

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Edwards Lifesciences is the global leader in patient focused medical innovations for structural heart disease, as well as critical care and surgical 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 industry gold standards and over 95% percent of our sales are from products in leading market positions. We operate seven manufacturing locations: Irvine (California), Draper (Utah), Singapore, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Ireland. We also operate over 100 sales and administrative regional offices in over 40 countries. Both manufacturing and non-manufacturing operations are included within the scope of our greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting.

Edwards' commitment to Environmental Excellence and Sustainability begins with our Board of Directors, CEO and Executive Leadership team, which oversees our long-term Sustainability vision, targets and strategy. Performance and reporting against climate-related targets is managed by our Edwards Corporate Global Sustainability Council and climate-related risk and mitigation strategies are managed through our Edwards Enterprise Risk Council. For our results, we have been recognized with several environmental and sustainability awards, including:

- JUST Capital "America's Most Just Companies"
- DJSI World Index and DJSI North America Index
- Ethisphere's "World's Most Ethical Companies"
- Barron's "Most Sustainable Companies"

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." Edwards understands the criticality of tackling climate change and is committed to driving a meaningful reduction in our greenhouse

gas (GHG) emissions. This year we are pleased to announce a new goal to achieve carbon neutrality by the year 2030 in line with a 1.5°C science-based approach. This includes a commitment to set and achieve SBTi-recognized reduction targets for both our Scope 1/2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions.

In 2021, despite challenges presented by COVID-19 and the global supply chain crisis, Edwards continued to successfully grow in revenue, headcount, real estate, product innovation, and manufacturing output. We identified the following changes in our business operations over the past year which have had an impact on our EHS and sustainability reporting:

- Revenue increased about 19% year over year to \$5.23 billion
- Square-footage increased 23% from to 3,618,215 ft².
- Global headcount grew 7.5% to 16,225 employees.
- Our Limerick, Ireland plant officially came online and is Edwards' first LEED Gold, carbon neutral and zero waste-to-landfill manufacturing facility.
- We continued our extensive expansion to our Irvine headquarters, including the completion of our new LEED Platinum Entry Pavilion, LEED Gold Dream Big Complex (PODs 1-5), and LEED Gold Café & Conference Center.
- A comprehensive Scope 3 emissions study is currently underway, and the results will be incorporated into our 2022 reporting.
- Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions for the 2021 reporting year were adjusted to include greenhouse gas emissions from company-provided transportation. Previously, these emissions had been reported under Scope 3.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	Yes	3 years

C0.3

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

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Dominican Republic

France
Germany
Greece
India
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
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C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	Edwards Chairman and CEO is responsible for Edwards' overall EHS and Sustainability Performance. The Chairman and CEO leads the Board of Directors, which has overall responsibility for reviewing and approving the Corporation's long-term vision and strategy related to climate issues and sustainability. The Chairman and CEO also has direct responsibility for providing guidance on long-term environmental strategy, as well as the successful execution of EHS and sustainability initiatives. For example, in 2022, the Chairman and CEO reviewed and approved Edwards' 2030 commitment to achieve carbon neutrality and 1.5° C science-based targets. Both the Chief Responsibility Officer (chair of Edwards Sustainability Council) and the Executive Vice President of Global Supply Chain (leader of Edwards' global manufacturing and supply chain operations and executive sponsor for Edwards' carbon reduction strategy) report directly and are accountable to the Chairman and CEO. Annually, the Chairman and CEO is evaluated for his role in achieving our strategic objectives, which include our performance against Sustainability objectives.
Board-level committee	As stated in the committee charter, Edwards Compensation and Governance Committee oversees the Corporation's principles, programs, and practices on sustainability topics, including environmental and social affairs. The Committee periodically reviews reports and provides direction and guidance on Edwards' environmental targets, performance, climate risk and mitigation strategies, as presented by Edwards Sustainability Council and Edwards Enterprise Risk Council.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-	Governance mechanisms into	Please explain

related issues are a scheduled agenda item	which climate-related issues are integrated	
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	Edwards Board of Directors has overall responsibility for reviewing and approving the Corporation's long-term vision and strategy related to climate issues and sustainability. This includes periodic review of long-term Sustainability targets (including climate-related), as well as performance against these targets, which is presented to the Board by the Chief Responsibility Officer at periodic, scheduled intervals. Additionally, Edwards Compensation and Governance Committee oversees the Corporation's principles, programs, and practices on sustainability topics, including climate-related topics. As important matters arise, the Committee reviews reports and provides direction and guidance through the Edwards Sustainability Council (chaired by the Chief Responsibility Officer) and Edwards Enterprise Risk Council (chaired by the Senior Vice President of Risk Management).

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Edwards' Chairman and CEO is informed directly by the organization's subject-matter experts on climate-related issues including carbon management strategies, emerging trends in climate-related reporting frameworks and disclosures, protocols for accounting for Scope 1/2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, target-setting approaches, renewable energy technologies and product offerings, and Edwards'

		relevant climate-related physical and transition risks. Competence is demonstrated and assessed through the ability to engage with internal stakeholders on comprehensive climate-related topics and decisions.
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C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Chief Responsibility Officer	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly
Sustainability committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly
Risk manager	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Risk committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

C1.2a

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

By charter, the Compensation and Governance Committee of our Board of Directors has oversight over Edwards "principles, programs and practices on sustainability topics, including environmental and social affairs." While the Board Committee provides oversight and review of Edwards' climate strategy and activities, responsibility for developing and executing this strategy lies with our executive management team, specifically our Chairman and CEO and Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain and Quality, who ensure that Edwards' climate strategy is integrated into our strategic business planning processes. Implementation of Edwards' climate strategy is coordinated at the senior management level by our Chief Responsibility Officer (CRO). Our CRO leads Edwards' Sustainability Council in developing and driving the implementation of these initiatives. The Sustainability Council comprises leaders from various functions across Edwards, including our Senior Director of Worldwide Environmental Health & Safety, Senior Vice President of Worldwide Engineering, and Senior Vice President of Global Planning, Sourcing & Logistics, who all have responsibility for specific

aspects of Edwards' climate and carbon reduction strategy. Council members represent their specific areas of responsibility and collaborate to identify Sustainability aspects and impacts, prioritize risks and opportunities and set short and long-term goals to improve our overall sustainability performance.

Edwards has also 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. As climate-related risks may have a direct impact on the operational, financial and regulatory well-being of the company and business operations, the Council regularly reviews and updates a matrix of climate-related risks and opportunities. 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 in accordance with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations.

Edwards' EHS function oversees operational compliance with environmental rules and regulations as well as adherence to ISO14001 management system practices at each of our manufacturing plants and global locations. As part of this responsibility, EHS ensures that sites have identified top climate-related opportunities, risks, aspects and impacts and then works with management to set climate-related objectives and targets. The Worldwide EHS team monitors company-wide environmental performance and progress against medium and long-term climate-related targets. Worldwide EHS and Manufacturing Plant EHS are maintained as separate entities accountable to different functions under Edwards Global Supply Chain, led by the Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain and Quality. This separation ensures transparency and objectivity when evaluating and reporting the regulatory compliance of manufacturing operations, where the majority of Edwards EHS compliance risk and sustainability opportunities exist. In order to ensure accountability, Worldwide EHS monitors and reports company-wide EHS performance on an ongoing basis to senior management and relevant business leaders. Edwards manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations are then responsible for assessing and providing the resources (headcount, training, ongoing expense, capital investments) needed to deliver EHS compliance and performance for their areas of responsibility.

C1.3

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

Provide incentives for the management	Comment
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	of climate-related issues	
Row 1	Yes	Edwards' CEO, Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain, Senior Vice President of Worldwide Engineering, Vice President of Worldwide Facilities and EHS, Senior Director of EHS and Plant Management are measured against management objectives on an annual basis which include performance against sustainability/climate-related targets, such as energy, water, waste and GHG reduction performance. Bonus payments for management are adjusted based upon achievement of management objectives, including these climate-related objectives.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target	Each year, our CEO adopts annual performance objectives which include Edwards performance against sustainability targets, including our climate-related targets to reduce energy and greenhouse gas emissions. During Edwards' performance evaluation process, our CEO is rated by our Board of Directors on his progress towards achieving these performance objectives and his variable compensation is adjusted accordingly.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	The Senior Director of EHS is responsible for developing, implementing, monitoring, reporting and continuously improving Edwards corporate strategy for climate-related issues and energy conservation. She adopts annual performance objectives based on Edwards climate commitments and sustainability performance and is rated annually during her performance review and compensated accordingly.
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Our Corporate Vice President of Supply Chain and Quality is our corporate executive with direct oversight over

		Energy reduction target	Edwards climate-related issues and energy conservation programs. He adopts annual objectives, including those related to environmental targets and energy management, and is rated each year during his performance review against the company's environmental sustainability performance.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project Behavior change related indicator	<p>All employees are encouraged to participate in environmental conservation, climate-risk issues and energy conservation initiatives. In Irvine (CA) and Draper (UT), we subsidize employees who drive electric vehicles with 2 hours of free charging per day; we have over 200 registered EV drivers. We also provide 11 fully subsidized vanpools for approximately 70 employees. In Singapore, Haina (DR) and Cartago (Costa Rica), we provide fully subsidized bus service for our employees so they do not have to drive their personal vehicles to and from work. This effort provides over 4,000 employees an alternate means to come to work. We also incentivize carpool programs and promote tax savings opportunities for employees traveling by commuter rail.</p> <p>Employees who implement ideas for managing or reducing climate-risk are eligible for Edwards' "Heart Awards" up to \$500 cash equivalent in recognition prizes.</p> <p>Employee efforts and results are well rewarded and add value to our overall employee satisfaction while, at the same time, reducing Edwards climate-risk and footprint on the environment.</p>

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	2	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.
Medium-term	2	5	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.
Long-term	5	7	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.

C2.1b

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

Edwards Lifesciences employs its strategic planning and enterprise risk processes to identify, assess, and mitigate risks with substantive financial and/or strategic impact for the business. Edwards categorizes risks within its taxonomy (such as strategic, operational, regulatory, etc.) and 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.

Edwards is committed to managing climate-related risks. The company utilizes the recommended risk framework from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to assess risk, along with internal and external inputs from subject matter experts in the field. To address physical risks from climate change, Edwards Lifesciences employs extensive planning and resources to ensure business resiliency from a variety of potential disruptive factors. The Global Supply Chain factors in resiliency as a key pillar in its overall strategy. Company EHS and GSC engineering functions assess evolving risks and requirements related to climate change to develop strategies to manage those risks. The company business continuity program leads the development of business continuity plans to address disruptions risks, while also assisting with exercises to strengthen readiness for disruptive events. The company also invests in building and maintaining highly-resilient infrastructure for its facilities, with annual reviews with facility engineers and 3rd party facility engineering experts to drive continuous improvement.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

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 such as hurricane Maria in 2017. 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.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers the risk of current regulations to be relevant. This includes the cost associated with enhanced regulatory reporting obligations and additional regulatory requirements for Edwards products and services. For example, in California, AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 set a goal to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Legislation such as AB 32 has the potential to impact the cost of compliance for Edwards.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers the risk of emerging regulations to be relevant. This includes the cost associated with enhanced regulatory reporting obligations, additional regulatory requirements for Edwards products and services, and potential carbon tax. Examples of emerging regulations that Edwards is currently monitoring for risk include the

		SEC's proposed climate-related disclosure rule, California's SB260 Corporate Climate Accountability Act (currently moving forward in the State Assembly), and the European Green Deal policy initiatives.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers 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.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers the impact of legal requirements to be of relevance, as we have an obligation to meet the minimum legal requirements of the countries, regions and localities in which we do business. In addition to legal requirements related to the protection of land, air and water, we take measures to minimize our litigation exposure in order to protect our reputation and financial risk. For example, Edwards considers potential litigation exposure associated with mandatory public filings on climate-related disclosures to be a risk.
Market	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers changes in global and local markets to be relevant. Of specific interest are increased cost for raw materials and increased demands from investors and stakeholders to meet sustainability performance expectations. Cost of raw materials has impact on both direct materials used in manufacturing, as well as fuel costs which impact energy generation, supply chain distribution and employee transportation.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers our reputation and public image to be highly relevant, especially with regard to our products and patient safety. As stated in our Credo and company Aspirations, we strive to be a "trusted partner" to our stakeholders and local communities. Undesirable environmental events or performance would have a negative impact on our reputation and business. Edwards strives to strengthen our reputation as a steward to the environment and local community by pursuing green construction strategies, such as LEED certification, that go beyond the minimum environmental building codes. In 2021, Edwards achieved LEED Gold rating at our newest manufacturing plant in Ireland, the first large manufacturing facility in the country to achieve the feat. Additionally, three new buildings at our Irvine, California headquarters were commissioned with LEED status at Platinum and Gold levels last year.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers acute weather changes such as extreme weather events and changing precipitation levels to be relevant. This risk is especially relevant to Edwards locations located in the Caribbean region, which encounter seasonal tropical storms and hurricanes. For

		example, at our Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic manufacturing plants, we prepare with emergency generators, securing equipment on rooftops, securing our roofing structures, providing for emergency contact provisions and deploying employee communication strategies.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Edwards considers chronic weather changes such as increased global air and sea temperatures to be relevant. This pertains specifically to the potential for water scarcity in water-stressed regions where Edwards facilities or suppliers are located, as well as increased risk of wildfire which may impact the supply chain.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical
Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Potential business interruption due to climate-related events such as hurricanes and floods. Damage to equipment, damage to facilities, temporary loss of employees unable to come to work, potential upstream and downstream supply chain disruptions.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Through our risk modeling exercises with our casualty loss prevention provider and business continuity exercises, we have identified risks associated with our business operations that have both quantitative (costs, production) and qualitative (safety, quality, environmental) impact. Where appropriate, investments are made to lessen the financial risks and business impacts or, at a minimum, prepare provisions in case of an adverse occurrence which would disrupt our operations. Although this information is available, due to business sensitivities it may not be disclosed to the public.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our primary method of management is via prevention and preparedness strategies and methods. For example, in our Caribbean locations which are subject to seasonal hurricane risks, we have a variety of administrative and operational controls to help prevent unnecessary damage to our business facilities. For example, a few of our actions include:

- Emergency generators at all of our global manufacturing locations in case of electricity disruptions; including backup diesel fuel tanks.
- Secured chemical storage either inside of buildings or inside secure/covered fenced units with ample secondary containment
- 24 hour security and on-site Emergency Response teams
- On-call emergency service providers; such as for chemical spills, facility engineering/integrity inspections, flood recovery
- Partner with our property insurance casualty provider to identify risks and implement solutions
- Emergency care and funding for employees who may be impacted by acute impacts

Comment

Costs vary based on individual sites and projects.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

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.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Through our risk modeling exercises with our casualty loss prevention provider, we have identified financial risks associated with our business operations, which include risks related to chronic, physical climate-change. For example, our corporate headquarters and Irvine manufacturing plant are located in Southern California, a geography which has warmed about three degrees (F) in the last century, according to the EPA. Drought and wildfires are two known climate-related risks in the region with the potential to disrupt business operations. In Southern California, and other global locations with long-term climate risk, investments are made to lessen the financial risks and business impacts or, at a minimum, provide us to be prepared in case of an adverse occurrence which would disrupt our operations.

At all of our global manufacturing locations, we have identified business interruption

impacts in terms of both quantitative (costs, production) and qualitative (safety, quality, environmental impact) considerations. Prevention and mediation measures are implemented as available and technologically feasible.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our primary method of management is to ensure supply chain resilience by deploying 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.

Additionally, 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 with local utility providers on water recycling programs.

Comment

Costs vary based on individual sites and projects.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Edwards considers changes in global and local markets to be relevant. Of specific interest are increased cost for raw materials and increased demands from investors and stakeholders to meet sustainability performance expectations. Cost of raw materials has impact on both direct materials used in manufacturing, as well as fuel costs which impact energy generation, supply chain distribution and employee transportation.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Through our risk modeling exercises with our casualty loss prevention provider, we have identified financial risks associated with our business operations. Where feasible, investments are made to lessen the financial risks and business impacts or, at a minimum, provide us to be prepared in case of an adverse occurrence which would disrupt our operations. Although this information is available, due to business sensitivities it may not be disclosed to the public.

At all of our global manufacturing locations, we have identified business interruption impacts in terms of both quantitative (costs, production) and qualitative (safety, quality, environmental impact) considerations. Prevention and mediation measures are implemented as available and technologically feasible.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our primary methods of management include developing a global distribution strategy which maximizes cost and routing efficiencies and also investing in renewable energy to decrease overall reliance of fossil fuel-based energy sources.

Evidence of this is our latest investments to build energy efficient, LEED-certified facilities in Costa Rica and Ireland, where we are constructing our newest manufacturing plants, and in Irvine, where we are expanding our current headquarters campus. In Costa Rica, over 99% of the electricity from the public utility comes from renewable sources, primarily hydroelectric. In Ireland, where we have recently opened our newest manufacturing plant in Limerick, our local electricity partner is providing us with 100% renewable energy, primarily from wind energy.

At our other global locations, we are continuously looking for opportunities to invest in onsite generation of renewable energy. In Irvine, California we continue to expand our solar energy generation capacity, finalizing five additional systems as part of our Irvine campus expansion project, bringing our overall onsite solar generation capacity to 315,000 kwh per summer month. In addition, a project is currently underway at our Dominican Republic plant to install a 1 MW photovoltaic system

As part of our commitment to achieve carbon neutrality and science-based targets by 2030, Edwards plans to aggressively transition the majority of our global electricity demand to renewable sources over the course of the next seven years through a variety of methods, including onsite and offsite renewable energy generation.

Comment

Costs vary based on individual sites and projects.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Edwards has the opportunity to explore 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.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

15,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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.

Cost to realize opportunity

9,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Edwards is currently mapping our decarbonization roadmap to 2030 in support of our target to achieve carbon neutrality and 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 seven years through a variety of methods, including onsite and offsite renewable energy generation. Edwards is currently engaging with an energy advisory partner to identify renewable energy opportunities across our global footprint.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Edwards has the opportunity to reduce energy demand and cost by improving the energy efficiency of our operations.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

6,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

From 2015-2019, energy efficiency improvements have reduced Edward's expected energy use based on normalized figures) by approximately 98,000 GJ. When multiplied by the average cost of energy for each year during that time period (which has ranged from \$32.49 to \$23.44 USD per GJ), Edwards has saved approximately \$17,000,000 in energy costs over a four-year time frame. An estimated range is provided, as some of this reduced cost can be attributed to existing site energy efficiency improvements (which we estimate may contribute to up to 40% of the total cost reduction).

Cost to realize opportunity

8,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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 has conducted third-party energy studies in 2021 and 2022 at our manufacturing facilities in Utah, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic,

Singapore and Irvine to identify opportunities to reduce demand. Efficiency projects from these studies are currently being implemented. We plan to complete additional studies at our remaining manufacturing sites by 2023.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

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

This year, Edwards has announced a new goal to achieve carbon neutrality by the year 2030 and set 1.5°C science-based targets for both Scope 1/2 and Scope 3 emissions. Edwards is currently listed as "committed" on the SBTi website and is in the process of submitting science-based targets to SBTi for approval.

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	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’s risk management strategy. Led by our 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. To date, climate-specific scenario analysis has not been conducted as part of our risk management strategy but Edwards plans to conduct climate scenario analysis in the next two years.
--	--	--	---

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	No	Edwards' medical device products (primarily heart valves) have minimal direct energy and emissions impact and the choice of materials from which they are constructed and packaged is limited and stringently regulated. Therefore, there is little opportunity to reduce environmental impacts in this area. This year, Edwards conducted a comprehensive Scope 3 baseline assessment. Downstream sources of Scope 3 emissions, including our products and packaging, were found to contribute to approximately 3% of Edwards total Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, our focus has and will continue to be on reducing upstream impact.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	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.

		<p>In 2018, Edwards also launched an initiative to improve the efficiency of our supply chain transportation and distribution network to reduce overall miles-traveled of our products from point of manufacture to customers. To date, distribution and transportation miles have been reduced by 83% from 2018 baseline miles.</p> <p>Additionally, we continue to evaluate and improve our supplier engagement programs to ensure that we are influencing our supply chain where we see significant contribution to our Scope 3 emissions.</p>
Investment in R&D	No	<p>Edwards' investment in R&D is directed towards advancing our life-saving medical device technologies. We have not altered our strategy with regards to R&D for climate-related reasons, as our medical device products (primarily heart valves) have low direct energy and emissions impact and the choice of materials from which they are constructed is limited and stringently regulated. Therefore, there is little opportunity to reduce environmental impacts in this area.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Edwards has recognized the climate-related opportunity to improve reputation and decrease cost of our overall operations by transitioning to energy efficient buildings. Edwards has implemented a construction strategy which focuses on low-environmental impact and LEED certification.</p> <p>As Edwards continues to evolve on our sustainability journey, we realize the importance of investing in renewable energy. In Costa Rica, over 99% of the electricity from the public utility comes from renewable sources, primarily hydroelectric. In Ireland, where we have recently opened our newest manufacturing plant in Limerick, our local electricity partner is providing us with 100% renewable energy, primarily from wind energy.</p> <p>At our other global locations, we are continuously looking for opportunities to invest in onsite generation of renewable energy. In Irvine, California we continue to expand our solar energy generation capacity, finalizing five additional systems as part of our Irvine campus expansion project, bringing our overall onsite solar generation capacity to 315,000 kwh per summer month. In addition, a project was recently completed at our Dominican Republic plant to install a 1 MW photovoltaic system.</p> <p>As part of our commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, Edwards plans to aggressively transition the majority</p>

		of our global electricity demand to renewable sources over the course of the next seven years through a variety of methods, including onsite and offsite renewable energy generation.
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C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Assets	<p>Edwards has implemented a global construction strategy which focuses construction-related capital investment towards low-environmental impact and "green" facility design. We are proud to share that our Ireland plant achieved LEED Gold rating in 2021, the first large manufacturing facility in the country to achieve the feat! Additionally, three new buildings at our Irvine, California headquarters were commissioned with LEED status at Platinum and Gold levels.</p> <p>At a site-level, each Edwards manufacturing plant assesses its energy and emissions-related aspects, impacts, risks and opportunities annually as part of our ISO 14001 Environmental Management systems. Plants then incorporate appropriate energy efficiency, renewable energy and emissions reduction objectives into annual operating and capital investment plans. For example, in 2019 our Irvine manufacturing plant identified an opportunity for energy efficiency improvements and restored approximately 5,128 square meters of roofing with a reflective elastomeric coating, which is expected to result in a 20-25% reduction in energy used for building cooling. An additional 1,097 linear meters of insulation was replaced which will reduce energy used for heating and cooling an additional 10-15%. In 2021, we invested in solar panel installations at our Irvine and Dominican Republic facilities.</p>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

- Absolute target
- Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

14,390

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

31,484

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

45,874

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

26,606.92

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

14,390

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

31,484

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

45,874

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

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all direct operations under Edwards' operational control

Progress towards this target excludes use of carbon offsets, in line with SBTi guidelines

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

Edward's approach to energy and emissions reduction from our direct operations is comprehensive and includes:

- Aggressive action to reduce energy demand at existing facilities; engineering studies for all major facilities will be completed by the end of 2023 in order to identify and execute energy efficiency projects and technologies
- Construction of state-of-the-art, zero footprint new facilities; for example, our newest manufacturing plant in Limerick Ireland is LEED-gold certified, 100% renewable electricity, carbon neutral and zero waste-to-landfill
- Strategic transition to renewable energy sources across our global sites; we are currently exploring all options including onsite generation, offsite generation (PPA), and retail/green tariff options; in 2021 we completed large solar projects at our Irvine, CA headquarters and Dominican Republic manufacturing plant

In 2021, Edwards achieved a 4% absolute reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from our direct operations over the prior year. This was a significant accomplishment considering our 19% revenue growth and 23% global square footage growth in the same year. This was the first year in Edwards' rapid growth history that an absolute reduction in GHG emissions was achieved alongside considerable business growth. We plan to accelerate this trajectory in future years as we work to achieve our Scope 1/2 1.5°C science-based target.

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

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

13,069

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

31,484

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

44,553

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

13,069

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

31,484

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

44,553

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

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all direct operations under Edwards' operational control
Progress towards this target includes use of carbon offsets

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

In addition to a 1.5°C science-based target, Edwards has committed to achieve carbon neutrality by the year 2030. To achieve carbon neutrality Edwards will follow the same approach to energy and emissions reduction as stated in our science-based target description, but also commit to purchasing high quality carbon offsets, as a last option, to achieve net neutrality.

Specifically our plan includes:

- Aggressive action to reduce energy demand at existing facilities; engineering studies for all major facilities will be completed by the end of 2023 in order to identify and execute energy efficiency projects and technologies
- Construction of state-of-the-art, zero footprint new facilities; for example, our newest manufacturing plant in Limerick Ireland is LEED-gold certified, 100% renewable electricity, carbon neutral and zero waste-to-landfill
- Strategic transition to renewable energy sources across our global sites; we are currently exploring all options including onsite generation, offsite generation (PPA), and retail/green tariff options; in 2021 we completed large solar projects at our Irvine, CA headquarters and Dominican Republic manufacturing plant
- Purchase of high-quality carbon offsets as a last option for unavoidable emissions

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

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO₂e per USD(\$) value-added

Base year

2021

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

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

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

0.0000797

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

0.0000797

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

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

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

97

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

48

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

0.000041444

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

23

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

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

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

0.0000797

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

0.0000797

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

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target applies to companywide upstream Scope 3 emissions, as calculated using the GHG Protocol

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 1.5°C 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.

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

C4.2

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

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management
metric tons of waste generated

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify
USD of revenue

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

0.00000107

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

0.00000096

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.00000095

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

109.0909090909

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

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.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based targets initiative - other

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.

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

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

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. Examples of initiatives to reduce waste include removal of single-use plastics from cafeterias at multiple locations and initiatives to minimize waste from packaging during internal transport of our products.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	30	
To be implemented*	12	1,898
Implementation commenced*	5	699
Implemented*	3	1,245
Not to be implemented	11	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,211

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

221,000

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

980,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

1 MW solar PV rooftop system at Edwards' Dominican Republic plant.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

19

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

4,600

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

5,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Leak survey and repair equipment and process established at our Draper, UT facility with plan to repeat survey on an annual basis.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15

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

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal finance mechanisms	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.
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C4.5

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

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

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

Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	
Row 1	No

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13,800

Comment

Baseline year of 2019 has been selected for Scope 1 & 2 emissions, as 2019 was the first year that Edwards calculated and reported both location-based AND market-based Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

27,931

Comment

Baseline year of 2019 has been selected for Scope 1 & 2 emissions, as 2019 was the first year that Edwards calculated and reported both location-based AND market-based Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

28,001

Comment

Baseline year of 2019 has been selected for Scope 1 & 2 emissions, as 2019 was the first year that Edwards calculated and reported both location-based AND market-based Scope 2 emissions

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

310,724

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12,117

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21,034

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,907

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24,930

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33,832

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,898

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,633

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

803

Comment

Baseline year of 2021 has been selected for Scope 3 emissions, as 2021 was the first year that Edwards conducted an in-depth study of Scope 3 emissions in line with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard."

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Edwards does not have other (upstream) emissions which have not been accounted for.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Edwards does not have other (downstream) emissions which have not been accounted for.

C5.3

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

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

Other, please specify

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard; IPCC AR4

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14,390

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14,416

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13,800

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12,659

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

33,369

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

31,483

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

31,845

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

31,799

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

27,931

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

28,001

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

28,118

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Market-based Scope 2 emissions were not calculated in 2018. The first year that Edwards calculated and reported market-based Scope 2 emissions was in 2019.

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

310,724

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

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 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.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

64

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

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 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.

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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.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12,117

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

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 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.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

21,034

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

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

100

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.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

2,907

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

24,930

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

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

100

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 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.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

33,832

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

See "please explain" comment provided below

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

See "please explain" comment provided below

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

See "please explain" comment provided below

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4,898

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

GHG Protocol Value Stream (Scope 3) guidance - see details in comments box below

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

0

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 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.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

5,633

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

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.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

803

Emissions calculation methodology

Lessor-specific method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

See "please explain" comment provided below

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

See "please explain" comment provided below

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

0

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. 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).

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

See "please explain" comment provided below

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

0

Please explain

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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

See "please explain" comment provided below

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

0

Please explain

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

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

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

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

9,828

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

21,436

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

Past year 2

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

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

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

31,655

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

19,895

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

Past year 3

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

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

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

26,179

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

21,025

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0000085

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

44,553

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

5,230,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

80.95

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

In 2021, Edwards achieved a 4% absolute reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from our direct operations over the prior year. This was a significant accomplishment considering our 19% revenue growth and 23% global square footage growth in the same year. This was the first year in Edwards' rapid growth history that an absolute reduction in GHG emissions was achieved alongside considerable business growth, resulting in a significant reduction in Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions intensity from 2020 to 2021.

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
- Purchase of high-quality carbon offsets as a last option for unavoidable emissions

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
United States of America	5,629
Puerto Rico	5,464
Dominican Republic	81
Singapore	479
Costa Rica	411
Ireland	1,323
Australia	24
Austria	11
Belgium	14
Brazil	13
Canada	18
China	73
Colombia	3
Czechia	99
Denmark	0
France	18
Germany	32
Greece	5
India	33
Israel	2
Italy	207
Japan	186
Republic of Korea	19
Malaysia	21
Mexico	7

Netherlands	10
Norway	0
Poland	8
Portugal	3
Russian Federation	0
South Africa	13
Spain	44
Sweden	6
Switzerland	78
Thailand	12
Turkey	3
United Arab Emirates	4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11
Taiwan, China	12

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Medical device manufacturing	13,325
Regional sales and administration	1,065

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	9,199	8,578
Puerto Rico	2,055	2,055
Dominican Republic	7,824	7,824
Costa Rica	58	58
Ireland	1,556	0
Australia	156	156

Austria	14	14
Belgium	22	25
Brazil	13	13
Canada	21	21
China	422	422
Colombia	6	6
Czechia	405	544
Denmark	0	1
France	9	7
Germany	103	182
Greece	23	27
India	221	221
Israel	920	920
Italy	38	62
Japan	842	842
Republic of Korea	92	92
Malaysia	131	131
Mexico	25	25
Netherlands	35	53
Norway	0	1
Poland	50	61
Portugal	7	7
Russian Federation	1	1
South Africa	112	112
Spain	80	138
Sweden	1	3
Switzerland	17	13
Thailand	50	50
Turkey	12	12
United Arab Emirates	18	18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22	36
Taiwan, China	62	4

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) 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)
Medical device manufacturing	29,291	27,115
Regional sales and administration	4,078	4,369

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	7,040	Decreased	15	As Edwards continues to evolve on our sustainability journey, we realize the importance of investing in renewable energy. In Costa Rica, over 99% of the electricity from the public utility comes from renewable sources, primarily hydroelectric. In Ireland, where we have recently opened our newest manufacturing plant in Limerick, our local electricity partner is providing us with 100% renewable energy, primarily from wind energy.

				<p>At our other global locations, we are continuously looking for opportunities to invest in onsite generation of renewable energy. In Irvine, California we continue to expand our solar energy generation capacity, finalizing five additional systems as part of our Irvine campus expansion project, bringing our overall onsite solar generation capacity to 315,000 kwh per summer month. In addition, a project was recently completed at our Dominican Republic plant to install a 1 MW photovoltaic system.</p> <p>As part of our commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, Edwards plans to aggressively transition the majority of our global electricity demand to renewable sources over the course of the next seven years through a variety of methods, including onsite and offsite renewable energy generation.</p>
Other emissions reduction activities	3,697	Decreased	8	<p>Significant efforts to reduce energy demand and improve energy efficiency across Edwards global locations over the past several years has resulted in a moderate year-over-year growth in energy demand (+4%), despite significant business and revenue growth (+19%) in the same year. The overall impact is a decline in GHG emissions, as compared to our projected emissions if no efficiency measures were put into place. The majority of Edwards' energy demand comes from our seven global manufacturing plants, where key investments have been made to improve the efficiency of our facilities infrastructure. Examples of projects which have been implemented include installation of heating/cooling insulation and energy-efficient equipment (air handlers, compressors, cooling towers) and energy optimization through</p>

				integrated building management systems.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestments
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No acquisitions
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers
Change in output	8,781	Increased	19	If no other measures had been introduced, increased output would have led to increased demand resulting in an extra 19% more in emissions.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in methodology
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change in physical operating conditions
Unidentified	0	No change	0	n/a
Other	0	No change	0	n/a

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	69,662	69,662
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		29,322	71,787	101,109
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0		0
Total energy consumption		29,322	71,787	165,827

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes

Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6,265

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5,974

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

291

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

42,898

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

42,898

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

20,499

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1,688

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

18,810

Comment

Propane

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

69,662

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5,974

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

44,877

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

18,810

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1,536	0	1,536	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

5,267

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

Ireland

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

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

37,980

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

28,812

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

66,792

Country/area

Puerto Rico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,828

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24,321

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

27,149

Country/area

Dominican Republic

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

13,279

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

333

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

13,612

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

22,615

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2,428

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

25,043

Country/area

Costa Rica

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9,838

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,856

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

11,694

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5,283

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6,778

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

12,061

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

226

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

125

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

351

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

102

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

57

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

159

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

132

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

124

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

256

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

124

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

68

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

192

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

164

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

91

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

255

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

674

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

373

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

1,047

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

29

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16

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

45

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

914

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

505

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

1,419

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

168

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

93

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

261

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

298

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

165

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

463

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

46

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

26

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

72

Country/area

India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

305

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

168

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

473

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,919

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,061

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

2,980

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

133

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

74

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

207

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,722

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

952

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

2,674

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

178

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

98

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

276

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

197

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

109

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

306

Country/area

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

62

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

34

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

96

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

96

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

53

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

149

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

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

3

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

41

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

116

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

29

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16

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

45

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2

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

6

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

120

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

66

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

186

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

404

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

223

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

627

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

59

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

32

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

91

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

719

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

397

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

1,116

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

112

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

62

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

174

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

107

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

59

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

166

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15

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

42

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

36

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20

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

56

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

104

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

57

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

161

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 HXE Partners_Edwards Lifesciences_ ISO 14064-3_Data Verification Statement
5.31.2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 & 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 HXE Partners_Edwards Lifesciences_ ISO 14064-3_Data Verification Statement
5.31.2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 & 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 HXE Partners_Edwards Lifesciences_ ISO 14064-3_Data Verification Statement 5.31.2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 & 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100


C10.2


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

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify Waste generated in operations totals	ISAE 3000	Waste generation totals verified with limited assurance by third-party (impact on Scope 3 emissions)  1

 ¹HXE Partners_Edwards_CY2021_ISAE 3000 Verification Statement_7.5.2022_Updated.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Wind

Project identification

Verified to which standard

Other, please specify
Green-e Climate

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1,321

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e): Risk adjusted volume

Credits cancelled

Not relevant

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

At Edwards we recognize a strong partnership with our suppliers can add strength to our EHS commitments to maintain compliance, prevent injuries and reduce pollution. As such, we incorporate EHS considerations in both our supplier and contractor programs commensurate to the overall EHS impacts and risks their products and services may present while doing business with Edwards. At Edwards, we include both Regulated Suppliers and Non-Regulated Suppliers in our global environment and safety programs. Regulated Suppliers: Our Regulated Suppliers are those companies who have more direct involvement and potential risk to Edwards business operations, security and reputation. These suppliers typically support our manufacturing and regulated business activities, such as supplying manufacturing components or having direct access to our information technology for financial, business operations or research & development activities. Regulated Suppliers also include our direct suppliers who supply parts or

materials for our manufacturing operations. They are responsible for helping Edwards meet requirements for material disclosure programs such as California Proposition 65, REACH, RoHS, Conflict Minerals, Environmental Packaging, Chemical Stewardship and Lifecycle Design. Non-Regulated Suppliers: Non-Regulated Suppliers include suppliers and contractors who do not fall under the category of Regulated Supplier. This group is largely comprised of indirect suppliers that provide materials and services which are not directly incorporated into our medical device products, such as office equipment, computer equipment, janitorial, security, cafeteria services and various employee services and conveniences. Although some of our indirect suppliers provide only materials, many also provide onsite services to each of our locations. EHS performance of indirect suppliers providing onsite services is managed through the EHS program at each location, as these suppliers often have a direct impact on the EHS performance at the individual site level.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our supplier screening program was launched in 2018. At the program onset, 26,631 existing suppliers were passed through our Level 1 screening. Since then, an additional 10,051 new suppliers have undergone Level 1 screening and 721 Direct Suppliers or high-spend Indirect Suppliers have completed our Level 2 DDQ evaluation.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

2

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

2

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

Edwards participates in climate-related engagement with customers upon request. For example, Edwards was recently 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. Edwards is currently assisting this particular customer with data collection efforts in order to complete the analyses.

Impact of engagement, including 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.

C12.2

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

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

All Edwards suppliers are included in a preliminary screening processes as part of our EHS and Sustainability supplier due diligence program. Suppliers are searched across a library of public database sources by a third-party provider to identify any concerns or non-compliance "flags."

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Off-site third-party verification

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

Other, please specify

Response will depend upon nature of non-compliance

C12.3

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

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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

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

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Edwards is a member of AdvaMed, a trade association which advocates globally for the highest ethical standards and patient access to safe, effective and innovative medical technologies that save and improve lives. AdvaMed's membership has reached over 400 members and more than 80 employees with a global presence in countries including Europe, India, China, Brazil, and Japan. AdvaMed promotes competitive policies that foster the highest ethical standards, rapid product approvals, appropriate reimbursement, and access to international markets. Advamed's mission is to achieve healthier lives and healthier economies around the world, consistent with Edwards overall Sustainability strategy. In alignment with this approach, Edwards ensures its interests, including those related to environment, health, safety and climate, are represented through Advamed.

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Other, please specify
Advamed

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

Unknown

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Advamed has not adopted climate change as a key policy issue at this time.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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

No, we have not evaluated

C12.4

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

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 2021 EHS Report - Final.pdf

Page/Section reference

See full document

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

EHS Report is published as a supplement to Edwards Sustainability Report. Both reports can be found at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/report-downloads/>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

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

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications		

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Sr. Director, Environment, Health & Safety	Environmental, health and safety manager

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult	
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms