statements, including disclosures related to sustainability and climate in Edwards' SEC filings. Both committees receive reports on progress throughout the year at scheduled, periodic intervals from the Executive Leadership Team, alongside members of the Corporate Impact Council and Enterprise Risk Council.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

Water is not considered to be a priority topic for Board-level consideration and is managed by senior management within the company.
[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Corporate Vice President, Global Supply Chain & Quality

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Edwards' Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain and Quality has direct responsibility for developing, executing and monitoring performance against the Corporation's global carbon reduction and climate strategy, as well as responsibility for Edwards ISO 14001 environmental management system and related environmental impacts and issues..

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Corporate Vice President, Global Supply Chain & Quality

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Edwards' Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain and Quality has direct responsibility for the Corporation's manufacturing facilities and supply base, and is accountable for developing, executing and monitoring performance against the Corporation's environmental strategy, including water-related topics. This individual is responsible for executing against the Corporation's publicly stated water target and ensures the appropriate funding, resources and visibility are provided to ensure performance against goals.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**VP, Environment, Health & Safety

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**No direct reporting line to Board or C-Suite

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Edwards' Vice President of Environment, Health & Safety is responsible for managing the company's environmental management system which includes the assessment of potential impacts, risks and opportunities as they pertain to the environment, including biodiversity.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

1

(4.5.3) Please explain

Edwards' CEO, Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain and Quality, Senior Vice President of Worldwide Engineering, Vice President of EHS, and Plant Management are measured against management objectives on an annual basis which include performance against sustainability targets, such as energy, water, waste and GHG reduction performance. Incentive targets vary depending on role and responsibility.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

1

(4.5.3) Please explain

Edwards' CEO, Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain and Quality, Senior Vice President of Worldwide Engineering, Vice President of EHS, and Plant Management are measured against management objectives on an annual basis which include performance against sustainability targets, such as energy, water, waste and GHG reduction performance. Incentive targets vary depending on role and responsibility.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Corporate Vice President, Global Supply Chain & Quality

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain and Quality is our corporate executive with direct oversight over Edwards climate-related issues and energy conservation programs. The individual adopts annual performance management objectives (PMOs), including those related to environmental targets and energy management, and is rated each year against performance.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Edwards' PMO process drives accountability and visibility to drive performance towards strategic business priorities. Leadership PMO's, including climate-related PMOs, are cascaded throughout the organization to individuals with responsibility for climate topics to align focus. Progress towards meeting PMOs is reviewed quarterly at the senior leadership level.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Corporate Vice President, Global Supply Chain & Quality

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain and Quality is our corporate executive with direct oversight over Edwards water-related issues and water conservation programs. The individual adopts annual performance management objectives (PMOs), including those related to environmental targets and water management, and is rated each year against performance.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Edwards' PMO process drives accountability and visibility to drive performance towards strategic business priorities. Leadership PMO's, including water-related PMOs, are cascaded throughout the organization to individuals with responsibility for environmental topics to align focus. Progress towards meeting PMOs is reviewed quarterly at the senior leadership level.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Edwards environmental policies are contained in our EHS Policy (general commitment to environmental pollution prevention and compliance for our direct operations), our Third-Party Code of Conduct (supplier environmental policies & expectations) and our Corporate Impact Report (which includes references to the aforementioned documents as well as detail on our environmental commitments and targets). All policies are publicly available and apply at an organization-wide level. NOTE: Only the EHS Policy is attached due to the attachment limitations of the CDP portal but all policies can be found on Edwards' public website https://www.edwards.com/about-us/suppliers/resources and wwwedwardscomhttps://www.edwards.com/impact-report

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify **:**science-based target & carbon neutrality

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environment, Health & Safety â□□ Edwards â□□ Sustainability.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

In 2023, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approved Edwards' science-based targets in line with a 1.5C scenario. Our targets are as follows: Edwards Lifesciences commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Edwards Lifesciences also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 51.6% per USD of value added within the same timeframe.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

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

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

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

Edwards is a member of multiple industry trade associations including AdvaMed and MedTech Europe. Edwards has designated representatives that actively participate on topic-specific working teams within the association to ensure that the Corporation's positions, including those around climate, are represented. Edwards' representatives on these teams are appointed by senior management include subject matter experts and strategy leads from our Environment, Health and Safety (EHS), Corporate Impact, Product Stewardship, Government Affairs, and Legal teams.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Advamed, MDMA, MedTech Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Edwards aligns itself with like-minded industry peers which advocate globally for the highest ethical standards and patient access to safe, effective and innovative medical technologies that save and improve lives. Edwards ensures its interests, including those related to environment, health, safety and climate, are represented through active engagement with our trade association partners. Both Advamed and MedTech Europe solicit active input and participation from their member companies to ensure the trade association positions on climate and other topics align with their constituency and Edwards contributes to association solicitation for climate-related feedback and input. We have found that our position is largely consistent with peer members.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Environmentally responsible manufacture of medical devices

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See section beginning page 54

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023-corporate-impact-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No additional comments.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1995

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Intermediate (SSP2/RCP4.5): Scenario with intermediate greenhouse gas emissions, and CO2 emissions remaining around current levels until 2050 and declining afterwards. Global mean surface temperature continues to rise and is projected to reach 2C above pre-industrial levels in the long term. This scenario assumes a major turnaround in climate policies and concerted worldwide actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions drastically.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Representative Concentration Pathway 4.5 scenario was selected to an intermediate scenario of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1995

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Intermediate (SSP2/RCP4.5): Scenario with intermediate greenhouse gas emissions, and CO2 emissions remaining around current levels until 2050 and declining afterwards. Global mean surface temperature continues to rise and is projected to reach 2C above pre-industrial levels in the long term. This scenario assumes a major turnaround in climate policies and concerted worldwide actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions drastically.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Representative Concentration Pathway 4.5 scenario was selected to an intermediate scenario of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1995

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Low (SSP1/RCP2.6): Scenario with low greenhouse gas emissions, and CO2 emissions declining to net zero around 2050. Global mean surface temperature continues to rise but is projected to stay below 2C above pre-industrial levels in the long term. This scenario assumes a major turnaround in climate policies and concerted worldwide actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions drastically.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Representative Concentration Pathway 2.6 scenario was selected to reflect a best-case scenario for limiting climate change impacts.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1995

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Low (SSP1/RCP2.6): Scenario with low greenhouse gas emissions, and CO2 emissions declining to net zero around 2050. Global mean surface temperature continues to rise but is projected to stay below 2C above pre-industrial levels in the long term. This scenario assumes a major turnaround in climate policies and concerted worldwide actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions drastically.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Representative Concentration Pathway 2.6 scenario was selected to reflect a best-case scenario for limiting climate change impacts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1995

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

High (SSP5/RCP8.5): Scenario with high greenhouse gas emissions, and CO2 emissions that approximately double from current levels by 2050. Global mean surface temperature continues to rise and is projected to exceed 2C above pre-industrial levels in the long term.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5scenario was selected to reflect a worst-case scenario with continued rise in greenhouse gas emissions.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1995

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

High (SSP5/RCP8.5): Scenario with high greenhouse gas emissions, and CO2 emissions that approximately double from current levels by 2050. Global mean surface temperature continues to rise and is projected to exceed 2C above pre-industrial levels in the long term.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5scenario was selected to reflect a worst-case scenario with continued rise in greenhouse gas emissions.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Through climate scenario analysis, Edwards identified global locations with the largest risk of climate-related impact. Most significantly impacted by climate risk are those facilities located in the Caribbean region, which are subject to flood and wind-related events. Specifically, of the locations evaluated, Edwards' leading climate risks relate to potential flooding from extreme precipitation. Heavy precipitation events are becoming more frequent and intense in many regions of the world. Another primary area of Edwards' climate-related risks relate to wind damage from tropical cyclones, winter storms, and tornados. Strong winds can damage roofs, roof-mounted equipment, and compromise the building envelope. The scenario analysis provides insight on actionable climate exposures that can be evaluated for mitigation strategies. In response to climate-related physical risks such as potential for flood or extreme wind, Edwards has invested in storm-resistant building and equipment design, emergency generators, onsite cogeneration, enhanced onsite drainage systems, employee notification systems and robust business recovery plans at our Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic manufacturing plants.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Edwards has recognized the risk of potential business interruption due to chronic physical climate-related changes such as changes in precipitation patterns, drought and wildfires. This pertains specifically to the potential for water scarcity and wildfires in water-stressed regions where Edwards facilities or critical suppliers are located. In order to address this risk and ensure supply chain resilience, Edwards has deployed operational redundancies in various global geographies as well as identifying multiple suppliers for critical materials and parts. For example, in the last five years, Edwards has added valve manufacturing capabilities and its supporting operations to Costa Rica, where previously valve manufacturing was established only in Irvine, California and Singapore. Edwards has also added redundant delivery systems manufacturing capabilities in Europe, where previously all manufacturing of delivery systems was in the US.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Edwards is a global market leader in patient-focused medical innovations for structural heart disease. Driven by a responsibility to help patients and address unmet healthcare needs, Edwards must ensure that our products continue to reach patients while simultaneously ensuring safe and responsible operations which minimize impact on the environment. Edwards has aggressive, near-term science-based targets to which we are unwavering in our commitment. However, given the uncertain nature of energy technology and global energy markets, which are outside the span of Edwards' direct control, we cannot responsibly commit to ceasing future use of fossil fuel energy in geographies where an alternative is not available, as we must continue to serve unmet patient needs.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Edwards carbon reduction targets and carbon reduction strategy are published in our annual Corporate Impact Report and on Edwards public website. Additionally, Edwards' 1.5C-aligned targets have been approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and are confirmed on the SBTi website. Edwards' feedback mechanism for shareholders include the ability for shareholders to provide comments or ask questions during shareholder meetings, email our investor relations group directly at investor_relations@edwards.com, or provide comments/questions through our public facing website under "Contact Us." Any feedback related to the Corporation's climate plan is routed internally to appropriate personnel for review, and if appropriate, a response.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Edwards' transition plan includes assumptions related to future business growth and strategy as well as technological and economic feasibility of securing renewable energy from onsite and offsite sources as well as replacing existing equipment with less carbon-intensive infrastructure. Edwards' success in carrying out the transition plan is dependent on external factors related to the market availability and global regulations related to the procurement of renewable energy.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Edwards has made significant progress against our transition plan in the previous reporting period. We are on plan to achieve carbon reduction targets for direct operations due to investment in onsite and offsite renewable energy projects including our first virtual power purchase agreement, as well as global facilities efficiency projects. In 2023, Scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas emissions were reduced 6% year-over-year, and 13% from baseline, despite significant business growth.

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

No attachment.docx

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, strategy only

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

(5.3.3) Primary reason why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.3.4) Explain why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Environmental opportunities have been incorporated into our operational strategy. However, environmental risks have not reached a threshold of materiality as compared to other Corporation risks through our Enterprise Risk Management process to result in an impact to strategy and financial planning.
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Edwards has identified onsite and offsite renewable energy generation as a way to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and realize long-term savings, via positive NPV energy contracts. As such, we have established a carbon reduction strategy which is focused commissioning onsite solar PV projects and procuring renewable energy through power purchase agreements.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

We do not anticipate substantive changes in water-related CAPEX or OPEX spending.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

The use of internal carbon pricing has been evaluated and the decision made not to implement at this time. Edwards feels confident that alternative mechanisms within our business operating model, such as personal management objectives & incentives and strategy alignment, are the most effective means to advance our environmental performance without adding complexity to our financial processes, so that we can remained focused on our mission to serve global patients.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**No other critical value chain stakeholders identified

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

n/a
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Edwards measures Scope 3 emissions from Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Expenditures on an annual basis for 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers. Edwards has identified approximately 30 of our top emitting suppliers which we define as "strategic suppliers" or "key suppliers" that have a substantive impact on our Scope 3 emissions. Engagement and incentivization of these direct suppliers, for whom we have a strong ability to influence performance, are the focus of Edwards Scope 3 strategy.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

30
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Edwards measures Scope 3 emissions from Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Expenditures on an annual basis for 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers. Edwards has identified approximately 30 of our top emitting suppliers which we define as “strategic suppliers” or “key suppliers” that have a substantive impact on our Scope 3 emissions. Engagement and incentivization of these direct suppliers, for whom we have a strong ability to influence performance, are the focus of Edwards Scope 3 strategy.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*Third-party Code of Conduct*

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Edwards' supplier scorecard for strategic and key suppliers includes a score for the supplier's climate performance. Specifically, suppliers are rated on their maturity in: measuring and publicly reporting greenhouse gas emissions, setting greenhouse gas reduction targets, and achieving high performance ratings with specific, reputable climate raters. Supplier scorecard performance is discussed in quarterly business reviews.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ No other supplier engagement
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Edwards participates in climate-related engagement with customers upon request and during some bid and tender processes. For example, Edwards was contacted by a customer in the Netherlands with a request to participate in a special grant project to complete lifecycle analyses for different hospital care trajectories, for which the customer uses Edwards' critical care products. Our European customer base is most active in engaging Edwards on climate-related topics.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Edwards Credo and Aspiration is to be a "trusted partner" demonstrating "passionate engagement that strengthens our communities." Through engaging with customers on climate-related projects and activities, we foster trust and partnership with our customers. In terms of bids and tenders, success is measured by favorable scoring of our responses.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Edwards reports environmental performance based upon operations for which it or its subsidiaries has full control. For Edwards, there is no difference in measurement of environmental performance between operational or financial control as a consolidation approach, and so operational control is selected. Reporting based on operational control allows Edwards' environmental performance to reflect operations for which it has full authority to introduce and implement operating policies. It is worth noting that Edwards does include equity share investments and leased assets in our Scope 3 emissions reporting.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Edwards reports environmental performance based upon operations for which it or its subsidiaries has full control. For Edwards, there is no difference in measurement of environmental performance between operational or financial control as a consolidation approach, and so operational control is selected. Reporting based on operational control allows Edwards' environmental performance to reflect operations for which it has full authority to introduce and implement operating policies.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Edwards reports environmental performance based upon operations for which it or its subsidiaries has full control. For Edwards, there is no difference in measurement of environmental performance between operational or financial control as a consolidation approach, and so operational control is selected. Reporting based on operational control allows Edwards' environmental performance to reflect operations for which it has full authority to introduce and implement operating policies.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Edwards reports environmental performance based upon operations for which it or its subsidiaries has full control. For Edwards, there is no difference in measurement of environmental performance between operational or financial control as a consolidation approach, and so operational control is selected. Reporting based on operational control allows Edwards' environmental performance to reflect operations for which it has full authority to introduce and implement operating policies.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*No additional comments.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14390

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) using onsite fuel combustion data (consumption invoices, meter readings, usage logs) and the most recent DEFRA emissions factors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33369

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 location-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and the most recent regional/sub-national and national grid average emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31483

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 market-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and market-based emissions factors and contractual instruments including GHG emission rate attributes. In order of preference, we apply energy attribute certificates (from VPPAs and unbundled REC purchase), supplier/utility emission rates, and then the most recent residual mix factors as published by AIB. Where the forementioned inputs do not exist, we defer to the most recent regional/sub-national and national emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

310724.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Environmentally-extended input-output (EEIO) data were used to estimate emissions from purchased goods and services. EEIO models estimate energy use and/or GHG emissions resulting from the production and upstream supply chain activities of different sectors and products in an economy. The resulting EEIO emission factors can be used to estimate cradle-to-gate GHG emissions for a given industry or product category. The 2021 spend data (global coverage direct - JDE & indirect - COUPA) was sorted into type of spending based on EEIO model categories. Spend types associated with activities that fall under other scope 3 categories are allocated as appropriate. Example: emissions from spend on travel agencies such CWT are estimated using EEIO factors then allocated to Scope 3 Category 6 - Business Travel. US EPA's "Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities" (17 January 2022), a comprehensive set of supply chain emission factors covering all categories of goods and services in the US economy, were used in this calculation. These factors are intended for quantifying emissions from purchased goods and services using the spend-based method defined in the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. The factors were prepared using US EEIO models. Website: https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/supply-chain-greenhouse-gas-emission-factors-for-us-industries-and-commodities. Emission factors 'with margin' were selected. According to US EPA, emission factors 'with margin' generally include distribution, wholesale and retail costs. As 'cradle-to-gate' GHG emissions include all emissions that occur in the life cycle of purchased goods and services, up to the point of receipt by Edwards, emission factors 'with margin' were selected. Furthermore, as the EEIO factors are based on 2018 USD, Edwards' 2021 total spends (2021 USD) were converted to account for inflation from 2021 to 2018 as follows: Total spends, 2018 USD (Total spends, 2021 USD) / (1.08 2021 USD/2018 USD, 8% increase due to inflation since 2018) Note: US EPA EEIO factors are used globally as those are based on the most robust data set available for industries and commodities.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Environmentally-extended input-output (EEIO) data were used to estimate emissions from purchased goods and services. EEIO models estimate energy use and/or GHG emissions resulting from the production and upstream supply chain activities of different sectors and products in an economy. The resulting EEIO emission factors can be used to estimate cradle-to-gate GHG emissions for a given industry or product category. The 2021 spend data (global coverage direct - JDE & indirect - COUPA) was sorted into type of spending based on EEIO model categories. Spend types associated with activities that fall under other scope 3 categories are allocated as appropriate. Example: emissions from spend on travel agencies such CWT are estimated using EEIO factors then allocated to Scope 3 Category 6 - Business Travel. US EPA's "Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities" (17 January 2022), a comprehensive set of supply chain emission factors covering all categories of goods and services in the US economy, were used in this calculation. These factors are intended for quantifying emissions from purchased goods and services using the spend-based method defined in the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. The factors were prepared using US EEIO models. Website: https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/supply-chain-greenhouse-gas-emission-factors-for-us-industries-and-commodities. Emission factors 'with margin' were selected. According to US EPA, emission factors 'with margin' generally include distribution, wholesale and retail costs. As 'cradle-to-gate' GHG emissions include all emissions that occur in the life cycle of purchased goods and services, up to the point of receipt by Edwards, emission factors 'with margin' were selected. Furthermore, as the EEIO factors are based on 2018 USD, Edwards' 2021 total spends (2021 USD) were converted to account for inflation from 2021 to 2018 as follows: Total spends, 2018 USD (Total spends, 2021 USD) / (1.08 2021 USD/2018 USD, 8% increase due to inflation since 2018) Note: US EPA EEIO factors are used globally as those are based on the most robust data set available for industries and commodities.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12117.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The fuel and energy-related activities evaluated include: upstream emissions from fuel Edwards used during operation, upstream emissions from fuel combustion to generate electricity which Edwards purchased and electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in 2021. The quantities and types of fuels consumed by Edwards (i.e., Edwards' Scope 1 and 2) were utilized in the Scope 3 Category 3 calculations. The specific methodology for these activities is as follows: 1. Upstream emissions from fuels used for stationary and mobile sources - Evaluated the emissions related to the well to tank (WTT) GHG emissions for fuels that Edwards consumes for fleet and stationary sources during its operations. Edwards tracks the amount of fuel by fuel type across its locations. Emissions were estimated using UK DEFRA 2021 WTT emission factors. 2. Upstream emissions from electricity purchased by Edwards - These emissions are estimated based on electricity consumed by geographic location. EPA eGrid emission factors were used for locations in the United States. IEA Global Average (2021) emission factors were used for all other global locations. Both emission factor sets provided emission per kWh of electricity consumed. These were applied to the total electricity consumed for each location in Edwards business. 3. Emissions from transmission and distribution (T&D) losses - Evaluated the emissions from transmission and distribution losses of the electricity Edwards consumes during its operations. T&D loss factors, by percent loss for all locations, were sourced from EPA eGrid for the US and IEA Global Average (2021) emission factors for all other countries. T&D loss factors were applied to the total electricity consumed for each location. Electricity emission factors from eGrid (2020) and IEA (2021) were used to determine the specific location-based emissions from transmission and distribution losses for 2021.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21829.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transportation and distribution include emissions related to the transport of raw materials from a supplier to an Edwards site and transport of Edwards' final products to a known destination if paid for by Edwards. There was no available data on the transportation and distribution of raw materials to Edwards sites, therefore these emissions are excluded from this inventory. Two different calculation methods were applied: 1) Distance-based; and 2) Spend-based. Emissions associated with transportation services provided by the following contractors were estimated using raw data (i.e., contractor-specific data) provided by each of them, which included mode of travel, travelled distance, and weight of each shipment: DHL, FedEx, K&N, KWE, and UPS. Based on the analysis of the raw data, Edwards uses the following transportation methods: air, rail, marine, and road. 'Short ton-miles' for each travel mode (e.g., air, rail, marine, and road) were calculated using the raw data provided. Emission factors for upstream and downstream transportation and distribution from the US EPA and DEFRA were utilized to estimate emissions. The spend-based method involves determining the amount of money spent on each mode of business travel transport and applying secondary (EEIO) emission factors. Spend types associated with transportation and distribution activities were allocated to category 4 from category 1 and 2 as appropriate. Note that the total emissions estimated based on the spend (COUPA) data excludes the emissions associated with the five (5) contractors that provided the contractor-specific data to avoid double counting).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2907.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Edwards collects data on the volume of waste generated in Edwards' facilities. This data is tracked by waste type (hazardous and non-hazardous) and by end-of-life destination (recycling, incineration, and landfill). Emissions were estimated using emission factors from US EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Total waste by disposal method is converted to GHG emissions using average waste destination-specific emissions factors. Only emission factors from waste transportation, combustion, and/or fugitive methane were included in emissions estimations. Emissions from wastewater treatment systems were estimated based on the spend-based method using the spend (COUPA) data/EEIO factors. Biohazardous and hazardous waste emission factors were calculated using an average percent weight approach based on specific waste data. Waste material was totaled into broad US EPA emission factor groups, and then divided by the total weight of waste type. This percentage was then multiplied by US EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories to calculate emission factors for biohazardous and hazardous waste specific to Edwards.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20565.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To estimate Category 6 emissions, two calculation methods were selected: 1) Distance-based; and 2) Spend-based. The distance-based approach involves determining the distance and mode of business trips, then applying the appropriate emission factors for the trip-mode used. Edwards collects data from employee business travel by air through the Carlson Wagonlit Travel (CWT) system. This system tracks distance traveled; therefore, the distance-based method was used to calculate approximate emissions. Only total distance travel per location were provided for calendar year 2021. As such, the most conservative flight category was

used to estimate emissions. Passenger emission factors from the US EPA and DEFRA were used to calculate GHG emissions. Edwards collects data on employee travel via rail through the CWT system as well. This system tracks the total rail distance traveled by employees, therefore the distance-based method was used to calculate approximate emissions. Rail class was not provided for total distance travelled. As such, the most conservative rail category was used to estimate emissions. Rail travel emission factors were taken from the US EPA and DEFRA to calculate GHG emissions. The spend-based method involves determining the amount of money spent on business travel and applying secondary (EEIO) emission factors. For the spend-based approach, the indirect sourcing spend (COUPA) data was utilized.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29864.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commuting emissions were estimated using the average commuting distance and number of employee commutes by transportation mode per location. Edwards tracks the average commute distance, employee count, and commuting transportation modes per location. Therefore, the distance-based method was used to calculate approximate emissions. This information was converted into GHG emissions using emission factors from US EPA and UK DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Edwards-owned/operated assets, including leased facilities and vehicles, are included in the Scope 1 and 2 GHG boundary; therefore, GHG emissions from this source are zero (0).

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Outbound transportation and distribution services that are purchased by Edwards are excluded from this category and included in Category 4 because Edwards purchased the service, and therefore, Edwards' Scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are zero (0).

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties (e.g., manufacturers) subsequent to sale by the reporting company. However, Edwards produces only final goods (i.e., no intermediate products), and therefore, GHG emissions from this source are zero (0).

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4898.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Scope 3 Standard divides emissions from the use of sold products into two types; 1) direct use-phase emissions (required); and 2) indirect use-phase emissions (optional). The majority of Edwards' sold products emit no GHG emissions when operating; however, some of Edwards' Critical Care products have direct use-phase emissions (e.g., products that directly consume energy, fuels or electricity, during use). Expected uses over lifetime of products, quantities of products sold in 2021, and estimated electricity consumption per use of product were determined. Annual energy consumption for each sold products was estimated using 'on-time' data (hours per week; weeks per year). In accordance with the GHG Protocol, "if its product is used globally, a company may consider using a global average electricity emission factor"; consequently, the International Energy Agency's (IEA's) global average emission factor was used.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5633.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 12 includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products, sold by Edwards in 2021, at the end of their life. Edwards compiled packaging data, data on the mass of each component sold to end users, and the number of units sold. Based on Edwards' understanding of end-user handling and disposal of packaging and products, assumptions about the end-of-life treatment methods were determined for each waste type. It is assumed that all Edwards sold products will be treated as biohazardous waste; therefore, they will end up in biohazardous treatment systems (i.e., incinerated/combusted). Total waste by waste type was calculated then multiplied by US EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories to calculate total emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

803.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting company (i.e., Edwards) and leased to other entities (i.e., Johnson & Johnson) in the reporting year that are not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. The following calculations present GHG emissions associated with energy consumption by Johnson & Johnson from the subleased warehouse located in Puerto Rico.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category is applicable to franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments, such as royalties for the use of trademarks and other services). Edwards does not have any franchises; therefore, GHG emissions from this source are zero (0).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11874.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 15 includes scope 3 emissions associated with the reporting company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. No investments were made (with the objective of making a profit) during the reporting year (CY2021); therefore, GHG emissions from this source are zero (0).

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Edwards does not have other (upstream) emissions which have not been accounted for in other Scope 3 categories.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Edwards does not have other (downstream) emissions which have not been accounted for in other Scope 3 categories.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16120

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) using onsite fuel combustion data (consumption invoices, meter readings, usage logs) and the most recent DEFRA emissions factors.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18040

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculated in accordance with the The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) using onsite fuel combustion data (consumption invoices, meter readings, usage logs) and the most recent DEFRA emissions factors.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14390

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) using onsite fuel combustion data (consumption invoices, meter readings, usage logs) and the most recent DEFRA emissions factors.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14416

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) using onsite fuel combustion data (consumption invoices, meter readings, usage logs) and the most recent DEFRA emissions factors.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36249

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

23783

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 location-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and the most recent regional/sub-national and national grid average emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA. Scope 2 market-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and market-based emissions factors and contractual instruments including GHG emission rate attributes. In order of preference, we apply energy attribute certificates (from VPPAs and unbundled REC purchase), supplier/utility emission rates, and then the most recent residual mix factors as published by AIB. Where the forementioned inputs do not exist, we defer to the most recent regional/sub-national and national emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35586

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

24668

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 location-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and the most recent regional/sub-national and national grid average emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA. Scope 2 market-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and market-based emissions factors and contractual instruments including GHG emission rate attributes. In order of preference, we apply energy attribute certificates (from VPPAs and unbundled REC purchase), supplier/utility emission rates, and then the most recent residual mix factors as published by AIB. Where the forementioned inputs do not exist, we defer to the most recent regional/sub-national and national emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33369

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

31483

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 location-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and the most recent regional/sub-national and national grid average emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA. Scope 2 market-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and market-based emissions factors and contractual instruments including GHG emission rate attributes. In order of preference, we apply energy attribute certificates (from VPPAs and unbundled REC purchase), supplier/utility emission rates, and then the most recent residual mix factors as published by AIB. Where the forementioned inputs do not exist, we defer to the most recent regional/sub-national and national emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31845

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

31799

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 location-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and the most recent regional/sub-national and national grid average emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA. Scope 2 market-based emissions calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A

Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance using electricity consumption data and market-based emissions factors and contractual instruments including GHG emission rate attributes. In order of preference, we apply energy attribute certificates (from VPPAs and unbundled REC purchase), supplier/utility emission rates, and then the most recent residual mix factors as published by AIB. Where the forementioned inputs do not exist, we defer to the most recent regional/sub-national and national emissions factors as published by the EPA, DEFRA and IEA. [Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

411283

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Environmentally-extended input-output (EEIO) data were used to estimate emissions from purchased goods and services. EEIO models estimate energy use and/or GHG emissions resulting from the production and upstream supply chain activities of different sectors and products in an economy. The resulting EEIO emission factors can be used to estimate cradle-to-gate GHG emissions for a given industry or product category. The 2023 spend data (global coverage direct - JDE & indirect - COUPA) was sorted into type of spending based on EEIO model categories. Spend types associated with activities that fall under other scope 3 categories are allocated as appropriate. Example: emissions from spend on travel agencies such CWT are estimated using EEIO factors then allocated to Scope 3 Category 6 -

Business Travel. US EPA's "Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities," a comprehensive set of supply chain emission factors covering all categories of goods and services in the US economy, were used in this calculation. These factors are intended for quantifying emissions from purchased goods and services using the spend-based method defined in the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. The factors were prepared using US EEIO models. Website: https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/supply-chain-greenhouse-gas-emission-factors-for-us-industries-and-commodities. Emission factors 'with margin' were selected. According to US EPA, emission factors 'with margin' generally include distribution, wholesale and retail costs. As 'cradle-to-gate' GHG emissions include all emissions that occur in the life cycle of purchased goods and services, up to the point of receipt by Edwards, emission factors 'with margin' were selected. Furthermore, as the EEIO factors are based on 2018 USD, Edwards' 2023 total spends (2023 USD) were converted to account for inflation from 2023 to 2018. Note: US EPA EEIO factors are used globally as those are based on the most robust data set available for industries and commodities.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

283

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Environmentally-extended input-output (EEIO) data were used to estimate emissions from capital goods. EEIO models estimate energy use and/or GHG emissions resulting from the production and upstream supply chain activities of different sectors and products in an economy. The resulting EEIO emission factors can be used to estimate cradle-to-gate GHG emissions for a given industry or product category. The 2023 spend data (global coverage direct - JDE & indirect - COUPA) was sorted into type of spending based on EEIO model categories. Spend types associated with activities that fall under other scope 3 categories are allocated as appropriate. Example: emissions from spend on travel agencies such CWT are estimated using EEIO factors then allocated to Scope 3 Category 6 - Business Travel. US EPA's "Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities," a comprehensive set of supply chain emission factors covering all

categories of goods and services in the US economy, were used in this calculation. These factors are intended for quantifying emissions from purchased goods and services using the spend-based method defined in the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. The factors were prepared using US EEIO models. Website: https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/supply-chain-greenhouse-gas-emission-factors-for-us-industries-and-commodities. Emission factors 'with margin' were selected. According to US EPA, emission factors 'with margin' generally include distribution, wholesale and retail costs. As 'cradle-to-gate' GHG emissions include all emissions that occur in the life cycle of purchased goods and services, up to the point of receipt by Edwards, emission factors 'with margin' were selected. Furthermore, as the EEIO factors are based on 2018 USD, Edwards' 2023 total spends (2023 USD) were converted to account for inflation from 2023 to 2018. Note: US EPA EEIO factors are used globally as those are based on the most robust data set available for industries and commodities.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13035

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The fuel and energy-related activities evaluated include: upstream emissions from fuel Edwards used during operation, upstream emissions from fuel combustion to generate electricity which Edwards purchased and electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in 2023. The quantities and types of fuels consumed by Edwards (i.e., Edwards' Scope 1 and 2) were utilized in the Scope 3 Category 3 calculations. The specific methodology for these activities is as follows: 1. Upstream emissions from fuels used for stationary and mobile sources - Evaluated the emissions related to the well to tank (WTT) GHG emissions for fuels that Edwards consumes for fleet and stationary sources during its operations. Edwards tracks the amount of fuel by fuel type across its locations. Emissions were estimated using UK DEFRA 2023 WTT emission factors. 2. Upstream emissions from electricity purchased by Edwards - These emissions are estimated based on electricity consumed by geographic location. EPA eGrid emission factors were used for locations in the United States. IEA Global Average emission factors were used for all

other global locations. Both emission factor sets provided emission per kWh of electricity consumed. These were applied to the total electricity consumed for each location in Edwards business. 3. Emissions from transmission and distribution (T&D) losses - Evaluated the emissions from transmission and distribution losses of the electricity Edwards consumes during its operations. T&D loss factors, by percent loss for all locations, were sourced from EPA eGrid for the US and IEA Global Average emission factors for all other countries. T&D loss factors were applied to the total electricity consumed for each location. Electricity emission factors from eGrid and IEA were used to determine the specific location-based emissions from transmission and distribution losses for 2023.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32808

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution include emissions related to the transport of raw materials from a supplier to an Edwards site and transport of Edwards' final products to a known destination if paid for by Edwards. There was no available data on the transportation and distribution of raw materials to Edwards sites, therefore these emissions are excluded from this inventory. Two different calculation methods were applied: 1) Distance-based; and 2) Spend-based. Emissions associated with transportation services provided by the following contractors were estimated using raw data (i.e., contractor-specific data) provided by each of them, which included mode of travel, travelled distance, and weight of each shipment: DHL, FedEx, K&N, KWE, and UPS. Based on the analysis of the raw data, Edwards uses the following transportation methods: air, rail, marine, and road. 'Short ton-miles' for each travel mode (e.g., air, rail, marine, and road) were calculated using the raw

data provided. Emission factors for upstream and downstream transportation and distribution from the US EPA and DEFRA were utilized to estimate emissions on a well-to-wheel basis. The spend-based method involves determining the amount of money spent on each mode of business travel transport and applying secondary (EEIO) emission factors. Spend types associated with transportation and distribution activities were allocated to category 4 from category 1 and 2 as appropriate. Note that the total emissions estimated based on the spend (COUPA) data excludes the emissions associated with the five (5) contractors that provided the contractor-specific data to avoid double counting). See the Scope 3 Category 1 & 2 calculations workbook for details.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2210

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Edwards collects data on the volume of waste generated in Edwards' facilities. This data is tracked by waste type (hazardous and non-hazardous) and by end-of-life destination (recycling, incineration, and landfill). Emissions were estimated using emission factors from US EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Total waste by disposal method is converted to GHG emissions using average waste destination-specific emissions factors. Only emission factors from waste transportation, combustion, and/or fugitive methane were included in emissions estimations. Emissions from wastewater treatment systems were estimated based on the spend-based method using the spend (COUPA) data/EEIO factors. Biohazardous and hazardous waste emission factors were calculated using an average percent weight approach based on specific waste data. Waste material was totaled into broad US EPA emission factor groups, and then divided by the total weight of waste type. This percentage was then multiplied by US EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories to calculate emission factors for biohazardous and hazardous waste specific to Edwards.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

54314

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

To estimate Category 6 emissions, two calculation methods were selected: 1) Distance-based; and 2) Spend-based. The distance-based approach involves determining the distance and mode of business trips, then applying the appropriate emission factors for the trip-mode used. Edwards collects data from employee business travel by air through the Carlson Wagonlit Travel (CWT) system. This system tracks distance traveled; therefore, the distance-based method was used to calculate approximate emissions. Only total distance travel per location were provided for calendar year 2023. As such, the most conservative flight category was used to estimate emissions. Passenger emission factors from the US EPA and DEFRA were used to calculate GHG emissions. Edwards collects data on employee travel via rail through the CWT system as well. This system tracks the total rail distance traveled by employees, therefore the distance-based method was used to calculate approximate emissions. Rail class was not provided for total distance travelled. As such, the most conservative rail category was used to estimate emissions. Rail travel emission factors were taken from the US EPA and DEFRA to calculate GHG emissions. The spend-based method involves determining the amount of money spent on business travel and applying secondary (EEIO) emission factors. For the spend-based approach, the indirect sourcing spend (COUPA) data was utilized.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

29438

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions were estimated using the average commuting distance and number of employee commutes by transportation mode per location. Edwards tracks the average commute distance, employee count, and commuting transportation modes per location. Therefore, the distance-based method was used to calculate approximate emissions. This information was converted into GHG emissions using emission factors from US EPA and UK DEFRA.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Edwards-owned/operated assets, including leased facilities and vehicles, are included in the Scope 1 and 2 GHG boundary; therefore, GHG emissions from this source are zero (0).

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Outbound transportation and distribution services that are purchased by Edwards are excluded from this category and included in Category 4 because Edwards purchased the service, and therefore, Edwards' Scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are zero (0).

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties (e.g., manufacturers) subsequent to sale by the reporting company. However, Edwards produces only final goods (i.e., no intermediate products), and therefore, GHG emissions from this source are zero (0).

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3955

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :GHG Protocol Value Stream (Scope 3) guidance

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Scope 3 Standard divides emissions from the use of sold products into two types; 1) direct use-phase emissions (required); and 2) indirect use-phase emissions (optional). The majority of Edwards' sold products emit no GHG emissions when operating; however, some of Edwards' Critical Care products have direct use-phase emissions (e.g., products that directly consume energy, fuels or electricity, during use). Expected uses over lifetime of products, quantities of products sold in 2023, and estimated electricity consumption per use of product were determined. Annual energy consumption for each sold products was estimated using 'on-time' data (hours per week; weeks per year). In accordance with the GHG Protocol, "if its product is used globally, a company may consider using a global average electricity emission factor"; consequently, the International Energy Agency's (IEA's) global average emission factor was used.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6792

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 12 includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products, sold by Edwards in 2023, at the end of their life. Edwards compiled packaging data, data on the mass of each component sold to end users, and the number of units sold. Based on Edwards' understanding of end-user handling and disposal of packaging and products, assumptions about the end-of-life treatment methods were determined for each waste type. It is assumed that all Edwards sold products will be treated as biohazardous waste; therefore, they will end up in biohazardous treatment systems (i.e., incinerated/combusted). Total waste by waste type was calculated then multiplied by US EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories to calculate total emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

797

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Lessor-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting company (i.e., Edwards) and leased to other entities (i.e., Johnson & Johnson) in the reporting year that are not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. The following calculations present GHG emissions associated with energy consumption by Johnson & Johnson from the subleased warehouse located in Puerto Rico.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

A franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category is applicable to franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments, such as royalties for the use of trademarks and other services). Edwards does not have any franchises; therefore, GHG emissions from this source are zero (0).

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17060

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 15 includes scope 3 emissions associated with the reporting company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. Edwards holds long-term investments in approximately 20 early-stage companies focused on innovating medical technology. Emissions from these investments have been quantified using the GHG Protocol Scope 3 guidance for Category 15. For investments generating revenue, average-data method for equity investments was used. For pre-revenue investments, a project finance approached was used.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Edwards does not have other (upstream) emissions which have not been accounted for in other Scope 3 categories.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Edwards does not have other (downstream) emissions which have not been accounted for in other Scope 3 categories.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

355961

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

77

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

13540

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

41454

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3275

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

41377

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

30188

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

3643

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

7074

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

764

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

13035

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No additional comments

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

310724

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

64

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

12117

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

21829

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2907

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

20565

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

29864

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

4898

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

5633

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

803

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

11874

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No additional comments
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Investments
- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Edwards Lifesciences 2023 GHG Verification Statement_final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6915

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

15.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Calculation based upon expected annual energy generation from renewable energy projects completed in 2023, 2023 EAC purchase, and electrical grid greening estimation.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1571

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Calculation based upon expected annual energy savings from global efficiency projects completed in 2023.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No material divestments

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No material acquisitions

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No material mergers

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5321

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Year over year revenue increase of 11.6% used to estimate increased emissions from output for 2023

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in methodology

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in physical operating conditions

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

16052

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

17

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

51

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

96

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

261

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

261

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

795

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

246

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

404

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

619

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6928

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

209

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

150

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

150

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

994

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2306

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

309

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

309

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

399

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

399

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

104

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

104

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4556

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6434

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6434

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

52

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1582

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7859

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7859

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

69

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

71

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6833

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10591

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6984

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Regional sales and administration*	*762*
Row 2	*Medical device manufacturing*	*15358*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Regional sales & administration*	*2171*	*2487*
Row 3	*Medical device manufacturing*	*34078*	*21296*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16120

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36249

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23783

(7.22.4) Please explain

All Edwards entities are included in our consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All Edwards entities are included in our consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) 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)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

80328

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

80328

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

70384

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

42092

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

112476

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3627

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3627

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

74010

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

122420

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

196430
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not used

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not used

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not used

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not used

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14195

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

6714

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7481

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

49328

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

49328

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16805

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

42

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

16763

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

80328

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

6714

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

56851

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

16763

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3627

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

3627

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3627

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

7277

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Based on fuel mix disclosure and CO2 emissions report from the Ireland Commission for Regulation of Utlities

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

8958

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

North America VPPA

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

8696

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

2023 vintage year

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

12000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Dominican Republic

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

2023 vintage year

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

50

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Ecotricity UK published energy mix

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

14244

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Costa Rica IEA factor
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

144

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

107

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

251.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

48

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

113.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

62

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

146.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

58

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

137.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

77

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

181.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

420

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

312

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

732.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13735

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

508

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

0

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

2047

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16290.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

579

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

430

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1009.00

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12085

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1623

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

0

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

727

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14435.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

79

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

186.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

306

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

227

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

533.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

22

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

209

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

155

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

364.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7277

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

5426

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12703.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

698

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

518

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1216.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

63

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

151.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

858

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

653

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1511.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

168

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

125

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

293.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

29

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

68.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

63

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

148.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1

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

0

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

1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

35

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

83.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

10

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.00

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8856

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

5670

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14526.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

113

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

84

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

197.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.00

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20503

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

105

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

0

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

2670

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23278.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

133.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

257

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

191

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

448.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

28

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

457

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

339

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

796.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

53

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

124.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

50

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

118.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

45

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

106.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

49

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

99.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44630

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1390

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

0

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

37295

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

83315.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000006645

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

39903

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6005000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2023, Edwards achieved an absolute reduction in gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions even as the Corporation grew in revenue and square footage. The result is an overall reduction in gross emissions intensity of 17%. Edward's approach to energy and emissions reduction is comprehensive and includes: • Aggressive action to reduce energy demand at existing facilities • Construction of state-of-the-art, zero footprint new facilities • Strategic transition to renewable energy sources across our global sites At our global locations, we are actively looking for opportunities to invest in onsite generation of renewable energy. In 2023, additional solar photovoltaic systems were installed at our Singapore manufacturing plant and Irvine, California, headquarters. Additionally, in 2023 Edwards entered into a 12 MW virtual power purchase agreement ("VPPA") on a newly constructed wind project in Oklahoma. Renewable energy generated from project will significantly increase our renewable energy contribution and is expected to cover the electricity consumption for our US operations for years to come. And as we continue to expand our global footprint, we invest in technologies to increase energy efficiency and use of alternative sources, including the potential electrification of future manufacturing facilities. Annually, each manufacturing plant assesses its energy-related aspects and impacts and incorporates appropriate energy conservation and protection objectives into annual operating plans. In addition, Edwards conducted third-party energy studies in 2021 at our manufacturing facilities in Utah, Puerto Rico, and Dominican Republic to identify opportunities to reduce demand. Additional studies were completed in 2022 at our Costa Rica, Ireland, and Irvine manufacturing sites, as well as at our Irvine corporate headquarters. As a result of these studies, more than 31 major facility energy efficiency projects were funded and completed globally in 2023 and additional efficiency improvement projects are planned for future years.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EDWA-USA-001-OFF Certificate (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14390

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31484

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

45874.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

26606.920

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16120

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23783

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

39903.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

30.99

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all direct operations under Edwards' operational control and our measurement method aligns to the GHG Protocol. Progress towards this target excludes use of carbon offsets, in line with SBTi guidelines.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions from our direct operations in line with a 1.5C global warming scenario as part of the corporation's climate change mitigation strategy and in support of our mission to be a trusted partner.

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

Edward's approach to energy and emissions reduction is comprehensive and includes: • Aggressive action to reduce energy demand at existing facilities • Construction of state-of-the-art, zero footprint new facilities • Strategic transition to renewable energy sources across our global sites At our global locations, we are actively looking for opportunities to invest in onsite generation of renewable energy. In 2023, additional solar photovoltaic systems were installed at our Singapore manufacturing plant and Irvine, California, headquarters. Additionally, in 2023 Edwards entered into a 12 MW virtual power purchase agreement ("VPPA") on a newly constructed wind project in Oklahoma. Renewable energy generated from project will significantly increase our renewable energy contribution and is expected to cover the electricity consumption for our US operations for years to come. And as we continue to expand our global footprint, we invest in technologies to increase energy efficiency and use of alternative sources, including the potential electrification of future manufacturing facilities. Annually, each manufacturing plant assesses its energy-related aspects and impacts and incorporates appropriate energy conservation and protection objectives into annual operating plans. In addition, Edwards conducted third-party energy studies in 2021 at our manufacturing facilities in Utah, Puerto Rico, and Dominican Republic to identify opportunities to reduce demand. Additional studies were completed in 2022 at our Costa Rica, Ireland, and Irvine manufacturing sites, as well as at our Irvine corporate headquarters. As a result of these studies, more than 31 major facility energy efficiency projects were funded and completed globally in 2023 and additional efficiency improvement projects are planned for future years.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EDWA-USA-001-OFF Certificate (2).pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

07/01/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:
☑ Metric tons CO2e per USD($) value-added

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

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

0.0000779

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

2e-8

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

0.00000304

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

0.00000548

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

7.3e-7

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

0.00000516

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

0.0000075

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

0.0000998300

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

0.0000998300

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

94

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

51.6

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000483177

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-5

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

0.00008893

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

6e-8

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00000282

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

0.00000709

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

4.8e-7

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

0.00001174

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

0.00000636

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

0.0001174800

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

0.0001174800

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

-34.26

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target applies to companywide upstream Scope 3 emissions, as calculated using the GHG Protocol

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce upstream value stream greenhouse gas emissions per USD value added (gross profit dollars) as part of Edwards climate mitigation strategy.

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

Due to Edwards' rapid growth trajectory, we have established an economic intensity target for upstream Scope 3 emissions to ensure that our value stream emissions are reduced relative to our company growth, in line with SBTi 1.5C guidelines. Our Scope 3 focus is on upstream emissions, specifically from our suppliers and transportation/distribution, which are the largest contributors to our Scope 3 footprint. Specifically with suppliers, Edwards plans to evaluate key suppliers against climate-related criteria as part of our overall supplier evaluation process as a means to incentivize progress in the area of setting and achieving carbon reduction targets. In addition, Edwards' has an overall strategy to vertically integrate (i.e., build in-house capability for) key areas of our supply chain in order reduce dependence on suppliers and allow greater control over our company outcomes, including our climate performance. Another area of upstream Scope 3 emphasis will be on optimizing our distribution and transportation lines. This work will build upon several years of progress, where we have developed a strategy to successfully regionalize distribution and eliminate air miles through transportation efficiencies, thereby reducing our Scope 3 emissions. While Scope 3 emissions intensity grew in 2023 as compared to baseline year, Edwards made significant progress in finalizing and communicating our Scope 3 expectations to our suppliers, integrating supplier performance criteria into our supplier policies and quarterly business reviews, and piloting supplier selection criteria in our product development process.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

☑ metric tons of waste generated

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit revenue

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.00000107

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

8.6e-7

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

9.3e-7

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

66.6666666667

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target supports our Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction target, since GHG emissions from waste generated in operations is a Scope 3 category.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target applies to companywide to all areas of Edwards' operational control. Office trash generated from Edwards' small, global sales offices is excluded.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Reduce Edwards overall waste impact, prioritizing source reduction.

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

Edwards implements programs across our global facilities to reduce the impact of waste generated from our activities and direct operations. Annually, as part of our ISO 14001 management system, sites evaluate their waste volumes and downstream management practices to identify opportunities to first reduce, reuse and recycle. In 2023, our manufacturing facilities completed 19 waste reduction or waste diversion projects. These projects included implementation of reusable transport containers at our Utah plant, plastic and metal drinking container segregation and recycling at our Singapore plant, and a metals recycling program at our Irvine manufacturing plant. We are proud to note that our manufacturing operations in Ireland maintained zero waste-to landfill in 2023.
[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) 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*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*7*	*313*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	*23*	*1571*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

650

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

140000

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

764000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Rooftop solar PV

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Cooling technology

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

244

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

160000

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

905000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Water-cooled chiller

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

112

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

115000

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

5500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

LPHW supply temperature setpoint
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Capital investments are made in alignment with our Corporate Aspirations, long-term strategy and annual objectives. In order to ensure alignment, all capital investments and requests must undergo a rigorous review and approval process. In our Global Supply Chain business, which includes all manufacturing, sourcing and distribution operations, capital requests are reviewed by a committee which includes Edwards' Senior Vice President of Worldwide Engineering and Technical Services, who has direct responsibility for the worldwide EHS and Facilities Engineering function. The Sr. VP of Worldwide Engineering and Technical Services ensures Edwards' investments are aligned to Edward's short, medium and long-term climate-related and emissions reduction targets.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility invoices, meters, headcount estimate

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water from manufacturing plants is tracked by utility or local water provider invoices and onsite meters and log sheets. Water from non-manufacturing locations where we do not have direct access to utility accounts is estimated by headcount.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility invoices, meters, headcount estimate

(9.2.4) Please explain

Edwards tracks water withdrawal by source. Water from manufacturing plants is tracked by utility or local water provider invoices and onsite meters and log sheets. Water from non-manufacturing locations where we do not have direct access to utility accounts is estimated by headcount.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Potable water quality standards, quality management system for process water

(9.2.4) Please explain

Edwards receives potable water from its utility providers. In locations which may risk water quality conditions, we have on-site water treatment systems and monitor water quality as appropriate. For water used in manufacturing, the purity and quality of the water is monitored subject to our internal Quality requirements for medical devices.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters, mass balance

(9.2.4) Please explain

Edwards discharges essentially all water through local publicly owned treatment works (POTW). We also provide on-site wastewater treatment when the POTWs are not technologically sufficient to treat wastewater.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters, mass balance

(9.2.4) Please explain

Edwards wastewater discharges are sent to local POTWs.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters, mass balance

(9.2.4) Please explain

Most of Edwards wastewater does not require treatment prior to discharge. For some chemical-specific operations or in areas where local treatment requirements exist, Edwards provides on-site treatment prior to discharge. For our global locations where our local POTW is not sufficient to treat our wastewater, Edwards treats the wastewater onsite prior to discharge.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

Edwards wastewater discharges are typically restricted by toxics, COD, BOD, pH and other parameters. These items are prevented from entering the wastewater system or treated prior to discharge. In some of our operations, we have installed wastewater discharge meters and monitoring equipment to ensure our discharges meet local requirements.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Priority substances not relevant to Edwards' use of potable and process water and associated discharges.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wastewater discharge temperatures are controlled in order to not exceed local POTW requirements.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility invoices, meters, headcount estimate

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total volume of Water Consumption is tracked globally by both 1) invoices received from our utility providers, 2) on-site meters and logs and 3) estimated usage for non-manufacturing regions when utility provider invoices are not available.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our Singapore manufacturing plant utilizes recycled water from local public utilities (Singapore NEWater). In 2023, our Dominican Republic manufacturing plant installed its second onsite wastewater treatment plant and water is reused in restrooms and for other non-potable applications. Our new Costa Rica manufacturing plant also collects storm water for use in facilities industrial equipment. Recycled/reused water is measured onsite using meters and reported monthly.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Ongoing monitoring and building facility standards

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our manufacturing and non-manufacturing operations provide potable water for employee health and safety. Where it may not be locally available and consistent, we also provide on-site treatment technology to improve water quality to potable standards.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

805

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Edwards is on a rapid growth trajectory to meet the demands of our customers and patients worldwide. As part of this growth, Edwards anticipates year over year increases in global headcount, square footage, manufacturing throughput and correspondingly water withdrawal.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

805

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Edwards is on a rapid growth trajectory to meet the demands of our customers and patients worldwide. As part of this growth, Edwards anticipates year over year increases in global headcount, square footage, manufacturing throughput and correspondingly water discharge.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

813

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Edwards is on a rapid growth trajectory to meet the demands of our customers and patients worldwide. As part of this growth, Edwards anticipates year over year increases in global headcount, square footage, manufacturing throughput and correspondingly water consumption.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

252

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

31.30

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

According to the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct, a global water risk-mapping tool, our Irvine, California manufacturing plant and corporate headquarters and our Draper, Utah manufacturing plant are located in “extremely high” and “high” water stressed regions.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Does not apply to Edwards operations. In 2023, Edwards did not withdraw fresh surface waters

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Does not apply to Edwards operations. In 2023, Edwards did not withdraw brackish surface/sea waters.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

20

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable well water is a contributing water withdrawal source at our Puerto Rico manufacturing plant, where water efficiency and reduction efforts are continuously monitored and pursued as part of our ISO 14001 environmental management system.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Does not apply to Edwards operations. In 2023, Edwards did not withdraw non-renewable ground waters.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Does not apply to Edwards operations. In 2023, Edwards did not withdraw produced/entrained waters.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

785

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is increase is attributed to an increase in our overall output, real estate foot print and headcount. In 2023, several new process water systems were validated and put into use to support our manufacturing operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2023, there were no discharges to fresh surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2023, there were no discharges to brackish surface/seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2023, there were no material discharges to groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

805

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We discharge 100% of the water we purchase or intake for our operations. This is increase is attributed to an increase in our overall output, real estate foot print and headcount.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Edwards complies with all applicable regulatory requirements as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge. Currently, there are no locations that require tertiary treatment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Edwards complies with all applicable regulatory requirements as it pertains to wastewater treatment and discharge. Currently, there are no locations that require secondary treatment.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Primary treatment is conducted at our manufacturing locations in Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, permits or local industry park standards. In 2023, the Dominican Republic facility commissioned a new wastewater treatment plant, which increased water treatment volumes.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Edwards does not discharge to the natural environment without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

805

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 91-99

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We discharge 100% of the water we purchase or intake for our operations to publicly owned treatment works (POTW). This is increase is attributed to an increase in our overall output, real estate foot print and headcount.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No other discharges.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Edwards has evaluated all facilities using greater than 10,000 m3 of water per year for water-related impacts, risks and dependencies. Although all of our manufacturing operations are subject to water-related impacts, we have determined that periodic water disruptions would not create a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. We have also implemented global strategies for business continuity if disruptions should occur at any of our manufacturing or regional operations.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

This evaluation has not been completed.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

6005000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

7459627.33

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

With Edwards rapid growth trajectory, we anticipate that water withdrawal will increase over time but due to our water conservation and recycling efforts, water withdrawal intensity will decrease over time. Edwards has established a goal to reduce water withdrawal intensity 10% by 2025, based on a 2020 baseline.
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No additional comments.*

[Fixed row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(9.14.4) Please explain

Edwards is considered a 'dry' manufacturing operation and water usage and risks are not considered financially or strategically substantive to our business or products.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Edwards is committed to complying with all water pollution standards and regulations applicable to our operations and facilities.*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Safe WASH services are already provided at 100% of Edwards facilities.*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*No other targets*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per revenue

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

132

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

118

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

134

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-14

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Organization-wide, areas of operational control including all owned and leased facilities

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

Our approach towards managing water and effluents is consistent with our overall EHS management approach of Plan-Do-Check-Act, continual improvement, governance and assignment of roles and responsibilities. Annually, each manufacturing plant assesses its water-related aspects and impacts and incorporates appropriate water conservation and protection objectives into annual operating and capital investment plans. At a companywide level, we continually assess our water-related risks which include higher cost of water, water shortages and rationing, fluctuations in water quality and unreliable water delivery in the case of drought or other climate-related changes. We then assess opportunities to mitigate these risks and reduce our overall environmental impact. Specific to water, we have identified the opportunity to reduce water consumption through the installation of water-efficient facility design, equipment and fixtures, install recycling or reuse systems where possible, and partner w

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Our water target is based upon an evaluation of past performance, risks and opportunities, as well as benchmarking against peer companies in the medical device industry. As Edwards continues to rapidly grow, we have chosen to set a normalized water target based upon annual revenue. Units displayed for target are in m3/million USD.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Screening applies to Edwards' manufacturing locations.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Screening applies to Edwards' manufacturing locations.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Screening applies to Edwards' manufacturing locations.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Screening applies to Edwards' manufacturing locations.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Screening applies to Edwards' manufacturing locations.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Screening applies to Edwards' manufacturing locations.*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Reference Standard: •ISO 14064-3 Second edition 2019-04: Greenhouse gases -- Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements Level of Assurance and Qualifications: •Limited •This verification used a materiality threshold of 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators GHG Verification Methodology: Evidence-gathering procedures included but were not limited to: •Interviews with relevant personnel of Edwards Lifesciences; •Review of documentary evidence produced by Edwards Lifesciences; •Review of Edwards Lifesciences data and information systems and methodology for collection, aggregation, analysis and review of information used to determine GHG emissions; and, •Audit of sample of data used by Edwards Lifesciences to determine GHG emissions. Verification Opinion:

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Edwards Lifesciences 2023 GHG Verification Statement_final (1).pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The verification assessment, conducted in accordance with ISO-14064-Part 3: Specification with Guidance for the Verification and Validation of Greenhouse Gas Statements included verification of Edwards' reporting methodologies for the greenhouse gas emissions data in accordance with: The World Resources Institute / World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) (Scope 1 and 2) VERIFICATION PROCESS AND DOCUMENT REVIEW As part of this assurance engagement, HXE conducted the following verification activities: Conducting an overarching strategic/risk analysis Generating and developing a verification plan and a data and information sampling plan Audit of samples of reported data and documentation Interviewing relevant employees at Edwards responsible for managing GHG emissions and environmental data and records Verifying GHG emissions calculations at an aggregated level for CY 2021 Reviewing Edward's data management systems, from data handling to internal verification procedures, to confirm that there were no significant errors, omissions, or misstatements in provided data sources Conducting materiality review of findings

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

HXE Partners_Edwards Lifesciences_ ISO 14064-3_Data Verification Statement 5.31.2022 GHG.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Vice President, Environment, Health & Safety

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Environmental, health and safety manager
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No