



Edwards

**2018
ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT**

(Covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 2017)

EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES' EHS POLICY

Edwards will provide a safe and healthy workplace, promote environmental excellence in our operations and communities and participate in the EHS programs of our customers and stakeholders. Edwards will comply with relevant government regulations, medical device industry standards and other requirements to which the company subscribes.



Introducing Our Global EHS Team

Back Row

Luis Rivas, Añasco, Puerto Rico
Curtis Stephan, Corporate EHS
Gloriana Meneses, Cartago, Costa Rica
Megan Schlichter, Irvine, California
Alexander Suarez, Haina, Dominican Republic
Eric Wang, Singapore

Front Row

German Gutierrez, Irvine, California
Cheryl Christenson, Corporate EHS
Parkash Supramanian, Singapore
Priya Karipalli, Irvine, California
Daniel Buchli, Horw, Switzerland
Lilliam Fernandez, Añasco, Puerto Rico
Gregory de la Cruz, Haina Dominican Republic
RJ Holland, Draper, Utah

Not Featured

Ek Khoon Lim, Singapore
Clement Keqin Xie, Singapore
Rahisy de la Cruz, Haina, Dominican Republic
Diego Santos, Dominican Republic

Iris Salvador, Irvine, California
Mario Perez-Aguirre, Añasco, Puerto Rico
Jaime Ramos, Añasco, Puerto Rico
Thong Lu Nguyen, Corporate EHS

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We the employees of Edwards Lifesciences are pleased to present our Edwards Lifesciences' 2018 Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) Annual Performance Report reflecting on our progress towards attaining our 2020 EHS objectives and targets. Even as Edwards has continued to grow in operations, facilities and employee headcount, we have successfully maintained an EHS program consistent with the recognized leaders in our medical device industry.

For the calendar year 2017, Edwards received no serious or willful violations from any EHS-related government agency, sustained no catastrophic injuries or fatalities and prevented significant releases of hazardous substances to the environment. We have continued our vision of obtaining ISO14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems (EMS) accreditation at all of our manufacturing locations by end-of-year 2018 and are implementing programs to obtain OHSAS18001 (soon to be ISO45001:2018) accreditation in the near future.

Our overall EHS vision at Edwards is very simple as expressed in our EHS Policy:

1. We will obey all applicable EH&S regulations and follow industry standards
2. We will work to prevent occupational injuries and illnesses
3. We will strive to reduce our environmental footprint
4. We will continuously improve on these three core elements of our EHS program
5. We will work with and publicly report our results to our internal and external stakeholders

Our EHS Performance Report is organized for our readers to easily reference relevant reporting standards and requirements under various sustainability reporting frameworks as indicated below. We also cover 100% of our worldwide businesses under the boundaries of "Operational Control," and include our seven primary manufacturing locations and over 60 office locations in 30 countries for the reporting of our safety statistics and environmental impacts.

ESG Reporting Frameworks for this EHS Report

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
CDP Climate Change
CDP Water Conservation
Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI)
MSCI Global Social Responsibility Index
Bloomberg Sustainability
JUST Capital
Sustainalytics ESG
VigeoEIRIS ESG
FTSE4Good ESG
ISS Ethix

Significant growth in our headcount and operations have generally increased our energy and water consumption which should be noted when comparing year-over-year EHS reporting, including:

- Our manufacturing activity and global revenue (sales) has increased approximately 13% from \$3.0 to \$3.4 billion 2016 to 2017
- Our headcount has grown 8% from 11,100 to 12,000 full time employees 2016 to 2017
- We added a start-up manufacturing plant in Cartago, Costa Rica, 280 new employees
- We added significant square footage of office and manufacturing operations in Irvine, California



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Additional Information and References

- For a snapshot of our on-line *Environmental Performance* please refer to <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/environment/>
- For a snapshot of our on-line *Workplace Health & Safety* programs please refer to <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/workforce/workplace-health-and-safety/>

In addition, our other public reporting and disclosures related to, but outside the scope of this EHS Performance Report, may be referenced as follows:

- For our entire *Global Sustainability Report* please refer to <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/?r=home>
- For our *Corporate Aspirations*, please refer to <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/our-approach/#aspirations>
- For our *Chemicals and Material Stewardship (GRI 301)* programs please refer to <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/products/chemical-and-materials-stewardship/>
- For our *Supply Chain Management (GRI 308)* programs including *Supplier Sustainability* please refer to <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/products/supply-chain-management/>
- Additional public reporting information with regards to *Climate Change* and *Water Conservation* may be found on the CDP public reporting website www.cdp.net



Section 1
CONTEXT OF EHS AT EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES
(GRI 102)

Company Overview: 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. Edwards has extensive manufacturing operations in North America, Europe, Singapore, the Caribbean and, most recently, Central America.

Scope: The Edwards’ EHS Management System includes all global manufacturing locations, owned and leased real estate and employee business and personal commuting.

Note: Elements related to customer relations, product material content, packaging and supply chain are covered outside the scope of this EHS Performance Report and are discussed instead on Edwards’ Global Sustainability Report located at <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/?r=home>

Manufacturing Locations

- Irvine, CA (Headquarters)
- Añasco, Puerto Rico
- Cartago, Costa Rica
- Draper, Utah
- Haina, Dominican Republic
- Horw, Switzerland
- Singapore

Non-Manufacturing Regions

- North America
- Latin America
- Japan
- Asia Pacific (APAC)
- Europe, Middle East, Africa, Canada (EMEAC)

Why EHS is important to Edwards: Achievements in our environmental health and safety programs are essential to the satisfaction of our employees, for maintaining strong relationships with our communities and for meeting the expectations our stakeholders. For our employees, the *right to a safe and healthy workplace* is essential for our company’s aspiration to attract top talent to Edwards, engage them in our EHS successes and retain them for future contributions and growth in our company. For our stakeholders, not only are we obligated by regulatory agencies to obey the law and dictated by industry standards to meet expected EHS criteria, we are also obligated to our employees, customers, investors and communities to ensure we minimize adverse EHS impacts that may be present in our operations and activities.

We believe that the internal and external achievements of our EHS programs are important for the overall success of our Corporate Global Sustainability Program and attainment of Edwards’ Aspirations which serve as driving factors for the culture of our company.

More Information regarding our overall Global Sustainability Program and commitment from our CEO can be found on our <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/?r=home>.



Section 2
MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO EHS
(GRI 103)

Edwards Lifesciences’ EHS Management System (EHS-MS) and its performance and results are an integral part of our overall Global Sustainability Program. Our management approach is designed to ensure the Corporate EHS function remains an impartial and objective overseer of Edwards’ Operating Business Units as well as an effective partner with our external stakeholders, including government authorities, customers, investor groups, local communities and professional affiliations. The goal of Edwards’ EHS-MS is to provide transparency and results in compliance, prevention of pollution and reduction of injuries.

This following topics are included in this section:

- Materiality Assessment GRI 103-1
- Management Approach and its Components GRI 103-2
- Evaluation of the Management Approach GRI 103-3

Materiality Assessment
(GRI 103-1)

Although Edwards’ EHS-MS encompasses a variety of topics, we focus mostly on those elements which are determined to be most important, or *material*, to our internal and external stakeholders. We implement two levels of materiality based on Corporate and Operations EHS business strategies, risks and opportunities.

At the Corporate Level, our EHS materiality assessment process includes a continuous analysis of EHS compliance, periodic industry benchmarking, annual reviews of past performance and incorporation of EHS topics into our overall Global Sustainability program, including engaging 42 internal and 20 external stakeholders to help identify the most important topics related to maintaining EHS success.

More information regarding Edwards’ Sustainability Materiality Assessment can be found at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/our-approach/materiality-and-stakeholder-engagement/>

At the Operations Level, manufacturing locations are responsible for implementing processes consistent with ISO14001:2015 and OHSAS18001 EHS management systems for determining their own significant environmental aspects and occupational health and safety hazards, which, in turn, align with our Corporate EHS material topics, objectives and targets.

- Environmental Aspects: Along with our medical industry peers, Edwards’ presents a relatively low environmental footprint as compared to other industries. We are also restricted by medical manufacturing standards which restrict the components we are allowed to use in our products and require us to adopt quality control requirements which frequently require the use of more energy and water to ensure the safety of our products.
- Health & Safety Hazards: Edwards operates in a light manufacturing industry and does not present employee safety hazards from larger industrial equipment, high volumes of hazardous substances or other employee exposure concerns. Our highest risk of injury is associated with manual assembly operations where employees may be exposed to the risk of cumulative trauma injuries. We have never had a workplace fatality and seldom have significant injuries such as broken bones or amputations.

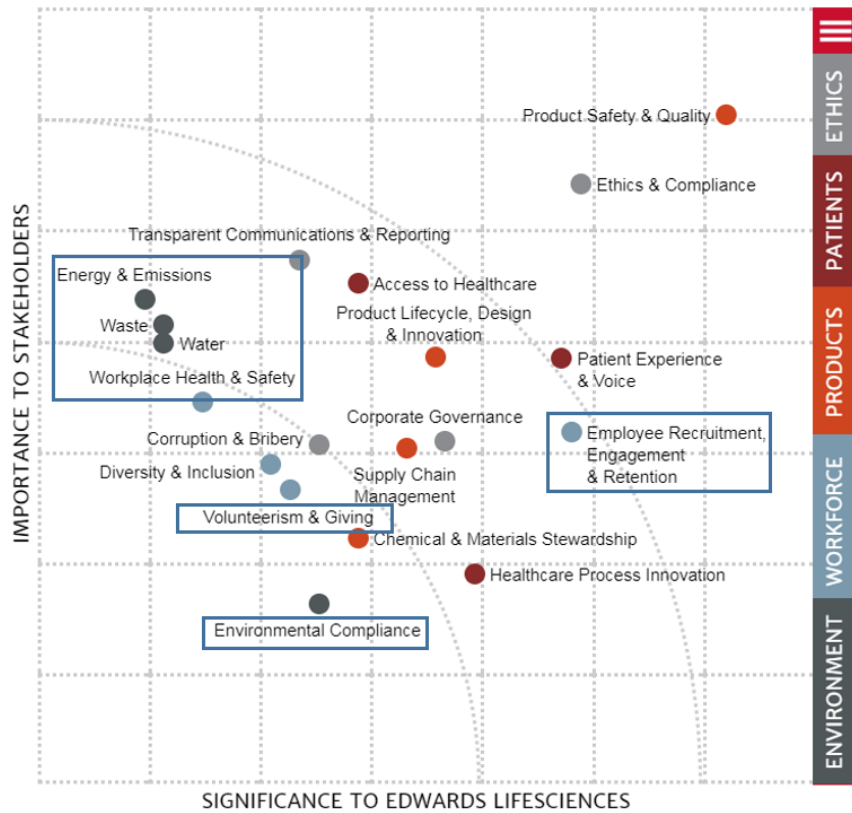


In addition to topics of materiality, Edwards' Corporate Sustainability program has adopted five core Aspirations along with specific objectives and targets which help define our success. Specifically for EHS, our materiality assessment, objectives and targets have been incorporated into our corporate aspirations of a) *Excelling as a Trusted Partner*, b) *Attracting and Engaging Talented Employees* and c) *Strengthening our Communities*.

More information regarding Edwards' Aspirations can be found at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/our-approach/#aspirations>

Results of our EHS Materiality Assessment

Based on our stakeholder materiality assessment, the following EHS aspects and hazards were determined to be the most important EHS criteria and are addressed throughout this report.



Corporate Sustainability Materiality Assessment, EHS Considerations are outlined in boxes

Topic	Stakeholder Priority	Boundary of Impact	Description/Explanation
Energy	High	All seven global manufacturing and over 60 nonmanufacturing locations. Direct energy includes natural gas for space heating and water processes, diesel fuel for emergency generators, propane for auxiliary fuel purposes and gasoline for company driven vehicles.	Strengthening Our Communities Edwards' has 100% control of energy usage at its manufacturing locations and our European headquarters building in Nyon, Switzerland. We have less control of our smaller nonmanufacturing office locations



		<p><u>Indirect energy</u> includes only electricity for manufacturing and office related activities and equipment.</p> <p>Approximately 88% of energy usage is from manufacturing locations and 12% from nonmanufacturing locations.</p> <p><u>Other indirect energy</u> is also used for employee business travel and personal commuting to and from work.</p>	<p>throughout the world as these are located in shared office complexes and primarily under the control of the landlords. We have very little control over energy use for employee business travel and personal commuting.</p> <p>Energy use at Edwards contributes to increased air emissions and higher costs.</p> <p>Energy consumption is reported in <i>Section 4, Energy, GRI 302.</i></p>
Emissions	High	<p>Emissions, such as greenhouse gases, SOx and NOx, are directly related to energy usage (<i>see above</i>), but also include hazardous air pollutants from our sterilization processes.</p> <p>Total emissions primarily occur from manufacturing operations and employee commuting, but also include, to a smaller extent, emissions from natural gas usage at our nonmanufacturing locations.</p> <p>For greenhouse gas emissions, approximately 55% occur from manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations and 45% occur from business and personal commuting.</p>	<p><i>Strengthening Our Communities</i></p> <p>Although Edwards' has control of total energy usage, primarily at our manufacturing locations, we have less control of the <i>energy mix</i> supplied by our utility providers. For example, the amount of fossil fuel vs. non-fossil fuel mix is primarily under the control of our electricity provider, such as the mix of oil, coal, hydro, biomass, wind or solar power.</p> <p>Emissions result from energy consumption and manufacturing processes. Energy consumption contributes to emissions of greenhouse gases; manufacturing processes contribute to the emission of air contaminants.</p> <p>Air emissions are reported in <i>Section 7, Emissions, GRI 305.</i></p>
Waste	Medium	<p>Waste disposal includes hazardous waste, nonhazardous waste and recycling. Almost all of our waste generation occurs at our seven global manufacturing locations and are, therefore, the focus of this report.</p>	<p><i>Strengthening Our Communities</i></p> <p>Hazardous waste generation contributes to on-site risks and increased regulatory requirements. Nonhazardous waste generation contributes to impact at local landfills. Both increase our environmental footprint and drive higher costs.</p> <p>Waste disposal is reported in <i>Section 8, Effluents & Waste, GRI 306.</i></p>



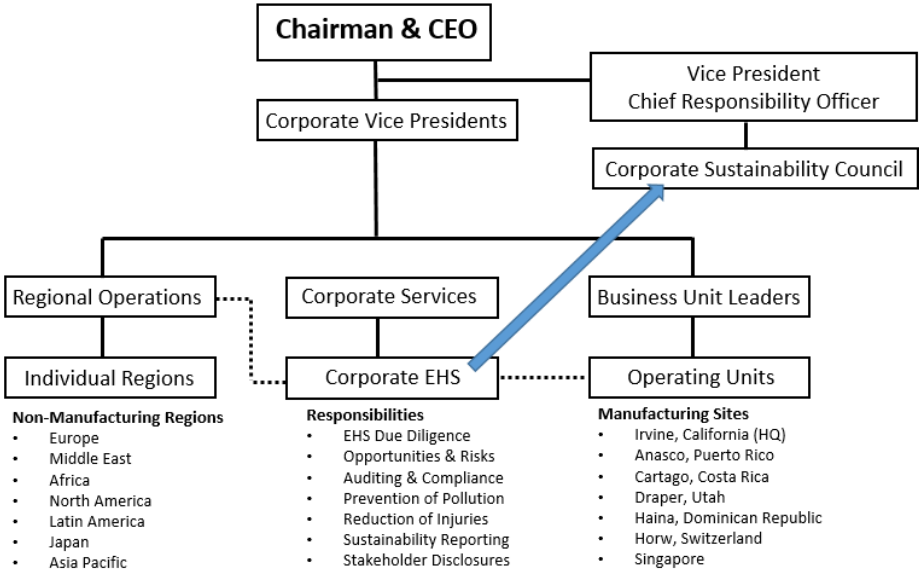
Water	Medium	Water consumption includes water for manufacturing processes, facilities operations, personal hygiene and landscaping. Almost all of our water usage occurs at our seven global manufacturing locations and are, therefore, the focus of this report.	<p><i>Strengthening Our Communities</i></p> <p>Water consumption is important to manufacturing operations located in areas which experience droughts or have water infrastructure concerns. Reducing water usage at Edwards helps contribute to local efforts to conserve water.</p> <p>Water usage is reported in <i>Section 5, Water, GRI 303.</i></p>
Workplace Health & Safety	Medium	<p>Edwards' occupational health and safety program primarily focuses on our seven manufacturing locations. Most of our efforts focus specifically on ergonomic prevention programs whereby over 50% of our occupational injuries and illnesses are related to ergonomics.</p> <p>Employee health & safety is also an integral part of our corporate programs for employee recruitment, engagement and retention.</p>	<p><i>Attracting & Engaging Talented Employees</i></p> <p>Although rated as a medium concern by our stakeholders, we consider the safety of our employees to be one of the highest priorities at Edwards. Programs which focus on employee health and safety also help contribute to higher employee satisfaction, higher productivity and lower turnover rates.</p> <p>Health & Safety is reported in <i>Section 12, Occupational Health and Safety, GRI 403.</i></p>
Compliance	Low	Regulatory compliance and adherence to industry standards primarily focuses on Edwards' seven manufacturing locations, and includes such areas as injury prevention, employee safety, hazardous waste disposal, air emissions, storm water, wastewater and accidental release prevention.	<p><i>Excelling as a Trusted Partner</i></p> <p>Although rated as a low concern by our stakeholders, we consider EHS compliance as the minimum requirement for Edwards to conduct business.</p> <p>EHS Compliance is reported in <i>Section 9, Compliance, GRI 307.</i></p>
Volunteerism & Giving	Low	Edwards emphasizes a strong business culture of philanthropy and community involvement. EHS initiatives are adopted at each location to involve their communities and neighbors in promoting environmental awareness and human health programs.	<p><i>Strengthening Our Communities</i></p> <p>Although rated as a low concern by our stakeholders, we believe by promoting community projects, we are better able to engage with our neighbors and build their trust. By doing so, we work together to help solve local concerns of our communities.</p> <p>EHS Outreach is reported in <i>Section 15, Local Communities, GRI 413.</i></p>



**Management Approach and its Components
(GRI 103-2)**

Governance and Accountability: Edwards’ Compensation and Governance Committee of our Board of Directors has oversight of Edwards’ sustainability principles and periodically reviews reports on our progress. Our Chairman and CEO also has performance management objectives for improving our sustainability strategy, metrics and disclosure. The Edwards Sustainability Council develops and drives the implementation of these initiatives. Led by our Chief Responsibility Officer, the Council comprises leaders from various functions across Edwards, including our Corporate Director of Environmental Health & Safety. Council members represent their specific areas of responsibility and collaborate to identify priorities, set goals and improve performance.

Edwards’ Corporate EHS and Operating Unit EHS programs are governed as separate entities and are accountable to different corporate functions. The purpose of separating the Corporate from Operations is to ensure transparency and objectivity when evaluating regulatory compliance and reporting EHS information to internal and external stakeholders. The Corporate EHS function develops policies and procedures appropriate to Edwards as a global entity, such as policies on preventing pollution and reducing accidents. Each Operation Unit, in turn, develops its own EHS policies and procedures appropriate to local regulations or cultural attributes. Corporate EHS then consolidates all relevant information to complete our public sustainability and stakeholder disclosure reports. In order to promote accountability, the Corporate EHS function monitors and reports EHS performance on an ongoing basis to corporate management and relevant business leaders. The Operating Units are then responsible for assessing and providing resources needed to facilitate EHS performance under their own control, including areas such as EHS headcount, EHS employee development, ongoing expenses and capital funds for larger projects aimed at preventing pollution or reducing injuries.



Edwards’ EHS Structure and Corporate Sustainability Reporting

Roles and Responsibilities: The roles and responsibilities established in Edwards’ EHS-MS are assigned in order to facilitate innovation and achieve results by adopting a philosophy of *Employee Ownership and Supervisor Accountability*. It is our belief that when it comes to managing EHS aspects and hazards, the individual employees and their managers are best equipped to find and implement the most effective solutions which will most likely result in the most favorable results for Edwards and our stakeholders.



As such, Edwards adopts a *hands-on* strategy whereby the EHS-MS is focused primarily on our most significant concerns of materiality as determined by our Materiality Assessment, Corporate EHS and individual Operating Units.

Corporate EHS (CEHS)	Edwards’ CEHS program focuses on compliance, risks and opportunities, EHS due diligence, prevention of pollution and reduction of injuries for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing entities. The Corporate EHS program reports through the Vice President of Corporate Services and is accountable up through Edwards’ Chairman and CEO.
Operating Units EHS	Deployment of our EHS-MS at Edwards belongs to the individual Operating Units, including manufacturing sites and regional offices, who, in turn, are directly accountable to their corresponding Business Units or corporate divisions. Each Operating Unit reports through its corresponding Vice President or corporate executive, who, in turn, is directly accountable to the Corporate Vice President of Global Supply Chain.

Grievance Structure, Ethics and Integrity: As part of EHS governance, Edwards’ Environmental, Health & Safety policy and commitments are included in Edwards’ *Titanium Book* of Global Business Practice Standards, which is provided in multiple languages to all employees throughout the world. In addition, any employee may present a grievance related to EHS practices anonymously through our *Edwards’ Speak-Up* program and *Integrity Hotline*. Finally, external persons may submit grievances or concerns through Edwards’ *Global Integrity Program*.

In 2017 there were no internal or external grievances related to EHS concerns reported to Edwards. We were also selected as one of Ethisphere’s *World’s Most Ethical Companies*.



More information about our global integrity and ethics program and for reporting a grievance or concern may be found at <http://www.edwards.com/aboutus/corp-responsibility>. All grievances are reported through Edwards’ Chief Responsibility Officer. You may also review our *Titanium Book* at https://edwardsprod.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/about%20us/eng_edwa02-2011-ccoc_v10_internet.pdf. Non-English versions are also available.

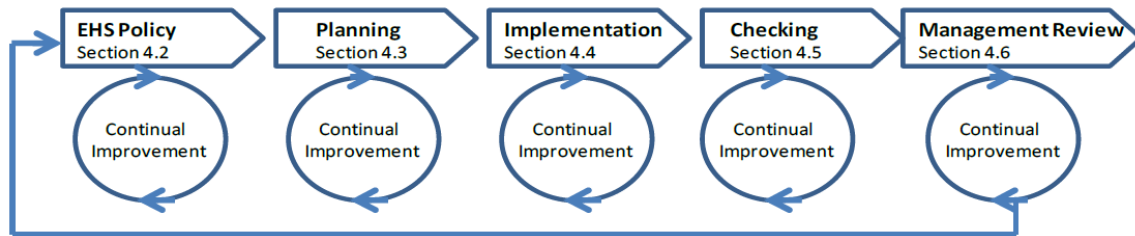
Edwards’ 2016-2020 EHS Five-Year Strategic Plan

Edwards’ EHS Strategic Plan establishes our Environmental Health & Safety Policy and commitment to maintain compliance, prevent pollution and reduce injuries. This is Edwards’ fourth cycle of implementing our strategic plans ranging from 2000-2005, 2006-2010, 2010-2015 and now, 2016-2020. 2017 marks the second year of our *2016-2020 Five-Year Strategic Plan*. Each planning cycle starts with an assessment of materiality based on EHS compliance, environmental aspects and safety hazards, primarily by analyzing past performance and benchmarking EHS leaders in the medical device industry. At the Operating Unit



level, materiality is further refined by assessing EHS risks and opportunities based on frequency, impact, compliance, risk management and various internal and external stakeholder requirements. In 2019, we will begin our 2025 planning process to establish new EHS targets and objectives.

Implementation of our EHS Five-Year Plan is consistent with both ISO14001:2015 and OHSAS18001 Management Systems, including the following stages: a) Adopting our EHS Policy, b) Planning, c) Implementation and Deployment, d) Monitoring & Checking and e) Management Review.



EHS Goals and Targets: Edwards has adopted EHS goals and targets for our 2016-2020 planning cycle to ensure we strive for continuous improvement when meeting our stakeholder expectations for EHS compliance, preventing pollution and reducing injuries. At the Operating Unit level, these goals are further refined into action items which can be accomplished more effectively at a local level.

2017 Results For 2016-2020 EHS Planning Cycle		
Topic	Goals/Targets	2017 Results
Compliance	No willful or serious EHS violations.	There were no willful or serious EHS violations in 2017.
Safety	Beat medical industry benchmark safety statistics by 25% for occupational injuries & illnesses	Our Injury IRR = 0.99 per 100 employees; Industry benchmark = 2.10 Our Lost Time LTIR = 0.51 per 100 employees; Industry benchmark = 0.50
Environment	Meet pollution prevention targets as determined through industry benchmarking. 2016-2020 results based on 2015 baseline year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Usage (0% change 2015-2020) Water Consumption (15% reduction 2015-2020) Hazardous Waste Disposal (20% reduction 2015-2020) Solid Waste Disposal (20% reduction 2015-2020) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (0% change 2015-2020) <i>Normalized by annual revenue.</i>	Results have demonstrated our overall environmental footprint remains consistent with our industry peers. Reduction as of EOY 2017, baseline 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Usage (1% increase 2015-2017) Water Consumption (2% reduction 2015-2017) Hazardous Waste Disposal (4.5% reduction 2015-2017) Solid Waste Disposal (0% change 2015-2017) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (12% reduction 2015-2017) <i>Normalized by annual revenue.</i>



**Evaluation of our Management Approach
(GRI 103-3)**

Our EHS management approach and performance is continuously evaluated through the auditing of our Operating Units and tracking and reporting of EHS performance to management. EHS performance for each location related to compliance, pollution and injuries is consolidated periodically for management reporting. Also, each manufacturing location is audited or evaluated by Corporate EHS or a third party auditor on an annual basis. All results are reported to management; unfavorable results are addressed and corrected in an effective and expeditious manner.

Annually, our EHS management approach and performance is evaluated at the beginning of each year as we complete our public reporting and disclosure obligations. We also periodically re-evaluated our overall plan, goals and targets and management systems in comparison to industry benchmarking. The results of these evaluations are incorporated into further refinements and improvements of our overall global EHS sustainability and reporting program.

Overall, we have found that our core philosophy of *Employee Ownership and Supervisor Accountability* has repeatedly provided us with successful results across the world. This philosophy also holds true with regards to how we expect our operating locations to manage their own EHS aspects and hazards according to their own organizational culture and resource availability. We have found that by educating and empowering our individual employees, while ensuring supervisors are engaged, that we have helped reduce our injury rates and environmental footprint, while also working with our communities on philanthropy and outreach programs.

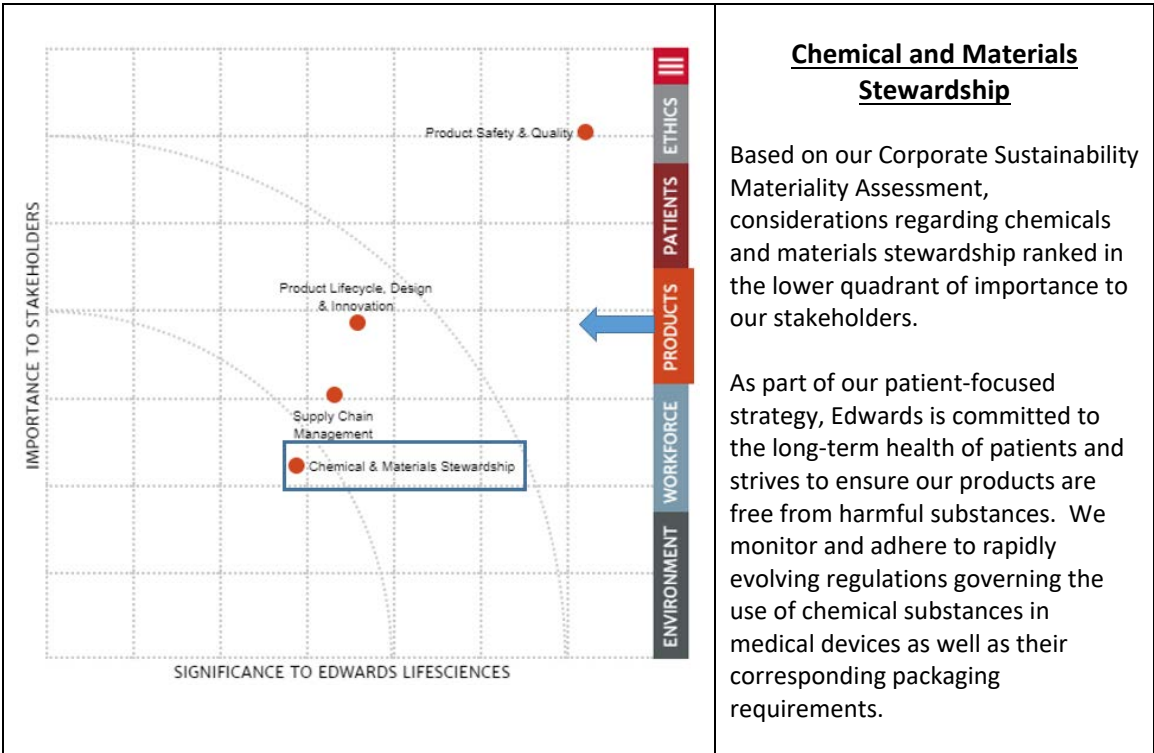


**Section 3
MATERIALS
(GRI 301)**

At Edwards we are committed to providing our healthcare professionals and patients with the highest quality, safety and efficacy of the medical devices, auxiliary equipment and services we manufacture and provide. As such, there are many regulatory and industry restrictions which dictate or limit our options when it comes to decisions regarding renewable vs. non-renewable resources (GRI 301-1), recycled content (GRI 301-2) and reclaimed products and their packaging materials (GRI 301-3).

While we strive to reduce our environmental impact where it is both safe and feasible, Edwards is also committed to meeting our material disclosure requirements in order to allow our customers to meet their own reporting requirements and to make educated decisions for their purchasing strategies.

Materiality Assessment



Material Content Disclosures

Edwards is committed to meeting our material content disclosure requirements, such as REACH, RoHS, Conflict Materials, California Proposition 65 and local disclosures as applicable. Information regarding our materials strategies and disclosures is located on our public Sustainability Report, *Chemical and Materials Stewardship*, <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/products/chemical-and-materials-stewardship/>



Environmental Packaging

Environmental considerations are incorporated into Edwards' packaging design, development and qualification processes and procedures. Our goal is to develop and implement packaging systems that facilitate compliance and minimize impact to our environment. Appropriate recycling logos, stamps and insignias are used on packaging materials as required for EU Packaging Waste Directive 94/62/EC and Electronic & Waste Directive 2002/96/EC. Environmental packaging initiatives have resulted in reduced packaging materials and less waste. In addition, stronger durability, smaller package sizes and improved pallet configurations have resulted in improvements in overall shipping efficiencies through our supply chain initiatives.



**Section 4
ENERGY
(GRI 302)**

Our 2020 Energy Conservation Target

“0% change in energy consumption normalized by annual revenue, baseline 2015”

Measurement	Result 2016-2017
Energy Reduction	1% increase in energy usage, normalized by revenue
Absolute Energy	134,000 GJ increase in absolute energy consumption since 2015; 26,000 GJ over 2017 target when adjusted for 37% revenue growth

Increases in energy usage have been directly attributed to start-up operations in Costa Rica, start-up of our lower emissions cogeneration plant in Puerto Rico and headcount and office space expansions in our Irvine Headquarters. These projects, in the short term, increased energy usage and are not off-set by revenue normalization factors. The impact of Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico also increased diesel fuel for our emergency generators by over 50%. These are all ‘one time’ impacts and our usage should return to normal in 2018.

For more information regarding Edwards’ Energy Conservation efforts, please refer to our 3rd Party Verified CDP Climate Change Report submitted to www.cdp.net.

At Edwards, we are committed to reducing our energy usage and its impact on our natural resources, contribution to air pollution and effect on climate change.

The following topics are included in this section.

- Management Approach to Energy Consumption GRI 103-2
- Materiality Assessment GRI 103-1
- Methodology for Reporting Energy Consumption NA
- Energy Consumption within Edwards (Scopes 1 & 2) GRI 302-1
- Energy Consumption outside of Edwards (Scope 3) GRI 302-2
- Energy Intensity GRI 302-3
- Reduction of Energy Consumption GRI 302-4
- Reductions in Energy Requirements of Products and Services GRI 302-5
- Dow Jones Sustainability Index Energy Consumption (DJSI) DJSI 2.3.3

**Management Approach to Energy Consumption
(GRI 103-2)**

Pursuant to our Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Policy, *we will promote environmental excellence in our operations and communities* including practices of energy conservation at both our manufacturing and office locations. The scope of Edwards’ energy management and reporting program is based on *operational control* and includes all owned and leased operating locations across the globe, including our seven manufacturing locations, approximately 60 regional offices in over 40 countries and



energy associated with business travel and employee commuting. With regard to the management of energy consumption, our governance, responsibilities, goal setting, deployment and communication processes are consistent with our overall EHS program approach discussed in *Section 2, EHS Management Approach, GRI 103*.

Our approach to the management of energy consumption is based on three criteria: 1) industry benchmarking, 2) stakeholder feedback and 3) existing energy challenges and opportunities. In turn, these criteria are included in our corporate environmental and sustainability reporting programs.

Our commitment to reducing energy consumption is included into Edwards' global sustainability program and incorporated into our Corporate Aspiration of *Strengthening Our Communities*, as described on our sustainability website at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/our-approach/#aspirations>.

Based on our benchmarking efforts with other medical device companies, we have adopted the following energy reduction target for our *2016-2020 EHS Five-Year Plan*:

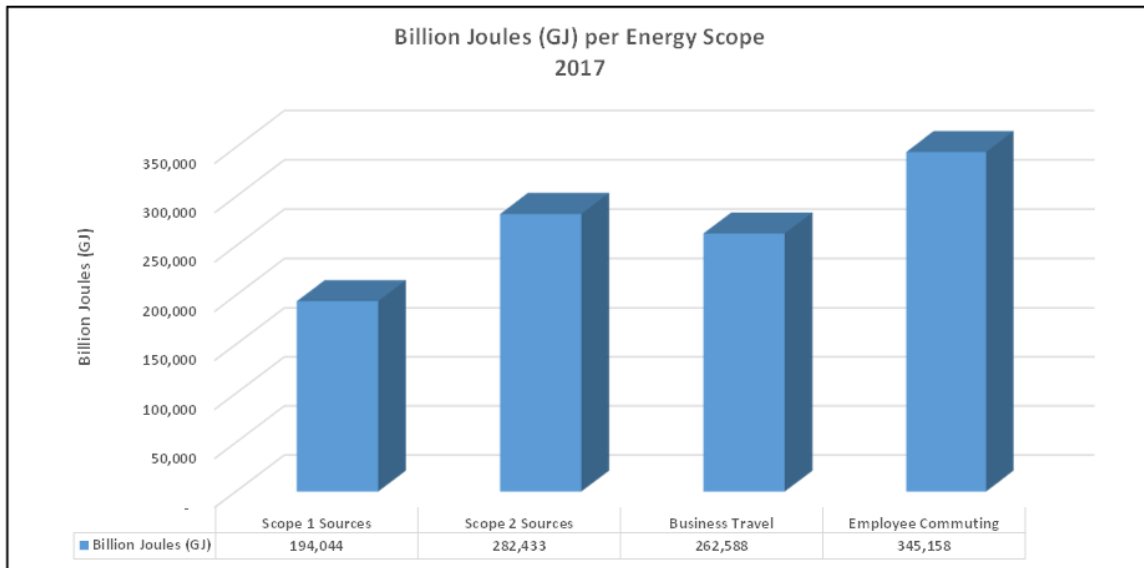
Energy Consumption 2016-2020 Target	0% change in energy consumption normalized by annual revenue, baseline 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our 2020 Energy Goal is based on our projections of company growth, expansions of current locations and establishment of new global manufacturing facilities. Because we typically do not benefit from immediate revenue increases at our training and start-up facilities, increases in energy consumption will not be off-set by our intensity factor of annual revenue when normalizing our results. We therefore strive to maintain a 0% change in normalized energy consumption during these business phases. Our energy targets will be reassessed for our 2021-2025 EHS Plan next year.
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Our three categories of energy consumption include:

Type	Subject	Sources	Examples
Scope 1	Direct Energy	Natural Gas Diesel Fuel Propane Gasoline	Natural gas steam boilers and heating Diesel emergency generators Propane forklifts, cafeteria, cogeneration plant Gasoline for company operated vehicles
Scope 2	Indirect Energy	Electricity	Electricity from utility providers
Scope 3	Other	Business Travel Employee Commuting	Global air and rail travel Personal commuting to and from work

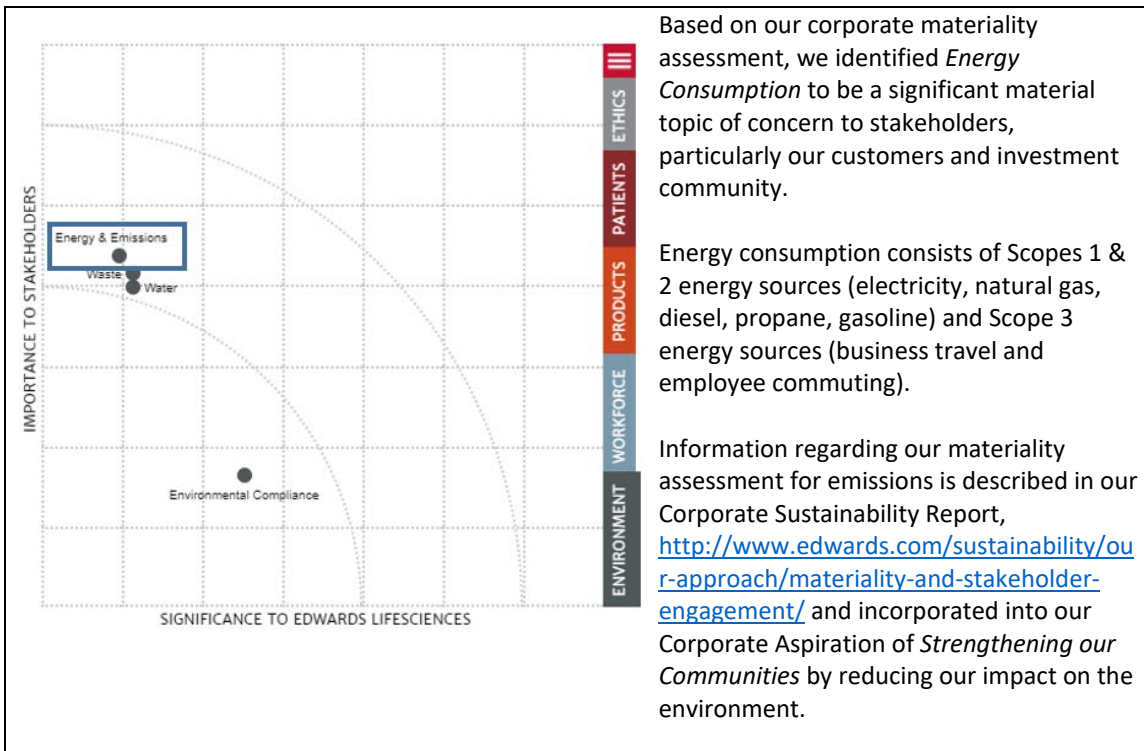


2017 Global Energy Usage by Scope



Energy Usage in Billion Joules (GJ) for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 Energy Sources
(Scope 3 includes both Business Travel and Employee Commuting)

Materiality Assessment (GRI 103-1)





Methodology of Reporting Energy Consumption

Energy consumption is reported to Corporate EHS periodically from each global manufacturing location and verified through invoices provided by utility companies, purchase records and on-site logs. Energy consumption at each nonmanufacturing location is estimated based on the size of each location multiplied by US Environmental Protection Agency or other industry-related conversion factors. Based on these record keeping methods and assumptions, we have adopted a 0.95 confidence level for Scope 1 and Scope 2 energy data. We have also adopted a 0.85 confidence level for Scope 3 energy data.

Energy Source	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
Electricity	Utility Provider Invoices	Square Footage Estimates - USA Department of Energy • 17 kwh per sf/year Office • 61 Million Joules/sf/year Office
Natural Gas	Utility Provider Invoices	Square Footage Estimates - USA Department of Energy • 32 cubic feet/sf/year Office • 1.05 Million Joules/sf/year Office
Diesel	Purchase Records & Logs	NA
Propane	Purchase Records & Logs	NA
Gasoline	Purchase Records & Logs	NA
Business Travel	Travel Management Partner Reports	
Employee Commuting	Employee Surveys & Estimates, Fleet Log Sheets	

**Energy Consumption within Edwards
 Scope 1 and Scope 2 Energy Sources
 (GRI 302-1)**

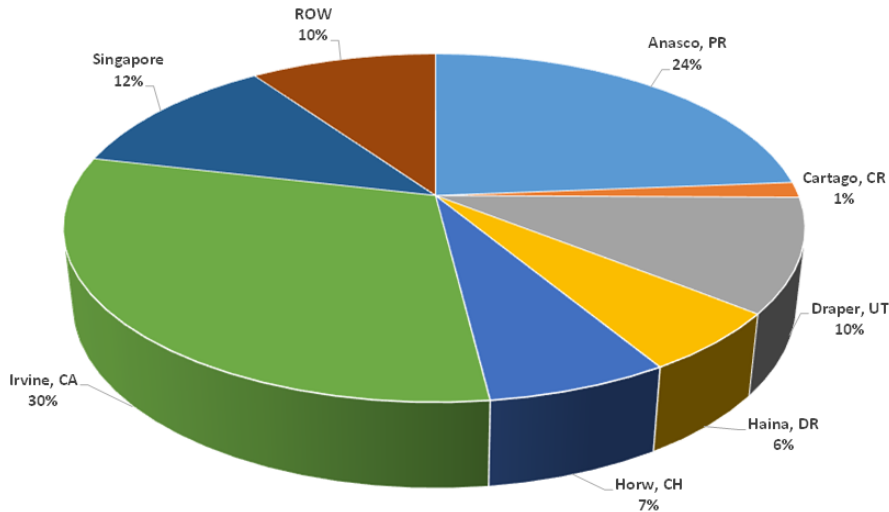
For our manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations, Edwards tracks and reports energy usage as part of our overall environmental footprint. Energy consumption consists of both direct and indirect sources for both manufacturing locations and regional offices (noted as *Rest of World*, or *ROW*). Direct and indirect energy usage for each location is provided in the following tables and graphs. For combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 energy sources, Edwards consumed a total of approximately 476,000 gigajoules (GJ) in 2017, including 194,000 GJ from Scope 1 direct sources and 282,000 GJ from Scope 2 indirect sources of energy.

As a note, to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy reliability and save costs, we initiated the start-up of a new propane fueled cogeneration power station at our Añasco, Puerto Rico location. For 2017, the CoGen unit provided between 60-70% of the site’s electricity needs. In order to avoid double-counting of energy usage in this report, we are only reporting the consumption of propane; we are not reporting the generation of electricity except in the table provided for DJSI 2.3.3 at the end of this section.



Location	Indirect Energy (Scope 2)	Direct Energy (Scope 1)			
	Electricity	Natural Gas	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline
Añasco, PR	X		X	X	X
Cartago, CR	X				
Draper, UT	X	X	X	X	X
Haina, DR	X		X	X	
Horw, SW	X				
Irvine, CA	X	X	X	X	X
Singapore, SG	X	X	X	X	X
ROW	X	X			

Sources of Scope 1 Direct and Scope 2 Indirect Energy for Edwards' Global Locations



Allocation of Global Energy Usage per Location

The following tables indicate our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 energy usage in Billion Joule (GJ) units, a breakdown of energy usage for nonmanufacturing regions and the total global cost of energy.

**Total Energy Usage
Manufacturing & Nonmanufacturing Locations**

Location	Billion Joules (GJ)		
	Total Energy	Direct	Indirect
Añasco, PR	119,785	97,933	21,852
Cartago, CR	7,242	0	7,242
Draper, UT	53,207	21,282	31,925
Haina, DR	28,620	408	28,212
Horw, SW	5,478	2,595	2,883
Irvine, CA	154,471	48,554	105,917
Singapore, SG	58,927	5,534	53,393
ROW	48,749	17,739	31,010
TOTAL (GJ)	476,477	194,044	282,433

(See next table for ROW breakdown)



Nonmanufacturing “Rest of World” Locations

Location	Billion Joules (GJ)		
	Total Energy	Direct	Indirect
APAC	2,823	1,027	1,796
Aus/NZ	1,371	499	872
Canada	620	226	394
China	3,153	1,147	2,006
Europe	13,474	4,903	8,571
Japan	7,258	2,641	4,617
Latin America	1,025	373	652
Middle East	5,147	1,873	3,274
South Africa	725	264	461
USA	13,152	4,786	8,366
Total (GJ)	48,739	17,739	31,010

Total Energy Cost Manufacturing & Nonmanufacturing Locations

Location	Cost (USD)		
	Total Energy	Direct	Indirect
Añasco, PR	2,367,587	1,214,340	1,153,247
Cartago, CR	252,387	0	252,387
Draper, UT	834,238	97,587	736,651
Haina, DR	1,271,686	7,823	1,263,863
Horw, SW	144,433	26,310	118,123
Irvine, CA	3,872,130	291,189	3,580,941
Singapore, SG	1,840,540	195,957	1,644,583
ROW	1,413,393	63,393	1,350,000
TOTAL (USD)	\$11,996,394	\$1,896,599	\$10,099,795

Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy Mix from Utility Providers

Globally, approximately 70,000 GJs or 15% of energy is derived from renewable sources, including wind, hydro, solar, biomass and others. The remaining 400,000 GJs is considered non-renewable energy from fossil fuels, including electricity from coal and oil and on-site consumption of natural gas, diesel fuel, propane and gasoline.

Scope 1 Direct Energy Mix

Location	Natural Gas	Diesel Fuel	Gasoline	Propane	Totals
Añasco	0	33,378	0	64,555	97,934
Cartago	0	0	0	0	0
Draper	21,098	181	2	0	21,282
Haina	0	408	0	0	408
Horw	2,595	0	0	0	2,595
Irvine	48,363	23	159	9	48,554
Singapore	5,534	0	0	0	5,534
ROW	17,739	0	0	0	17,739
TOTALS (GJ)	95,328	33,991	161	64,564	194,044

Scope 1 Non-Renewable Energy Sources (Billion Joules, GJ)



Scope 2 Indirect Energy Mix

Our Scope 2 Indirect Energy sources only include electricity purchased from utility providers. Based on each utility companies' resource "inputs," we categorize our own energy mix accordingly into 'renewable' and 'nonrenewable' sources. With regards to our ROW locations, we assume a worst case that all electrical energy is derived from 'nonrenewable sources.'

Percentage of Electrical Energy Mix from Utility Providers

Location	Oil/Coal	Nat Gas	Wind	Hydro	Solar	Other
Añasco	99.30%	0%	0%	0.70%	0%	0%
Cartago	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Draper	63.50%	14.10%	7.80%	5.50%	0.02%	9.10%
Haina	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Horw	1.40%	0%	1.40%	58.70%	0.01%	38.00%
Irvine	7.80%	44.3%	8.60%	9.10%	1.80%	28.40%
Singapore	4.3%	91.80%	0%	0%	0%	3.90%
ROW	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Red = least favorable; Yellow = second favorable; Green = most favorable

Note: "Other" refers to energy sources such as 'waste-to-energy,' nuclear, biomass and geothermal.

Renewable vs. Nonrenewable Electrical Energy Sources (Billion Joules, GJ)

Location	Oil/Coal	Nat Gas	Wind	Hydro	Solar	Other
Añasco	21,699	0	0	153	0	0
Cartago	0	0	0	7,242	0	0
Draper	20,272	4,501	2,490	1,756	6	2,905
Haina	0	28,212	0	0	0	0
Horw	40	0	40	1,692	1	1,096
Irvine	8,262	46,921	9,109	9,638	1,907	30,080
Singapore	2,296	49,014	0	0	0	2,082
ROW	31,010	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS (GJ)	85,579	128,649	11,639	20,481	1,913	36,163

Total Energy Mix (Scope 1 and Scope 2)

Renewable Sources of Energy:	70,197 Billion Joules (GJ)
Non-renewable Sources of Energy:	406,280 Billion Joules (GJ)
Total Energy Consumption:	476,478 Billion Joules (GJ)

Renewable Energy Generated On-Site

Irvine, California

Solar Energy sold back to the power grid: 2,370 Billion Joules (GJ) in 2017

At our Irvine, California, headquarters and manufacturing campus we also generate approximately 85,000 kwh per summer month from a rooftop solar energy generation system. We are also in the process of installing a second rooftop system which will double our generating capacity. All solar energy is provided directly back to the public utility grid. Because it is not a significant contribution to our total global energy



consumption, Edwards does not claim this energy as “offsets” in calculations or other reporting initiatives and sustainability surveys.



Solar Photovoltaic Panel Electricity System, Top of Parking Structures, Irvine, CA

Energy Use by Category and Purpose

Edwards uses energy for the purposes of cooling, heating, steam, lighting and operating emergency generators, vehicles, manufacturing equipment and office equipment. Total energy consumed in 2017 for each purpose is included in the table below for Edwards’ seven global manufacturing locations and ROW regions.

Energy Consumption Purpose	Energy Usage in Billion Joules (GJ)		
	Manufacturing	ROW	Total
Electricity Consumption cooling, lighting and operating equipment	251,416	31,017	282,426
Heating and Steam Consumption Natural gas mixed uses for space heating, hot water and manufacturing systems	77,589	17,739	95,328
Diesel Fuel emergency generators	33,991	0	33,991
Propane cogeneration plant, forklifts, cafeteria	64,564	0	64,564
Gasoline Company operated vehicles	161	0	161
TOTAL GLOBAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	427,721	48,756	476,477



**Energy Consumption outside of Edwards
(GRI 302-2)**

Edwards tracks and reports energy consumption outside of Edwards for business travel and employee commuting, otherwise referred to as Scope 3 indirect energy sources. Energy consumption associated with leased office locations is reported as Scope 2 indirect energy sources, within *GRI 302-1*. Energy consumption for other *Upstream* and *Downstream* categories, such as value chain and energy from product use, is outside the scope of this report. Greenhouse gas emissions from energy consumption is discussed in *Section 7, Emissions, GRI 305*.

Edwards reports employee commuting for both business travel and commuting to and from work. Our Travel Management Partner provides detailed reports for almost all our employee-based air and rail travel around the world. Information regarding employee personal commuting is obtained through surveys, human resources records and general observations and assumptions regarding employee commuting behaviors.

Activity	Description	Billion Joules (GJ)
Business Travel	Air Travel Train/Rail Travel	262,588 GJ
Employee Commuting	Personal commuting to/from work, including car, bus, train, motorcycle & salesforce	345,158 GJ

Based on diversity in vehicles, fuel efficiencies, different country regulations and other transportation variables, we have adopted a 0.85 confidence factor with regard to Scope 3 Energy data.

Employee Business Travel

Business travel includes employees traveling for work by air or rail. Vehicles from salesforce employees and field based clinicians, even though commuting for work purposes, are included in Scope 3 indirect energy consumption under *Employee Personal Commuting to and from Work*.

Total Energy for Global Business Travel						
	Total Kilometers Traveled			Total Billion Joules (GJ) Consumed		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Air Travel	187,095,679	159,889,361	140,324,804	261,934	223,845	196,455
Train Travel	1,636,263	1,720,211	1,749,065	655	688	700
Air Travel (kms)				Billion Joules (GJ) Consumed		
Region	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
EMEA	37,584,899	33,766,927	35,198,579	52,619	47,274	49,278
APAC	20,856,246	13,957,962	7,407,007	29,199	19,541	10,370
NORAM	119,676,041	104,498,632	92,797,699	167,546	146,298	129,917
LATAM	8,978,493	7,665,840	4,921,519	12,570	10,732	6,890
Rail Travel (kms)				Billion Joules (GJ) Consumed		
Region	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
EMEA	1,597,591	1,707,618	1,695,197	639	683	678
APAC	0	0	0	-	-	-
NORAM	38,672	50,747	53,868	15	20	22
LATAM	0	0	0	-	-	-



Average Conversions – provided by our Travel Management Partner

- Rail: 0.0004 GJ per passenger kilometer (different regions and technology will vary)
- Air: 0.0014 GJ per passenger kilometer (different aircrafts and flight segments will vary)

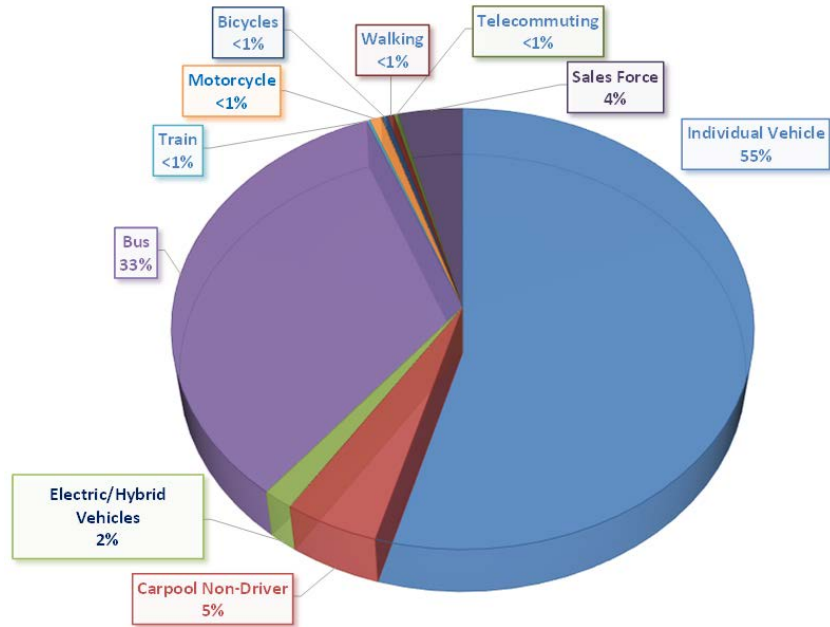
Employee Personal Commuting to/from Work

Employee commuting includes how individual Edwards’ employees come to and from work, including commuting for our salesforce and field clinicians. Values are estimated through fleet reports, employee surveys, human resources information and general assumptions. In 2017 our employees commuted nearly 145 million kilometers. Of 11,700 average employees for 2017, not including contractors and temporary agency workforce, approximately 55% of employees drive their own vehicles and 45% take alternate means of transportation, as summarized in the following table.

Transportation Type	# Employees	kms/year	Efficiency Factor Billion Joules (GJ)	Total Energy Billion Joules (GJ)
Individual Vehicle	6,626	61,236,480	0.002319	142,007
Carpool Non-Driver	584	6,727,680	0.000000	0
Electric/Hybrid Vehicles	187	2,154,240	0.001160	2,499
Bus	4,065	63,108,584	0.002781	175,505
Train	22	216,250	0.001843	399
Motorcycle	88	892,030	0.001610	1,436
Bicycles	46	220,800	0.000000	0
Walking	48	23,040	0.000000	0
Telecommuting	34	0	0.000000	0
Sales Force	479	10,052,608	0.002319	23,312
TOTALS	11,700	144,631,712		345,158

Energy (GJ) spent per mode of transportation of Edwards’ employees

Because all vehicles and transports differ, we are using general assumptions from DEFRA 2011 & 2015 guidelines and Strickland Energy Efficiency Study (2006) with regards to calculating kilometers per liter and energy requirements of the various means of transportation. The energy consumption reported in this table should only be used as a guideline or comparison to reflect our commitment to providing alternate means of transportation for approximately 45% of our employees.



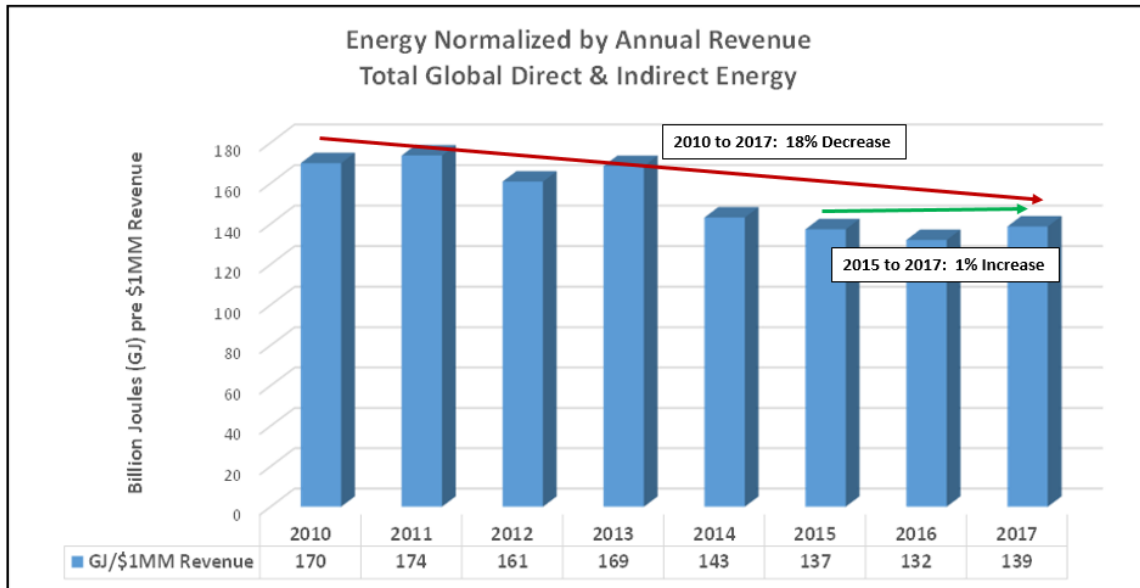
Employee Commuting Mix
 Approximately 45% of employees take alternate means of transportation to/from work

**Energy Intensity
(GRI 302-3)**

Edwards tracks and reports both *absolute* and *normalized* energy consumption from its operations *within the organization*. Energy usage *outside the organization*, such as upstream supply chain and downstream customer activities, is outside the scope of this report. For setting of goals and objectives, similar to our medical device industry peers, we focus on energy consumption *intensity* and normalize energy usage by *annual revenue*. We have chosen revenue as our intensity factor primarily since Edwards’ is a fast-growing company and is continuously evolving its facilities, product mixes and manufacturing infrastructure; so it becomes unfeasible and irrelevant to compare year-over-year results from manufacturing activities to accommodate these rapid changes. In future years, we will be incorporating new “science based targets” into our assessments and strategies.

Note: By improving our data collection and methods of calculating energy factors, we have reduced our baseline and previous reporting numbers from prior reports by approximately 3% consistently from 2010 through 2017. The change does not affect our percentage target reductions.

Edwards’ 2020 Energy Objective Scopes 1 & 2	Results Normalized by Annual Revenue	Results Absolute (Gross)
2015-2020 Target: 0% increase 2020 Target: 700,000 GJ or 137 GJ per \$1MM revenue	2015-2017 Actual: 1% increase 2010-2017 Trend: 18% decrease	2015-2017 Actual: 134,000 GJ increase in year 2017 2010-2017 Trend: 200,000 GJ increase by year 2017
<i>Increases in 2017 are primarily due to the installation and validation of a new cogeneration plant in Añasco, Puerto Rico, start-up operations in Cartago, Costa Rica, and office expansion activities in Irvine, California. 2020 Target is based on a projected 13% increase in energy usage each year.</i>		

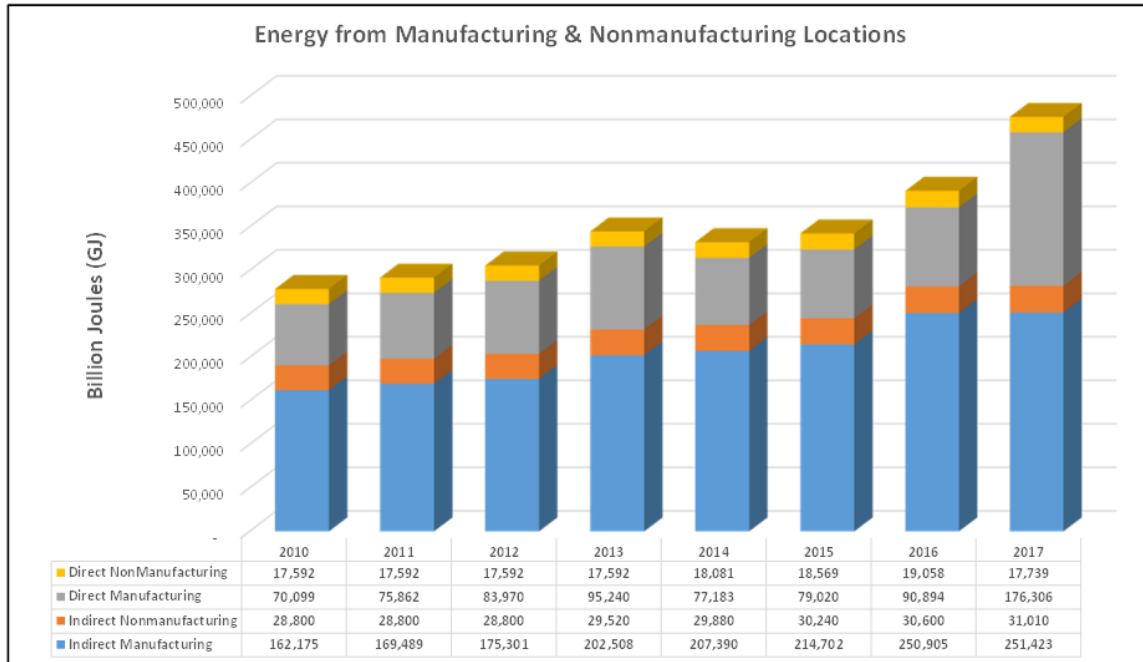


Scopes 1 & 2 Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Energy Usage – Normalized by Annual Revenue

Scope	Type of Fuel or Energy Source	Measure of Intensity	
		Year	Revenue
Scope 1: Direct Energy	Natural Gas, Diesel, Propane, Gasoline	2010	\$1,447,000,000
		2011	\$1,679,000,000
		2012	\$1,900,000,000
		2013	\$2,046,000,000
Scope 2: Indirect Energy	Electricity	2014	\$2,323,000,000
		2015	\$2,494,000,000
		2016	\$2,964,000,000
		2017	\$3,435,000,000

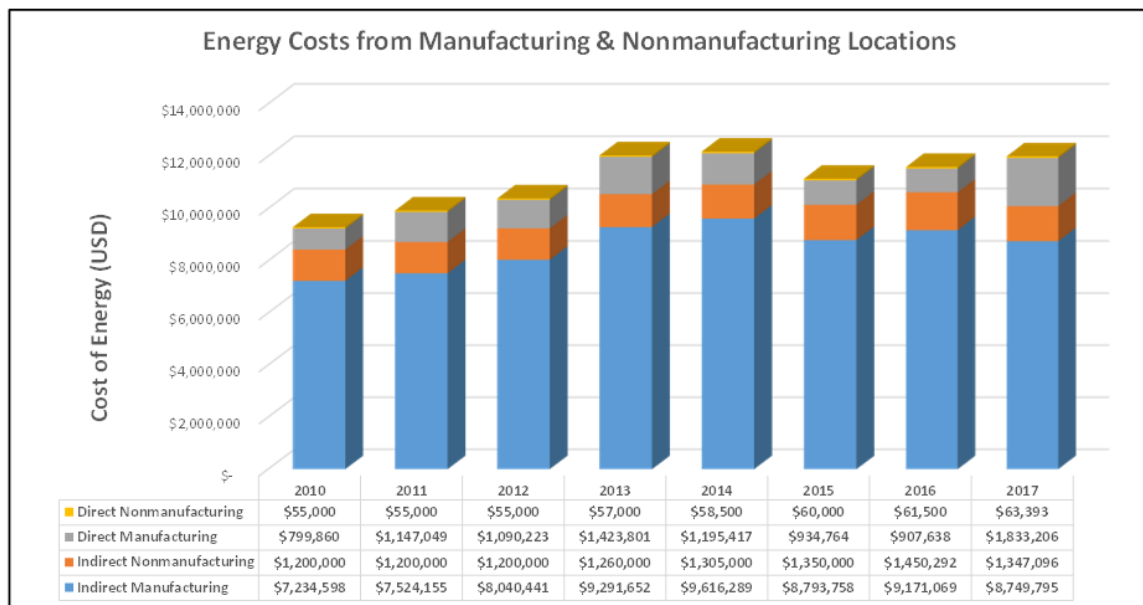
Energy Usage in Edwards' Manufacturing Locations

Edwards' seven manufacturing locations make up over 85% of all global direct and indirect energy usage, not including Scope 3 energy, and are therefore the primary focus of Edwards' energy reduction initiatives. We have accepted a confidence level of 0.95 with regards to our Scopes 1 and 2 energy data.



2010-2017 Trend in Absolute Global Energy Usage

Increase of Direct Energy (grey area) is primarily due to our Añasco, Puerto Rico facility, including:
 1) start-up of our cogeneration plant (propane) and 2) impact of Hurricane Maria (diesel generators)



2010-2016 Trend in Total Global Energy Costs



Although total energy usage has increased approximately 70% from 2010 to 2017, Edwards has grown nearly 140% during this same time period. In addition, cost has increased only 30%, resulting in lowering our average cost per billion joules (GJ) from \$33.40 to \$25.17, or 25%. Edwards has been able to successfully maintain a low rate of energy increases when compared to company growth primarily by utilizing existing manufacturing space more effectively and investing in energy efficient air handlers, chillers, air conditioning equipment and lighting controls. In 2017, we also started operations of a new propane based cogeneration plant, which will both reduce our costs and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions; refer to *GRI 302-4* for energy reduction initiatives.

**Reduction of Energy
(GRI 302-4)**

As part of our Corporate Aspiration of *Strengthening Our Communities*, Edwards is committed to reducing energy in areas which help protect our environment and provide results to our stakeholders and interested parties. Approximately 60-70% of all energy consumed in our manufacturing locations is to preserve the integrity of our clean room manufacturing environments, including constant air circulation, tight temperature ranges and humidity controls. Our manufacturing areas typically use about eight times as much energy as our office areas which is essential to maintain the quality and efficacy of our life-saving medical devices. Still, we strive to reduce energy usage while maintaining high quality standards for the manufacturing of our medical devices.

At the corporate level we do not track and report results of individual energy conservation projects for each location, however, we are pleased to discuss some examples of higher profile energy reduction projects occurring on our worldwide campuses.



Haina, Dominican Republic
Clean Production Award

For the past several years, our Haina, DR facility has been implementing its Green Belt Energy Reduction Program focusing on identifying opportunities to reduce energy, including the installation of energy meters for chillers, air compressors, air handlers and vacuum pumps; replacing inefficient fluorescent with LED lighting; installing motion sensors in office areas; installing high efficiency air compressors; and installing new water chillers with high efficiency technologies. In Q4 2017 the site was awarded the *Clean Production Award* by the country's Department of Ministry for our implementing projects such as our High Efficiency Production HVAC equipment and third year certification of our ISO14001:2015 environmental management system.



DR Department of Ministry's
Clean Production Award, Q4 2017
Featured: Our Haina, DR, EHS Team



Edwards

Irvine, California
LEED Gold and Platinum Certifications

Due to its size, complexity, and number of employees, our Irvine, California, location is the largest energy user of all of the Edwards' manufacturing locations, primarily because the site shares its environmental responsibilities with Edwards' manufacturing, main research and development and corporate offices. In Irvine, we continuously implement numerous energy savings projects throughout the campus, such as operating a Solar Photovoltaic Panel generation system, providing 18 electric vehicle charging stations for over 180 employees, installing motion sensors as a common practice in office areas, running central HVAC control systems, replacing inefficient lighting and upgrading to more efficient natural gas boilers.

We are also committed to pursuing LEED Certifications in all new constructions for those buildings which LEED is both technologically feasible and appropriate. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is a rating system devised by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC) to evaluate the environmental performance of a building and encourage market transformation towards sustainable design. We currently have two newly constructed LEED buildings.

In spring of 2016, we held a ribbon cutting ceremony for our new LEED Gold Certified headquarters building, the *Life is Now Center* (LINC). In November of 2017, we opened our new state of the art LEED Platinum Certified guest reception and employee congregation building.

LIFE IS NOW CENTER (LINC)
Gold LEED Certified, 2016



Edwards' LEED Gold Certified Headquarters Building, Irvine, CA

Edwards' LINC building became certified in 2016. Environmental benefits provide energy reductions as well as many other environmental benefits, including:

- 100% Net Zero Energy for two years through enhanced efficiency measures and green power purchases
- 40% reduction in water usage through efficient fixtures



- 20% reduction in light power usage through use of LED lighting and enhanced controls
- 100% new Energy Star-certified equipment and appliances
- *Green Cleaning* janitorial services using less potentially hazardous substances
- Over 80% of construction and demolition materials diverted from landfill
- 20% recycled content in construction materials and furniture
- 27% regional materials in construction materials and furniture
- Low-emitting paints, coatings and flooring systems used throughout
- *GreenGuard* certified furniture used throughout to reduce potential indoor contaminants which may be odorous, irritating or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants
- Urea-Formaldehyde-Free composite woods used throughout

Lobby and Congregation Building
LEED Platinum Certified, 2017



Edwards' LEED Platinum Certified Headquarters Lobby Building, Irvine, CA

Among many of the numerous requirements for LEED Platinum Certifications, our new Lobby and Reception Building also met the following milestones:

- Solar Reflective Index on roof to reduce heating and cooling demand
- 30% reduction in electricity for interior lighting
 - Reduced from 299,000 kwh/yr to 198,000 kwh/yr
- Whole Building Energy Simulation indicating an overall baseline reduction of 56%
- No CFC or Ozone Depleting Substances
- 299K reduced to 198K per year
- 11% Clean Air Vehicle Parking
- 90% of Storm water is captured, harvested or treated
- 77% reduction in baseline potable water
- 75% reduction in baseline landscape and irrigation water
- 100% of wood-based products are certified with the criteria of the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC)

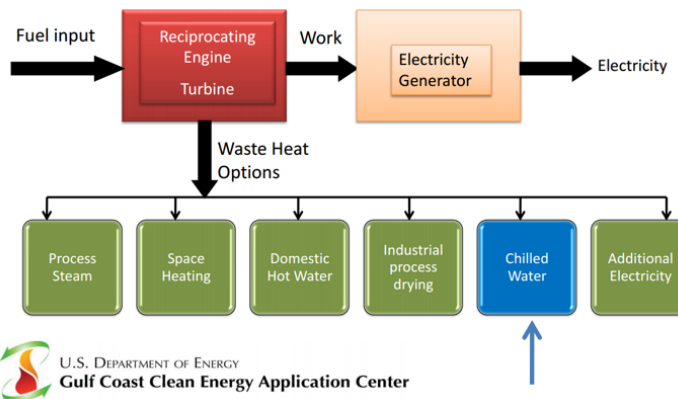
Añasco, Puerto Rico Cogeneration Plant

In Q1 2017, our Añasco, Puerto Rico facility completed the construction of a \$2,000,000 cogeneration plant (CHP) to reduce air emissions, provide more reliable energy and offset direct utility electricity costs. This CoGen is the first CHP unit operating with Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for manufacturing activities within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The CHP unit has the capability of generating electricity, chilled water and steam using LPG at a much lower environmental and financial cost than the energy currently supplied by the local utility. From an environmental perspective, the CHP is designed to divert 10,000,000 kwh from the 99% fossil fuel powered public utility to the cleaner LPG CoGen unit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 7,000 metric tonnes per year. From a cost perspective, we will be saving \$1,100,000 per year when operating at full capacity and realize an investment ROI of only 1.85 years. At the end of the project, the CoGen unit will have the capacity to supply the Añasco facility with 75% of its total electricity needs.



General Electric Cogeneration Unit JMS 420 GS



The CHP cogeneration unit is an efficient, clean, and reliable approach to generating power and thermal energy from a single fuel source. It primarily provides electricity but also harnesses wasted heat for alternative purposes.



**Reductions in Energy from Products and Services
(GRI 302-5)**

Energy consumption from the use of Edwards’ medical devices and professional services by our customers and stakeholders is minimal and is neither significant nor material to Edwards’ overall environmental footprint.

**DJSI 2.3.3
Energy Reporting**

The following information is provided pursuant to our commitment to reporting to DJSI standards. Total Energy includes direct and indirect energy for Edwards’ global manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations. It does not include energy used *outside of Edwards*, such as for employee commuting, product services or supply chain.

**Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Locations
Scope 1 and Scope 2 Energy Sources**

Total Energy Consumption	Unit	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Target for FY 2017
A. Fossil fuels purchased and consumed	MWh	7,067	7,158	6,883	27,423* (See Notes 1&2)	NA
B. Electricity – nonrenewable purchased	MWh	65,914	68,045	78,202	78,460	NA
C. Steam/Heating and other energy	MWh	19,397	19,952	23,662	26,482	NA
D. Total renewable energy purchased or generated	MWh	0	0	0	0	NA
E. Total non-renewable energy sold	MWh	793	728	603	658	NA
Total non-renewable energy consumption (A+B+C-E)	MWh	91,585	94,427	108,144	131,707	125,000
Total Cost of Energy						
By cost	USD	\$12,175,000	\$11,139,000	\$11,591,000	\$11,993,000	NA
By % net income	USD	1.50%	2.25%	2.03%	2.05%	NA
Data Coverage %	%	95%	95%	100%	100%	NA
*Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Category A: In 2017 we installed a new propane fueled cogeneration plant at our Añasco, Puerto Rico, to substitute for less environmentally-efficient electricity we have historically purchased from our local utility provider. Although this temporarily increased our Scope 1 energy usage during validation and permitting phases, we are expecting to divert 10,000 MWh from purchased electricity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by over 7,000 MT per year. (See GRI 302-4) Category A: Due to the impact of Hurricane Maria, our Añasco, Puerto Rico, location consumed an additional 3,000 MWh for its diesel fuel emergency generators. Does not include Scope 3 Energy Sources (business travel and employee commuting) 100% coverage of Edwards’ global manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations. 					



Note: As a convenience to some of our stakeholders, we are also reporting our DJSI data in Billion Joules (GJ) units with a conversion of 1 GJ = 0.2778 MWh.

Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Locations
Scope 1 and Scope 2 Energy Sources
(Units = Billion Joules)

Total Energy Consumption	Unit	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Target for FY 2017
A. Fossil fuels purchased and consumed	Billion Joules (GJ)	25,440	25,767	24,776	98,716	NA
B. Electricity – nonrenewable purchased	Billion Joules (GJ)	237,270	244,942	281,505	282,433	NA
C. Steam/Heating and other energy	Billion Joules (GJ)	69,824	71,823	85,177	95,328	NA
D. Total renewable energy purchased or generated	Billion Joules (GJ)	0	0	0	0	NA
E. Total non-renewable energy sold	Billion Joules (GJ)	2,855	2,621	2,172	2,370	NA
Total non-renewable energy consumption (A+B+C-E)	Billion Joules (GJ)	329,679	339,911	389,285	474,108	440,000
Total Cost of Energy						
By cost	USD	\$12,175,000	\$11,139,000	\$11,591,000	\$11,993,000	NA
By % net income	USD	1.50%	2.25%	2.03%	2.05%	NA
Data Coverage %	%	95%	95%	100%	100%	NA



**Section 5
WATER
(GRI 303)**

Our 2020 Water Conservation Target	
<i>“15% reduction in water usage normalized by annual revenue, baseline 2015”</i>	
Measurement	Result 2016-2017
Normalize Reduction	2% reduction in water consumption, normalized by revenue
Absolute Consumption	135 m ³ (13%) increase since 2015; 6.4 m ³ savings in 2017, based on 37% revenue growth since 2015
<p><i>Absolute (gross) increases in water consumption are directly correlated with our increases in facility square footage, production capacity and headcount at both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations. However, our normalized reduction based on annual revenue has decreased due to our efforts at conserving water through the use of low water-use restroom fixtures and more efficient production and facilities related equipment.</i></p> <p><i>For more information regarding Edwards’ Water Conservation efforts, please refer to our public CDP Water Conservation Report submitted to www.cdp.net.</i></p>	

At Edwards we are committed to the conservation of our water resources especially in locations where water scarcity and consumption may present local concerns or adverse impacts on the environment.

The following topics are included in this section:

- Management Approach to Water Consumption GRI 103-2
- Materiality Assessment GRI 103-1
- Methodology for Reporting Water Consumption NA
- Water Conservation Results NA
- Water Withdrawal by Source GRI 303-1
- Water Sources Significantly Affected by Withdrawal of Water GRI 303-2
- Water Recycled and Reused GRI 303-3
- Dow Jones Sustainability Index Water Consumption DJSI 2.3.4

**Management Approach to Water Consumption
(GRI 103-2)**

Pursuant to our Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Policy, *we will promote environmental excellence in our operations and communities* including practices of water conservation at both our manufacturing and office locations worldwide. The scope of Edwards’ water management and reporting program is based on *operational control* and includes all owned and leased locations across the globe, including our seven manufacturing locations and approximately 100 regional offices in over 40 countries.



With regard to the management of water consumption, our governance, responsibilities, goal setting, deployment and communication processes are consistent with our overall EHS program approach discussed in *Section 2, EHS Management Approach, GRI 103*.

Our approach to the management of water consumption is based on three criteria: 1) industry benchmarking, 2) stakeholder feedback and 3) existing water resource challenges and opportunities. In addition, the success of our water conservation reduction program is based on two additional factors: 1) reducing the environmental effect of water consumption and 2) providing water reduction control strategies where it is effective and technologically feasible.

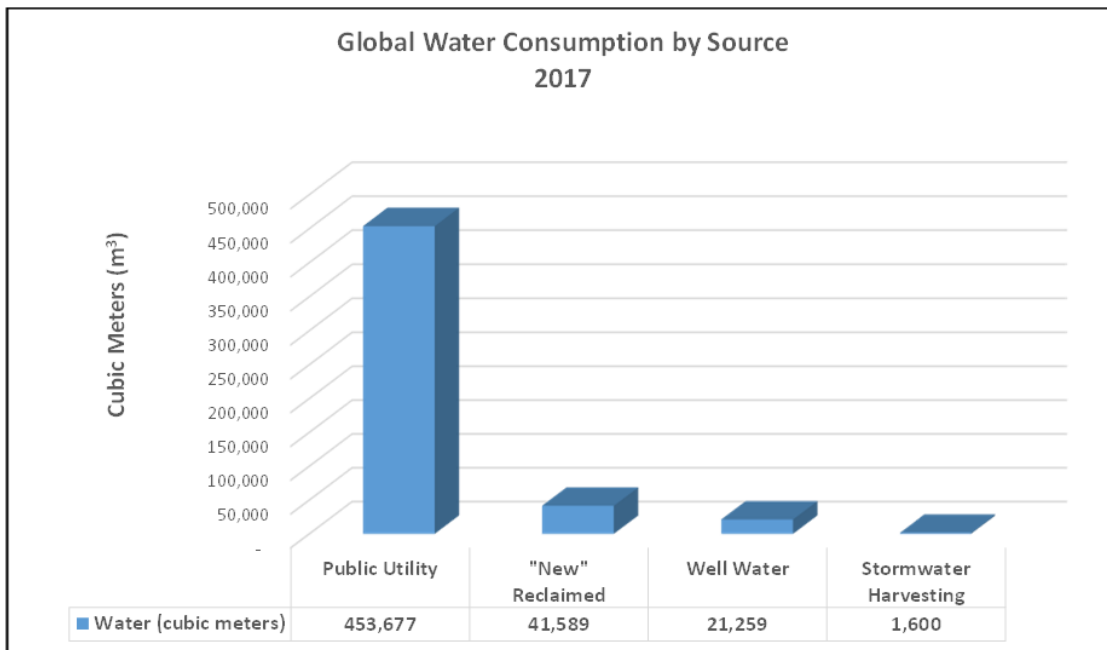
Our commitment to reducing water consumption is included in Edwards' global sustainability program and incorporated into our Corporate Aspiration of *Strengthening Our Communities*, as described on our sustainability website at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/our-approach/#aspirations>.

Based on our benchmarking efforts, we have adopted the following water conservation target for our *2016-2020 EHS Five-Year Plan*:

Water Consumption 2015-2020 Target	15% reduction in water consumption normalized by annual revenue, baseline 2015
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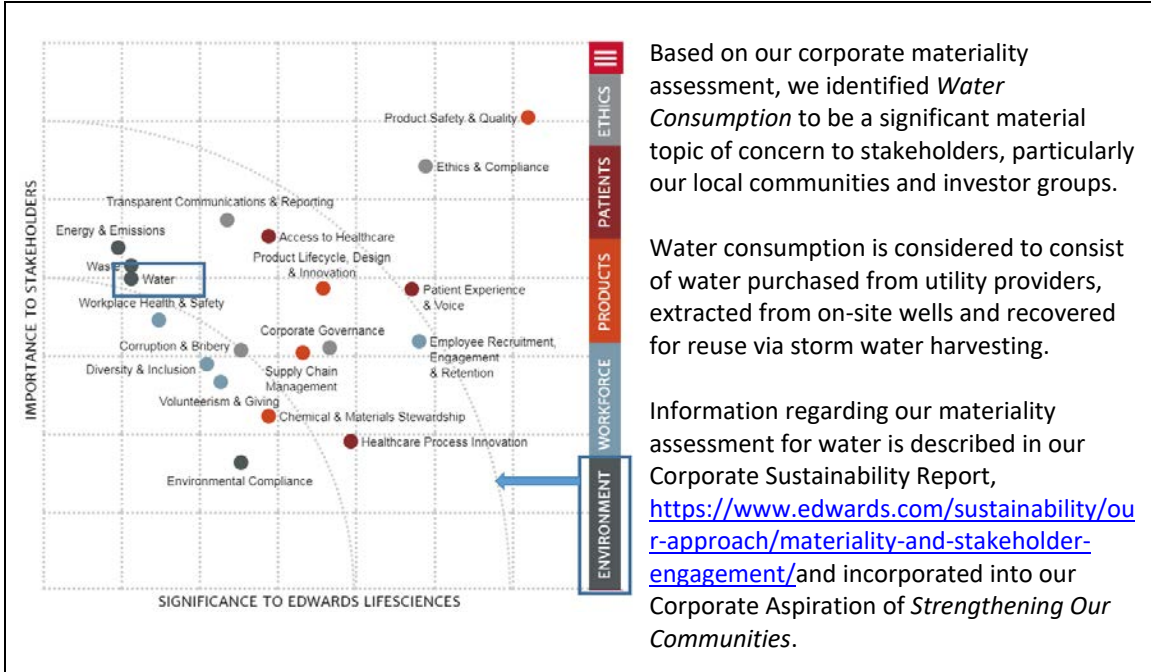
Our four categories of water consumption include:

- a) Water purchased from utility providers,
- b) Reclaimed or *NEWater*,
- c) Water extracted from on-site wells and
- d) Water collected and reused from storm water harvesting in collection tanks.





**Materiality Assessment
(GRI 103-1)**



Methodology of Reporting Water Consumption

Water consumption is reported to Corporate EHS on a periodic basis from each global manufacturing location and is verified through utility provided invoices, purchase records, on-site logs and/or monitoring devices. Water consumption at each nonmanufacturing office location is estimated based on headcount and the assumption that each employee uses approximately 56 liters per workday for personal hygiene and consumption. We assume water *withdrawal* and *consumption* are equivalent for our tracking and reporting purposes. Based on records and estimation factors, we have adopted a 0.90 confidence level in reporting of our water conservation data.

Water consumption volumes are divided into two sections with regards to Edwards’ reporting requirements:

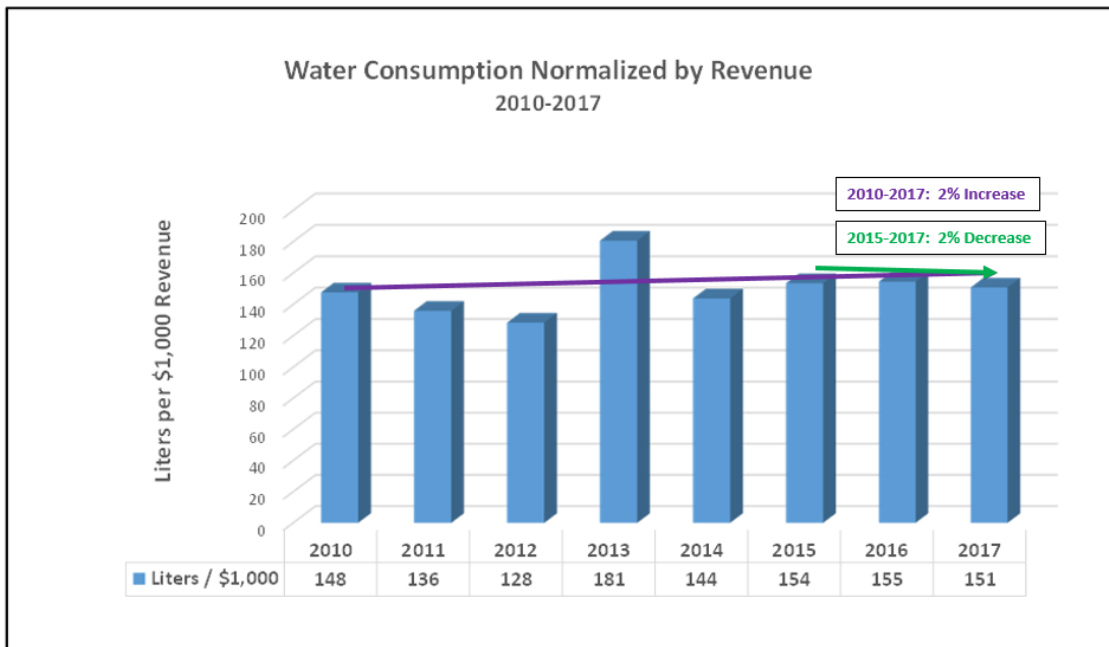
<u>Manufacturing Operations</u>	<u>Regional Office Locations</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly reported from utility provider invoices • Monitored from on-site wells • Estimated from storm water harvesting tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated based on employee headcount (56 liters per person per workday)



Water Conservation Results

For our manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations, Edwards’ tracks and reports water consumption as part of our overall environmental footprint. For our water conservation target, although we focus on water consumption *intensity* (normalized), we also track and report absolute volumes to our stakeholders.

Edwards’ 2020 Water Conservation Target	Results Normalized by Annual Revenue	Results Absolute (Gross)
2015-2020 Target: 15% decrease 2020 Target: 620,000 m ³ or 131 liters/\$1,000 revenue Benchmark: 160 lit/\$1,000	2015-2017 Actual: 2% decrease 2010-2017 Trend: 2% increase 2017 Usage: 151 lit/\$1,000	2015-2017 Actual: 135,000 m ³ increase 2010-2017 Trend: 304,000 m ³ increase



Global Water Consumption, Normalized by Annual Revenue, 2010-2017
2020 Normalized Target: 131 liters per \$1,000 revenue

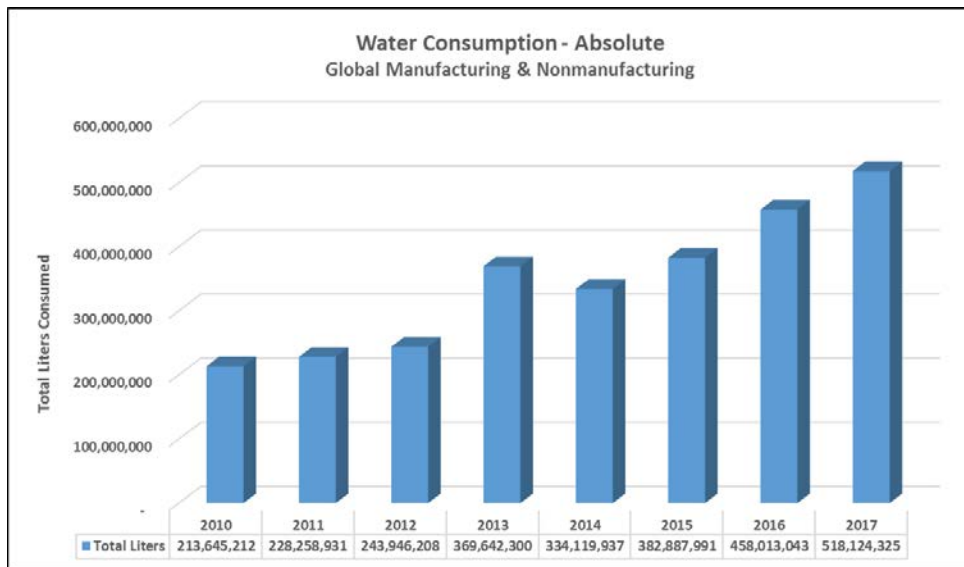
Edwards’ Annual Revenue and Measure of Intensity

Year	Revenue
2010	\$1,447,000,000
2011	\$1,679,000,000
2012	\$1,900,000,000
2013	\$2,046,000,000
2014	\$2,323,000,000
2015	\$2,494,000,000
2016	\$2,964,000,000
2017	\$3,435,000,000

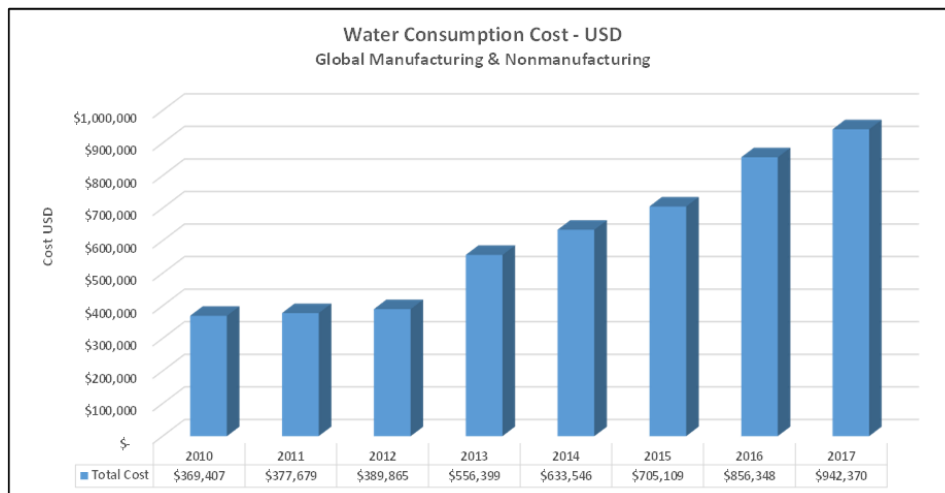


Although total water consumption has increased 140% since 2010, Edwards has grown in revenue 135% in the same period, thus maintaining a consistent usage of water for this timeframe compared to the growth of our company. Hence, as a normalized rate, there has essentially been no net change in consumption and Edwards remains at a usage level consistent with our medical industry peers. At the same time, our average water costs have increased from \$1.65 to \$1.83 per 1,000 liters due to inflation and local pricing structures.

Edwards' facilities and manufacturing operations are considered dry in nature and do not require major sources of water for manufacturing. On the average, Edwards' manufacturing locations use approximately 150 to 175 liters per day per employee. Based on industry norms, we also assume our nonmanufacturing employees use 56 liters per day for personal hygiene and consumption. Our primary consumption of water includes process water, employee hand cleaning, landscaping, employee restrooms, cafeterias and facilities related equipment, such as evaporative cooling units.



Global Water Consumption, Absolute Volumes, 2010-2017
2020 Absolute Target: 620,000,000 liters, based on company growth estimates



Global Water Consumption Costs, USD, 2010-2017

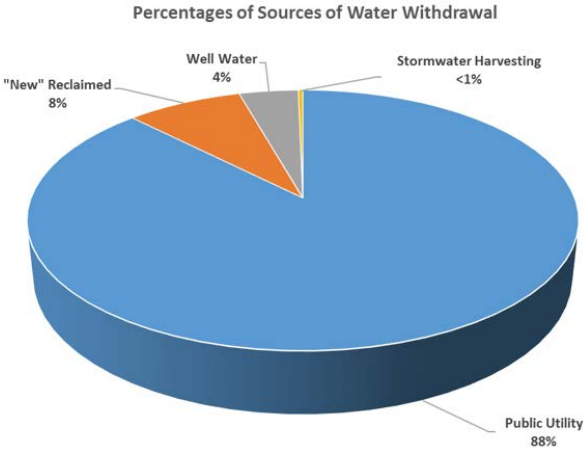


**Water Withdrawal by Source
(GRI 303-1)**

Edwards’ primary source of water withdrawal comes from public utility providers, although in some locations we extract water from underground wells and purchase reclaimed water from local utilities. We also harvest storm water from rain events for reuse on landscaping at our headquarters in Irvine, California.

Mfg Location	Public Utility	“New”/Reclaimed	Well Water	Storm Water
Añasco, PR	29,340,480	0	11,642,246	0
Cartago, CR	2,932,000	0	0	0
Draper, UT	32,008,192	0	9,616,359	0
Haina, DR	47,305,000	0	0	0
Horw, SW	4,285,000	0	0	0
Irvine, CA	227,531,100	0	0	1,600,000 est
Singapore, SG	81,097,100	41,588,900	0	0
ROW Offices	29,175,720	0	0	0
TOTALS	453,676,640	41,588,900	21,258,758	1,600,000

Liters of Water Withdrawal by Location and Source, 2017



Public Utility	“New”/Reclaimed	Well Water	Storm Water Harvesting
88%	8%	4%	<1%

Water Consumption by Manufacturing Location, 2010-2017

Mfg Location	Water Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Anasco	Water - Utility Provider	30,026,825	30,985,778	34,241,452	47,656,843	52,012,000	52,826,000	45,338,000	29,340,480
Anasco	Water - Well								11,642,426
Cartago	Water - Utility Provider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,932,000
Draper	Water - Utility Provider	4,347,000	9,673,020	13,407,922	25,971,698	18,256,430	20,632,760	32,650,850	32,010,340
Draper	Water - Well	-	-	-	8,828,712	16,050,650	14,076,818	5,192,959	9,616,359
Haina	Water - Utility Provider	17,474,155	26,835,489	22,643,510	31,753,809	37,917,000	52,438,000	53,145,641	47,305,000
Horw	Water - Utility Provider	5,320,000	4,687,000	4,816,000	4,912,000	4,940,000	4,498,000	4,491,000	4,285,000
Irvine	Water - Utility Provider	110,016,626	105,239,545	115,362,847	159,831,628	111,279,557	127,964,213	196,844,993	227,531,100
Singapore	Water - Reclaimed NEWater	-	-	-	8,984,700	21,732,300	26,182,500	31,898,900	41,588,900
Singapore	Water - Utility Provider	23,960,607	27,838,100	29,974,477	57,702,910	47,432,000	59,269,700	62,986,100	81,097,100
	TOTAL LITERS	191,145,213	205,258,932	220,446,209	345,642,300	309,619,937	357,887,991	432,548,444	487,348,705

Note: In 2017, approximately 30,000,000 liters was also consumed at our ROW nonmanufacturing locations.



**Water Sources Significantly Affected by Withdrawal of Water
(GRI 303-2)**

Based on the sources from which Edwards withdraws water, either from utility providers, groundwater wells or storm water harvesting tanks, we have determined that there are no adverse significant impacts to sources of bodies of water caused by Edwards’ operations and activities.

Edwards does not knowingly withdraw water from any national or international protected area or from locations whereby water withdrawals could harm the biodiversity valued of the area. Therefore, this topic is not considered *material* for our disclosure reporting purposes.

**Water Recycled and Reused
(GRI 303-3)**

Edwards does not *recycle* or *reuse* water after purchasing as defined by GRI standards. All water consumption primarily entails single pass usage for manufacturing processes, sanitization systems, building equipment, personal hygiene and landscape maintenance.

However, Edwards does help conserve water by purchasing recycled *NEWater* from the Singapore Public Utilities Board (PUB) for our Singapore location and collecting storm water in harvesting tanks at our Irvine headquarters for use in landscaping. Recycling and reuse of water at these locations represents approximately 9% of Edwards’ total water consumption.

Location	Method	Amount Recycled/Reused	% Volume from Site Recycled/Reused
Singapore	<i>NEWater</i> from Public Utility	41,588,900 liters	34%
Irvine	Storm Water Harvesting	1,600,000 liters	1%

NEWater in Singapore

Singapore’s *NEWater* is high-grade reclaimed water produced from treated used water that is further purified using advanced membrane technologies and ultra-violet disinfection. It is ultra-clean and safe to drink. 33% of all water used at our Singapore manufacturing plant is from the Public Utility Board’s *NEWater* treatment and delivery systems.

Currently, Singapore’s five *NEWater* plants can now meet up to 40% of the country’s water needs. By 2060, *NEWater* is expected to meet up to 55% of Singapore’s future water demand. Edwards is proud to be able to utilize this breakthrough and effective technology at its Singapore manufacturing plant.



Singapore’s sembcorp *NEWater* treatment and storage facility

Storm Water Harvesting in Irvine, California

Irvine's storm water harvesting tanks serve two primary environmental purposes.

- First, by collection storm water runoff, we are able to prevent potentially contaminated rain water from being released to the environment with a risk of contaminating our local beaches and wildlife areas.
- Second, by reusing the storm water on our landscaping, we are able to help our local communities conserve water and thereby help reduce adverse impacts during periods of drought.

Our harvesting system consists of two 30,000 gallon underground storage tanks on our Irvine campus' Central Park and are designed to collect approximately 32,000 gallons of water per inch of rainfall. In the calendar year 2017, 13.4 inches of rainfall was measured in Irvine, allowing us to collect about 1,600,000 liters of water for reuse on our landscaping.



Two 30,000 gallon underground storm water harvesting tanks in Irvine's Central Park



Edwards

**DJSI 2.3.4
Water Reporting**

Water Consumption	Unit	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Target for FY 2017
A. Total municipal water supplies (or from other water utilities)	Million cubic meters	0.34762	0.39588	0.47083	0.49546	NA
B. Fresh surface water (lakes, rivers, etc.)	Million cubic meters	N/A	0.0005	0.001528	0.00160	NA
C. Fresh ground water	Million cubic meters	0.01605	0.01408	0.00078	0.02123	NA
D. Water returned to the source of extraction at similar or higher quality as raw water extracted (only applies to B and C)	Million cubic meters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Total net fresh water consumption (A+B+C-D)	Million cubic meters	0.36367	0.41065	0.47286	0.51829	0.52880
Data Coverage (as % of denominator)	%	95%	95%	95%	95%	NA

Notes:

- Our on-site storm water harvesting tanks are reported in row *B. Fresh surface water*
- Information regarding water conservation is publicly reported under www.cdp.net
- Information in this report has not been verified by a third party
- Data coverage percentage considers 100% manufacturing and 90% nonmanufacturing locations



Section 6 BIODIVERSITY (GRI 304)

At Edwards, we respect biodiversity by not only minimizing environmental impacts from our operations, but also by encouraging our employees to work with our communities to enhance the health of our ecosystems. Also, although biodiversity is not considered a significant material aspect by our internal and external stakeholders, we nevertheless implement various programs designed to limit our environmental risks and potential impacts on our local environments.

The following topics are included in this section:

- Management Approach GRI 103-2
- Locations of Operational Sites which May Affect Protected Areas GRI 304-1
- Significant Impacts on Biodiversity GRI 304-2
- Local Habitats and Protected Species GRI 304-3 & 304-4

Management Approach (GRI 103-2)

Pursuant to our Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Policy, *we will promote environmental excellence in our operations and communities*, which includes considerations of *biodiversity*. However, even though biodiversity is not determined to be significant to our stakeholders, we still consider biodiversity issues as an important element in our property due diligence environmental assessments and ongoing activities in our manufacturing plants.

With regard to biodiversity, we focus on three areas:

1. Locations of our operational sites which may affect protected areas (GRI 304-1)

None of our sites are considered to be located in *protected areas* or *areas of high biodiversity value* with regards to potential impacts to the environment or local community.

We currently operate seven manufacturing sites in five different countries. Each of our sites is located in clean industrial or mixed-use areas adequately provided with infrastructure capacities which help us limit our environmental impacts; including such items as clean drinking water, wastewater treatment plants, access to air pollution control technologies, clean fuel sources and appropriate waste disposal options. Four of these sites are located in international trade-zone industrial parks which typically host a variety of other non-national companies and are controlled to a cleaner extent than their neighboring communities. Our other three sites are located in mixed industrial / residential areas and are thereby obligated to manage their environmental aspects to an even higher extent.

Cartago, Costa Rica: The newest addition to our Edwards' manufacturing family is our 2017 start-up operation in Cartago, Costa Rica, which has grown to almost 300 employees. Costa Rica is known for its eco-friendly policies and culture and Edwards' strives to uphold this image. In fact, almost 100% of the energy used to operate our new plant is derived from non-fossil fuel sources, including hydroelectric and thermal sources of energy, which helps us drive down the impact of climate



change. Technology for the disposal of hazardous and solid wastes also allows for *waste-to-energy* (WTE) recovery during incineration.

2. Significant Impacts on biodiversity from our environmental aspects (GRI 304-2)

In order to reduce our impact to the environment at both our corporate and operations levels, we conduct benchmarking and objective analysis to identify our a) significant environmental aspects and b) risks and opportunities associated with them. After identifying these aspects, goals and targets are adopted based on technical feasibilities and our ability to control each aspect. In turn, these goals are incorporated into our Corporate Aspiration of *Strengthening Our Communities*, including reductions in energy consumption, water usage, hazardous waste disposal, solid waste disposal and greenhouse gas emissions.

- Additional information regarding our significant aspects, objectives and results is found in corresponding sections of this EHS Annual Performance Report, including:

Energy (GRI 302)
Emissions (GRI 305)

Water (GRI 303)
Effluents & Waste (GRI 306)

3. Local Habitats and Protected Species (GRI 304-3, GRI 304-4)

Of Edwards' seven manufacturing locations and over 100 regional offices throughout the world, both owned and leased, none of them are known to be situated in any environmentally *habitat protected areas* and none is subject to considerations of *habitat restoration*. Nevertheless, our employees participate in habitat reforestation and other community outreach activities in order to enhance our local habitats and give back to our communities. Refer to *Section 15, Local Communities, GRI 413* for more information regarding our EHS outreach activities.

With regards to protected species, both flora and fauna, although we have identified local species which are listed on the *IUCN Red List*, none of our operations are known or suspected of affecting habitat areas or presenting risks or adverse impacts to their existence and proliferation.



**Section 7
EMISSIONS
(GRI 305)**

<u>Our 2020 Emissions Reduction Target</u>	
<i>“0% change in Greenhouse Gas Emissions normalized by annual revenue, baseline 2015”</i>	
Measurement	Result 2016-2017
Normalized Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scopes 1 & 2 Emissions 	10% reduction in GHG emissions normalized by revenue, baseline 2015
Absolute Emissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scopes 1 & 2 Emissions 	22% increase in absolute GHG emissions since 2015; 5,700 MT avoided in 2017, based on 37% revenue growth since 2015
Greenhouse Gas Emissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope 1 Direct • Scope 2 Indirect 	Verified by Bureau Veritas (see Appendix for documentation) 10,900 Metric Tons, 2017 27,800 Metric Tons, 2017
<p><i>Our GHG Emissions are directly related to our energy consumption. Increases in energy usage and emissions have been directly attributed to start-up operations in Costa Rica, start-up of a lower emissions cogeneration plant in Puerto Rico and headcount and office space expansions at our Irvine Headquarters. These projects, in the short term, increased energy usage but are off-set by our revenue normalization factors. The impact of Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico also increased diesel fuel for our emergency generators in Añasco by 50% in 2017.</i></p> <p><i>For more information regarding Edwards’ Greenhouse Gas reduction efforts, please refer to our CDP Climate Change Report submitted to www.cdp.net.</i></p>	

Air Emissions are directly linked to global energy consumption as discussed in *Section 4, Energy, GRI 302*. In addition to emissions due to the burning of fossil fuels, Edwards’ manufacturing operations also have emissions of ozone depleting substances (ODS), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), particulate matter (PM), hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) other regulated air emissions substances.

The following topics are included in this section:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Reference</u>
• Management Approach to Emissions	GRI 103-2
• Materiality Assessment	GRI 103-1
• Methodology of Reporting Air Emissions / Emission Factors	NA
• DJSI (Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions)	GRI 305-1
• Direct Energy (Scope 1) GHG Emissions	DJSI 2.3.1-2.3.2
• Indirect Energy (Scope 2) GHG Emissions	GRI 305-2
• Other Indirect Energy (Scope 3) GHG Emissions	GRI 305-3
• GHG Emissions Intensity	GRI 305-4
• Reduction of GHG Emissions	GRI 305-5
• Emissions of Ozone-Depleting Substances	GRI 305-6
• Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Sulfur Oxides (SOx) and other emissions	GRI 305-7
• TCFD Reporting (Climate Risk & GHG Emission Totals)	DJSI 2.4.1-2.4.7



Management Approach to Emissions (GRI 103-2)

Pursuant to our Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Policy, *we will promote environmental excellence in our operations and communities and comply with all relevant government regulations, medical device industry standards and other requirements* to which we subscribe. Both of these commitment statements help drive our air emission reduction programs and are incorporated into our overall Edwards' global sustainability program.

Our *approach* to the management of air emissions is based on four criteria: 1) regulatory compliance, 2) industry benchmarking, 3) stakeholder feedback and 4) local community considerations. The *success* of our air emission reduction program is based on two factors: 1) reducing the environmental effects of energy consumption and 2) providing emission reduction and control strategies where it is effective and technologically feasible.

Our commitment to reducing greenhouse gases is included in our Edwards' sustainability program and incorporated into our Corporate Aspiration of *Strengthening Our Communities*, as described on our sustainability website at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/our-approach/#aspirations>. In addition, based on our benchmarking efforts, we have adopted global GHG reduction targets for our *2016-2020 EHS Five-Year Plan*.

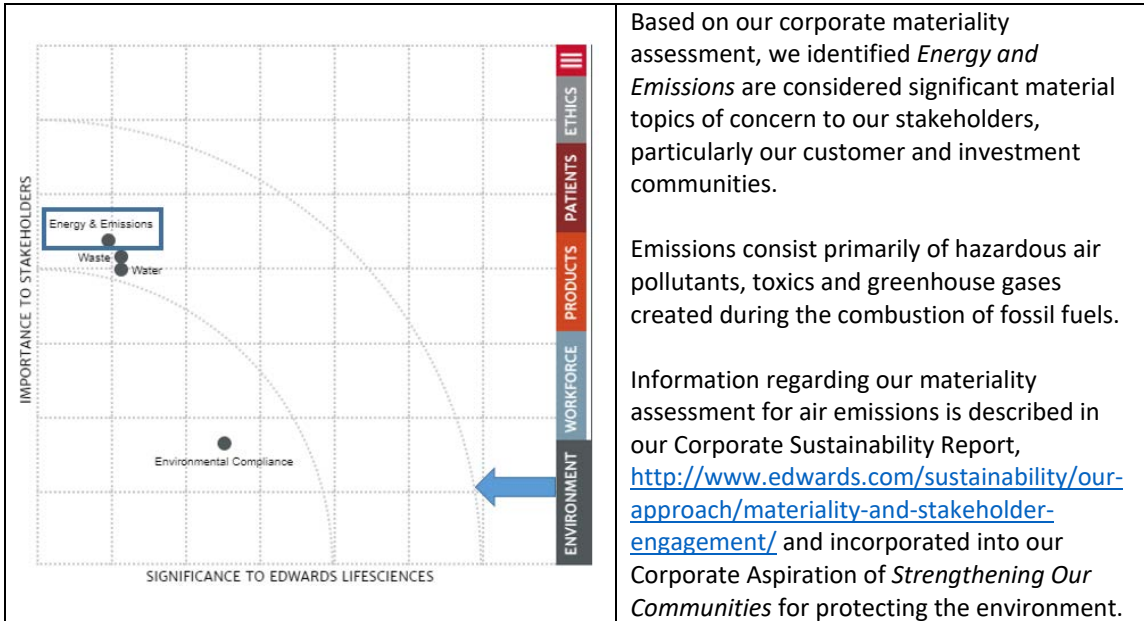
The scope of our air emissions reporting is based on *operational control* and includes emissions from our owned, leased and/or operated seven manufacturing facilities and approximately 100 regional offices in over 40 countries. Four categories of reported emissions include:

- a) Scope 1: GHG Emissions from Direct Energy
- b) Scope 2: GHG Emissions from Indirect Energy
- c) Scope 3: GHG Emissions from Employee Business and Personal Commuting
- d) Toxics: ODS, NOx, SOx, PM, HAPS and other significant emissions

Our governance, responsibilities, goal setting, deployment and communication processes for air emissions are consistent with our overall EHS program approach discussed in *Section 1, EHS Management Approach, GRI 103*.



**Materiality Assessment
GRI 103-1**



Methodology of Reporting Air Emissions

Air emissions are divided into two sections with regards to Edwards’ EHS management and reporting programs:

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions are verified by converting energy usage (*GRI 302*) information obtained from utility providers and monitoring processes into GHGs or carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Edwards does not utilize GHG offsets to reduce the reporting of our GHG emissions. Reduction of GHG emissions is discussed in *GRI 305-5*.

Hazardous Air Pollutants and Toxic Emissions from manufacturing and facilities related equipment include nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), reactive organic gases (ROGs or VOCs) and air toxics, such as ethylene oxide. Edwards does not emit ozone depleting substances (ODS) from its operations. Typically, air emissions are reported annually to government agencies and may alternate between calendar years and July-June reporting cycles, depending on the local requirements. Total emissions are evaluated during periodic Corporate EHS audits.

Greenhouse Gases	HAPs and Air Toxics
Air Emissions related to Greenhouse Gases (GHG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope 1 Direct Energy GHG Emissions (<i>GRI 305-1</i>) • Scope 2 Indirect Energy GHG Emissions (<i>GRI 305-2</i>) • Scope 3 Other Indirect Energy GHG Emissions (<i>GRI 305-3</i>) • GHG Emissions Intensity (<i>GRI 305-4</i>) • Reduction of GHG Emissions (<i>GRI 305-5</i>) 	Air Emissions from manufacturing processes and facilities related equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions of ozone depleting substances (<i>GRI 305-6</i>) • Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), Sulfur oxides (SO_x), Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) and other Significant Air Emissions (<i>GRI 305-7</i>)



Global GHG Emission Factors

In determining GHG Emission Factors for each of Edwards’ locations, we utilize the following GHG conversion sources, in order of priority: Utility Provider, local studies, DEFRA and USA EPA. Although we recognize different countries within a region may have different emission factors, for simplicity in annual reporting, we have decided to group together office locations from neighboring countries into designated regions when it makes most sense for reporting purposes. This grouping may create some variations and deviations, but is determined to have only a small impact on Edwards’ total GHG reporting. Using this methodology, we have assumed a confidence level of 0.95 in our data reporting accuracy.

Edwards reports Metric Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents (MT CO₂e) comprised of the total of all GHGs, including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃ and others. We currently do not report the *individual* climate change gases, including specific biogenic CO₂ emissions or global warming potentials (GWP). However, as our air emission reporting programs evolve and stabilize, we will consider reporting specific GHGs in future reports.

The following emission factors are used to calculate GHG emissions from Scope 1, 2 and 3 different sources of energy.

Scope 1 Direct GHG Emission Factors				
Fuel Type	Unit	Emission Factor CO₂e MT per Unit	Source	GWP
Diesel Fuel	Liter	0.0026719	DEFRA 2017	AR4
Gasoline	Liter	0.0023007	DEFRA 2017	AR4
Natural Gas	Therm	0.0059337	DEFRA 2017	AR4
Propane	Liter	0.0015081	DEFRA 2017	AR4

Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emission Factors - Manufacturing				
	Emission Factor CO₂e MT per kwh Years 2010-2014	Source	Emission Factor CO₂e MT per kwh Years 2015-2017	Source
Añasco	0.0005590	eGRID 2011	0.00045546	eGRID 2016
Cartago	NA	NA	0.00000700	IEA 2017
Draper	0.0004111	eGRID 2014, NWPP	0.00029724	eGRID 2016, NWPP
Haina	0.0006174	DEFRA 2013	0.00059900	IEA 2017
Horw	0.0000273	DEFRA 2013	0.00002400	IEA 2017
Irvine	0.0002767	eGRID 2011, CAMX	0.00024033	EGRID 2016, CAMX
Singapore	0.0004995	DEFRA 2013	0.00043500	IEA 2017

Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emission Factors – Nonmanufacturing (ROW)					
Location	Emission Factor CO₂e MT per kwh	Source	Region	Emission Factor CO₂e MT per kwh	Source
APAC	0.0004073	DEFRA 2014	Latin America	0.0001965	DEFRA 2014
Aus/NZ	0.0008409	DEFRA 2014	Middle East	0.0006742	DEFRA 2014
Canada	0.0001864	DEFRA 2014	South Africa	0.0009265	DEFRA 2014
China	0.0007665	Ecometrica 2015	USA	0.0004555	eGRID 2016
Europe	0.0003472	DEFRA 2014	World Other	0.0006235	IEA 2011
Japan	0.0004164	DEFRA 2014			



Scope 3 Other GHG Emission Factors			
Activity	Unit	Emission Factor CO2e MT Unit	Source
Passenger Car	Km	0.00019490	DEFRA 2017
Gasoline	Liter	0.00230075	DEFRA 2014
Motorcycle	Km	0.00010323	DEFRA 2014
Air Travel	CO2e reported directly from Travel Management Partner		
Train Travel	CO2e reported directly from Travel Management Partner		

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions within Edwards
Summary of Scopes 1 & 2 Emissions**

The information reported in this section for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions is directly correlated to our energy consumption reported in *Section 4, Energy, GRI 302*. For our manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations, we convert energy consumption from direct and indirect emissions of GHGs. We also report emissions from employee travel and commuting, including our sales and field employees, under Scope 3 GHG emission sources.

GHG emissions consists of both direct and indirect sources for both manufacturing locations and regional offices (noted as *Rest of World, or ROW*). Direct and indirect energy usage for each location is provided in the following tables and graphs. For combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG sources, Edwards emitted a total of approximately 38,583 MT of GHGs in 2017, including 10,891 MT from direct sources and 27,692 MT from indirect sources. With rounding estimates, our 3rd Party Auditor has verified these totals to be 10,900 MT from direct sources and 27,800 MT from indirect sources. Evidence of verification is provided in the Appendix of this EHS Report.

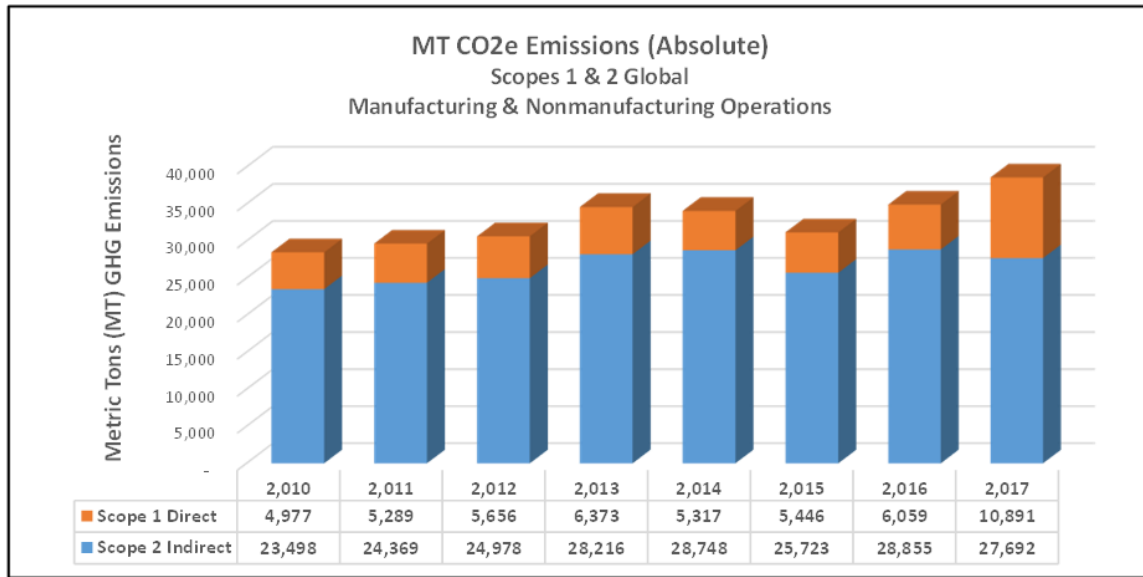
As a note, in an effort to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy reliability and save costs, we initiated the start-up of a new propane fueled cogeneration power station at our Añasco, Puerto Rico location. For 2017, the CoGen unit provided between 60-70% of the site’s electricity needs at a more efficient GHG emissions rate than purchasing electricity directly from our utility provider. Although this addition has temporarily increased our energy consumption during validation for 2017, it will significantly decrease future electricity purchased from our local utility supplier and reduce GHG emissions over 3,000 MT per year.

Location	Indirect GHG (Scope 2) Electricity	Direct GHG (Scope 1)			
		Natural Gas	Diesel Fuel	Propane	Gasoline
Añasco, PR	X		X	X	X
Cartago, CR	X				
Draper, UT	X	X	X	X	X
Haina, DR	X		X	X	
Horw, SW	X				
Irvine, CA	X	X	X	X	X
Singapore, SG	X	X	X	X	X
ROW	X	X			

Indirect and Direct Emission Sources for each Location



Total Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions



Gross (Absolute) GHG Emissions from Scopes 1 & 2 Global Operations

Manufacturing & Nonmanufacturing Locations

Metric Tonnes (MT) - 2017			
Location	Total GHG MT	Direct	Indirect
Añasco, PR	8,725	5,960	2,765
Cartago, CR	14	0	14
Draper, UT	3,728	1,092	2,636
Haina, DR	4,722	28	4,694
Horw, SW	152	133	19
Irvine, CA	9,558	2,487	7,071
Singapore, SG	6,735	283	6,452
ROW	4,949	908	4,041
TOTAL	38,583	10,891	27,692

Nonmanufacturing ROW Locations

Metric Tonnes (MT) - 2017			
Location	Total GHG MT	Direct	Indirect
Asia Pacific APAC	256	53	203
Australia/New Zealand	229	26	203
Canada	32	12	20
China	486	59	427
Europe	1,078	251	827
Japan	669	135	534
Latin America	55	19	36
Middle East	708	95	613
South Africa	133	14	119
USA	1,303	244	1,059
TOTAL	4,949	908	4,041



**DJSI 2.3.1-2.3.2
Operational Eco-Efficiency**

Our 2017 Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change information as reported to www.cdp.net has been verified by Bureau Veritas. Verification evidence is provided in the Appendix of this EHS Report.

2.3.1 Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1)

Direct GHG	Unit	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Target for 2017
Total direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	MT CO2e	5,317	5,446	6,059	10,891	7,000 (without CoGen Plant)
Data coverage	%	95%	95%	95%	95%	NA

2.3.2 Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2)

Indirect GHG	Unit	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Target for 2017
Indirect GHG emissions from energy purchased and consumed	MT CO2e	28,748	25,723	28,855	27,692	32,800
Data coverage	% of:	95%	95%	95%	95%	NA

Notes:

- With the installation of our new propane cogeneration plant in Añasco, Puerto Rico, our greenhouse gas emissions shifted from Indirect (electricity) to Direct (propane) affecting our 2017 emissions.

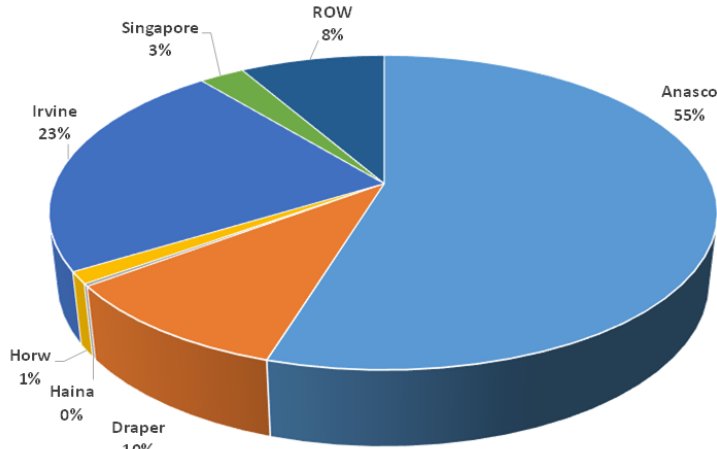
**Direct (Scope 1) GHG Emissions
(GRI 305-1)**

Edwards tracks and reports direct GHG emissions on the basis of *operational control* and includes both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations. GHG emissions from our sales and field employees' vehicles are reported under Scope 3, *Other Indirect Emissions, GRI 305-3*.

Direct Scope 1 GHG emissions are related to fuel combustion sources which occur within our physical boundaries, including natural gas, diesel, gasoline and propane. For our manufacturing locations, we rely on utility provider invoices and on-site monitoring processes to measure fuel usage. For our nonmanufacturing locations, we assume each site utilizes natural gas at a rate of 1.05 million Joules per square foot of office space per year, even though not all locations globally may have access to natural gas services. We also do not rely on carbon offsets or similar reduction programs. Based on these criteria, we assume a confidence level of 0.95 for the reporting accuracy of Scope 1 Direct GHG emissions.



Scope 1 Emissions % by Location



**Absolute (Gross) Direct Scope 1 GHG Emissions
2010 – 2017 Summary**

Location	2010 Base Year	2011 Year 1	2012 Year 2	2013 Year 3	2014 Year 4	2015 Year 5 Base Year	2016 Year 1	2017 Year 2
Total MT GHG	4,977	5,289	5,656	6,373	5,317	5,446	6,059	10,891
Añasco	1,616	1,812	1,658	2,241	1,667	1,687	1,584	5,961
Cartago	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Draper	858	860	710	1,003	883	815	882	1,092
Haina	131	132	100	84	46	46	70	28
Horw	140	123	134	143	112	120	119	133
Irvine	1,204	1,307	1,995	1,833	1,505	1,633	2,194	2,487
Singapore	127	155	158	169	178	195	235	283
Non-Mfg ROW	900	900	900	900	925	950	975	908

Note: Direct emissions increased in our Añasco, Puerto Rico, plant with the start-up and validation of our new propane fueled cogeneration plant. In 2017, during its installation, we were required to concurrently purchase electricity from our utility provider and operate the CoGen plant. This effort resulted in a short term increase of approximately 4,000 MT GHGs of direct emissions and a decrease of 3,000 MT GHGs of indirect emissions. In 2018 and beyond, we are expecting a total decrease of approximately 30-40% of combined direct and indirect GHG emissions as a result of the new CoGen plant efficiencies.

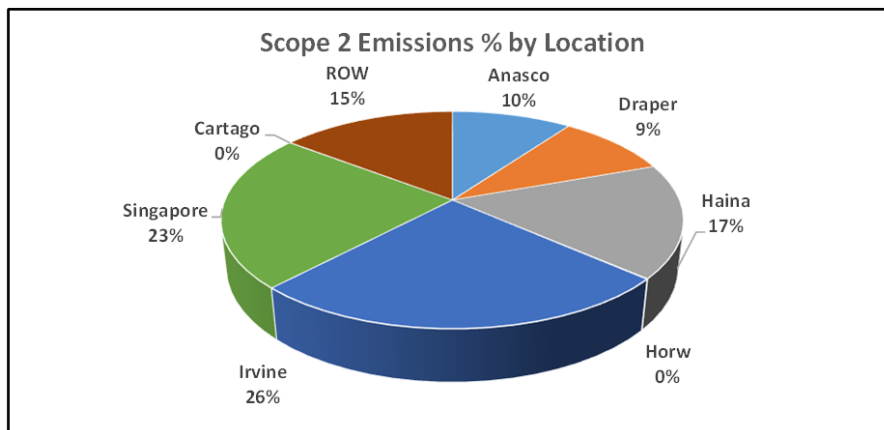
Rest of World Non-Manufacturing Regional Offices Estimated Scope 1 GHG Emissions TOTAL = 908 MT CO2e EMISSIONS			
Region	MT CO2e	Region	MT CO2e
Asia Pacific APAC	53	Japan	135
Australia/New Zealand	26	Latin America	19
Canada	12	Middle East	96
China	58	South Africa	14
Europe	251	USA	244



**Indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions
(GRI 305-2)**

Edwards tracks and reports indirect GHG emissions on the basis of *operational control* and includes both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations.

Indirect Scope 2 GHG emissions are exclusively related to electricity purchased from our electrical utility providers. For our manufacturing locations, we rely on utility provider invoices. For our nonmanufacturing locations, we assume each site utilizes 61 million Joules (17 kwh) per square foot of office space per year. We also do not rely of carbon offsets or similar reduction programs. Based on these criteria, we have adopted a confidence level of 0.95 for the reporting of Indirect Scope 2 GHG emissions.



**Absolute (Gross) Indirect Scope 2 GHG Emissions
2010 – 2017 Summary**

Location	2010 Base Year	2011 Year 1	2012 Year 2	2013 Year 3	2014 Year 4	2015 Year 5 Base Year	2016 Year 1	2017 Year 2
Total MT GHG	23,498	24,369	24,978	28,216	28,748	25,723	28,855	27,692
Añasco	7,697	7,457	7,238	6,712	6,543	5,541	5,583	2,765
Cartago	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14
Draper	1,871	1,755	2,132	2,818	3,291	2,250	2,317	2,636
Haina	3,626	4,105	4,201	4,137	4,088	3,835	4,524	4,694
Horw	22	24	22	22	23	21	21	19
Irvine	4,334	4,576	4,748	5,157	5,236	4,897	6,694	7,071
Singapore	2,198	2,701	2,886	5,621	5,858	5,329	5,815	6,452
ROW	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,800	3,850	3,900	4,041

Our reduction in absolute GHG emissions can be attributed to our new cogeneration plant in Añasco, Puerto Rico. As a result, the electricity purchased from our utility provider decreased 50% from 2016 to 2017. Our Cartago Costa Rica start-up facility did not become effective until late 2016 and contributed only minor GHG emissions. We also switched from DEFRA 2014 to DEFRA 2017, with reductions in our reported emissions.



Note: When comparing these results with previous years reporting, in 2017 we made two changes based on our discussions with our 3rd Party Verification consultant; 1) GHG emission factors for our United States locations were changed from USA EPA averages to local eGRID guidelines, reducing our total reported Scope 2 GHG Emissions approximately 4,000 MT per year; 2) we separated our ROW office locations into more regions, thus reflecting more accurate reporting based on DEFRA and IEA emission factors. Overall, this represents in <3% reduction in our 2010-2017 reporting of GHG emissions.

Rest of World Nonmanufacturing Regional Offices Estimated Scope 2 GHG Emissions	
Region	CO2e
Asia Pacific APAC	203
Australia/New Zealand	204
Canada	20
China	427
Europe	827
Japan	534
Latin America	36
Middle East	613
South Africa	119
USA	1,059
TOTAL	4,041

**Other Indirect (Scope 3) Energy GHG Emissions
(GRI 305-3)**

Edwards’ Scope 3 GHG emissions includes GHG emissions from employee business and personal commuting, including emissions from our employees’ sales and field activities. Leased real estate space is reported under either Scope 1 Direct or Scope 2 Indirect emissions accordingly.

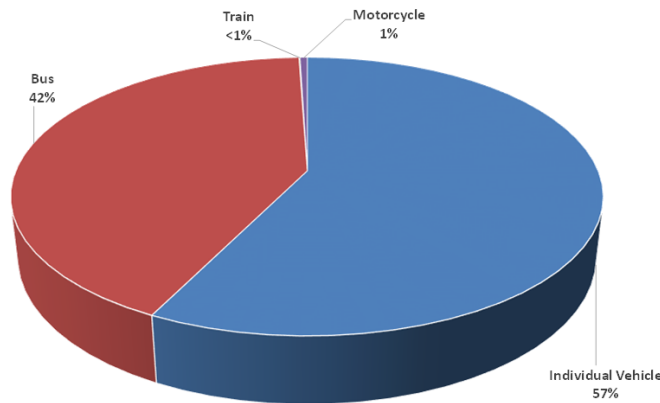
Business commuting consists air and rail by all Edwards’ global employees traveling on business. Personal commuting includes employees’ round trip commutes to and from work, including salesforce and field clinician vehicles. Like Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions, we have selected the base year of 2015 for our reporting in order to align with our 2016-2020 EHS Five-Year Plan. However, unlike Scopes 1 and 2, we do not adopt formal targets for the reduction of Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Absolute (Gross) Indirect Scope 3 GHG Emissions			
	2015	2016	2017
Total MT GHGs (CO2e)	39,737	41,312	45,110
Personal Commuting	13,914	15,340	22,197
Business Commuting	22,823	26,045	22,913

Note: In 2017, we changed our internal policies and processes with regards to sales fleet and field clinicians’ vehicles. Prior to 2017, we partnered with our vehicle leasing company for our sales fleet, thus, GHG emissions were reported under “business commuting.” In 2017, we changed our internal policies to reimburse sales employees for using their personal vehicles and no longer rely on a central fleet program. As such, sales employees’ GHG emissions are now reported under “personal commuting” and we readjusted figures for years 2015 and 2016. This change does not affect our overall totals for reporting of GHG emissions for total Scope 3 sources.



GHG Emissions from Employee Commuting



Employee Personal Commuting to/from Work % Allocation by Method

Business Travel				
Scope 3 Other GHG Emissions (MT CO ₂ e)				
	2016		2017	
	Air	Rail	Air	Rail
Totals	19,747	78	22,912	79
Region				
North America	12,593	2	14,703	2
Latin America	817	0	894	0
EMEA	4,504	76	4,737	77
APAC	1,833	0	2,578	0

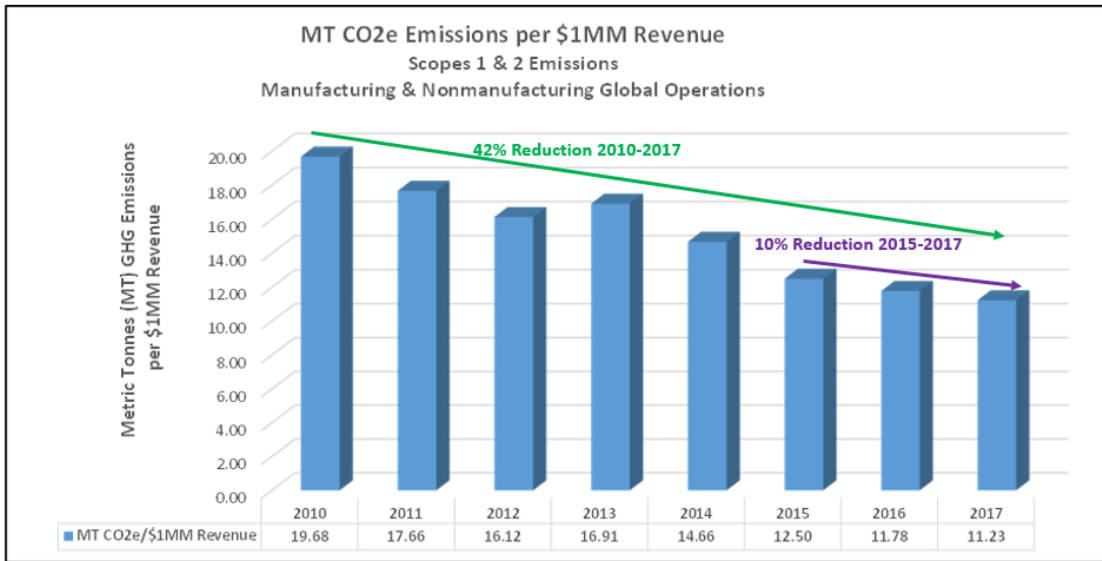
**GHG Emissions Intensity & Reduction of GHG Emissions
(GRI 305-4 & GRI 305-5)**

Edwards tracks and reports both *absolute* and *normalized* GHG emissions from its operations *within the organization*. GHG emissions *outside the organization*, such as upstream supply chain and downstream customer activities, is outside the scope of this report. For setting of goals and objectives, similar to our medical device industry peers, we focus on GHG emission *intensity* and normalize energy usage by *annual revenue*. We have chosen revenue as our intensity factor primarily since Edwards’ is a fast-growing company and is continuously evolving its facilities, product mixes and manufacturing infrastructure; it becomes unfeasible and irrelevant to compare year-over-year *absolute* results from manufacturing activities to accommodate these rapid changes.

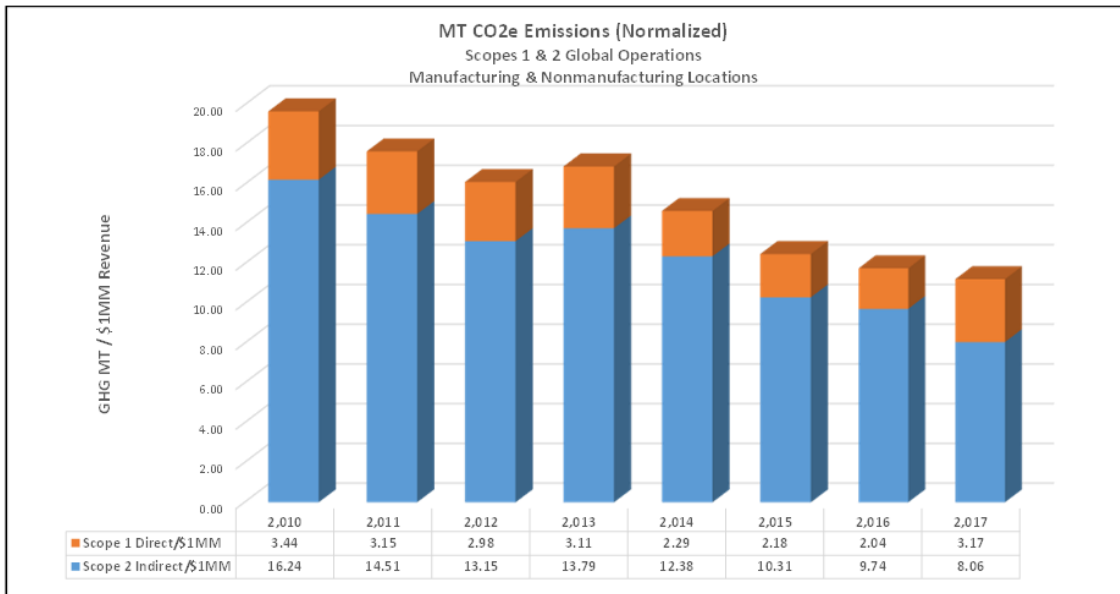
2020 GHG Reduction Target Scopes 1 & 2	Results Normalized by Annual Revenue	Results Absolute (Gross)
2015-2020 Target: 0% increase 2020 Target Gross: 62,500 MT or 12.5 MT/\$1MM revenue	2015-2017 Actual: 10% decrease 2010-2017 Trend: 42% decrease	2015-2017 Actual: 23% increase 2010-2017 Trend: 50% increase



Scope	Type of Fuel/Emission Source	Measure of Intensity	
Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions	Natural Gas, Diesel, Propane, Gasoline	Year	Revenue
Scope 2: Indirect GHG Emissions	Electricity	2010	\$1,447,000,000
		2011	\$1,679,000,000
		2012	\$1,900,000,000
		2013	\$2,046,000,000
		2014	\$2,323,000,000
		2015	\$2,494,000,000
		2016	\$2,964,000,000
		2017	\$3,435,000,000



Scope 1 & Scope 2 Combined GHG Emissions, Normalized by Annual Revenue



Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions, Normalized by Annual Revenue



Irvine Employee Commuting Programs

Our headquarters in Irvine, California, is home to over 4,000 employees who commute to work each day. In order to help with their personal time and also contribute to reducing our GHG emissions, we have initiated several programs with our employees in mind.

Preferred Parking for Clean Air Vehicles
Fully Subsidized Vanpools

Free Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
Discounted MetroLink Train Tickets

For more information regarding these programs, please refer to *Section 10, Supplier, GRI 308*, where we discuss our environmental and Climate Change partnerships with our suppliers.

Spotlight on Añasco, Puerto Rico

In Spring of 2017, we validated and started up our new cogeneration plant at our Añasco, Puerto Rico, manufacturing site. The plant was installed to achieve three objectives: 1) provide reliable and uninterrupted electricity, 2) reduce our GHG Carbon Footprint and 3) reduce our costs for energy.



Cogeneration Unit Installed at Añasco, 2017

The cogeneration project is described as a Combined Heat Power (CHP) unit with the capacity to generate electricity, chilled water and steam with one fuel supply (propane) which can be provided at a lower cost and less GHG output than from purchasing from the local electricity utility provider.

For initial investment of US\$2,000,000 the unit generates 75% of our demand with no risk of failure as the site is still connected to the main electrical grid. The site also operates diesel fueled emergency back-up generators in case both the cogen unit and the main electrical grid fail.

As the cogen unit has only been operating for about six months, we do not have a full year of history to include in our GHG emissions reduction programs. However, for 2018, we are expecting the following results:

- Initial investment of US\$2,000,000
- 2018 Savings of \$1,078,000
- 2018 GHG emissions reduced from 6,705 to 2,000 MT CO₂e emissions



**Emissions of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)
(GRI 305-6)**

Edwards has eliminated all Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) from our manufacturing operations, including Freon previously used for cleaning and degreasing of products. Although we still use ODS in some of our air-conditioning systems, including R-22, R-134A and R-410A, processes are in place to leak test each unit, recover any spent ODS during maintenance and report emissions to our local air quality management agencies.

Because our global emissions of ODS are minimal they are not considered material nor significant to our air emissions reduction program. It is estimated that no more than 50 pounds of ODS is emitted annually from all of our locations worldwide. As Edwards' leases most of our ROW nonmanufacturing locations, we are not able to control the ODS considerations for air handling equipment from the office buildings.

**Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Sulfur Oxides (SOx), HAPS and other significant emissions
(GRI 305-7)**

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Sulfur Oxides (SOx), Reactive Organic Gases (ROG or VOC), Particulate Matter (PM) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) amounts are reported from the combustion of Scope 1 Direct Fuel Sources at our manufacturing facilities. We also report Ethylene Oxide (EtO) which is a regulated hazardous air pollutant from our Añasco, Puerto Rico, medical device sterilization facility. Other emissions from our operations are considered fugitive and controlled at local government levels and thereby are excluded from the global focus of this report.

Although fugitive VOC emissions are generated through our manufacturing room cleaning processes, we do not report these at the corporate level at this time. However, individual locations report their emissions as necessary to their local government air quality management agencies. At the corporate level, we are planning on including VOC emissions into our targets for our 2021-2025 EHS Plan.

The emission of air contaminants is important to Edwards and we consistently verify all of our global manufacturing locations meet the emission requirements of their permits and local regulations. We also install air pollution control equipment where it is available and technologically feasible, such as installing catalytic convertors on emergency generators, dust collectors in machine shops and treatment systems for our sterilization operations.

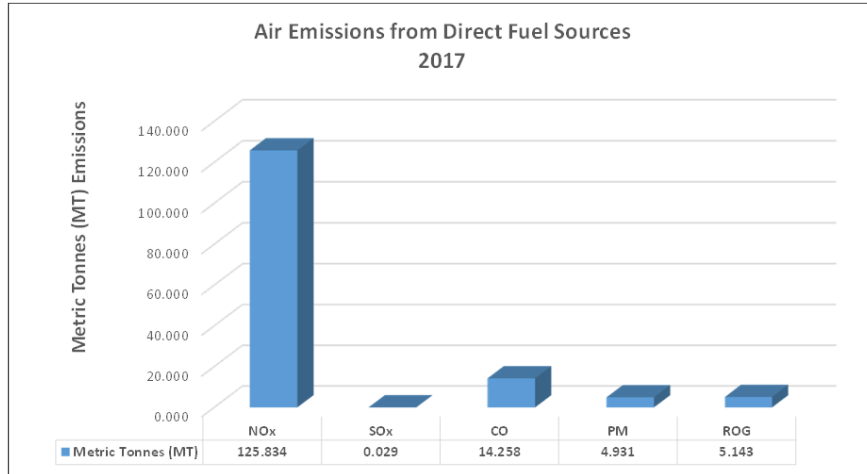
Emission Factors Utilized for this Report

Fuel Source	Unit	NOx	SOx	CO	PM	ROG/VOC
Diesel Fuel	kg / therm	0.1535	0.0000687	0.03330	0.01160	0.0123
Natural Gas	kg / therm	0.1020	0.0000090	0.00447	0.00156	0.0016
Propane	kg / liter	0.0023	NA	0.00038	0.00007	NA
Gasoline	Insignificant Usage, not reported					

The emission factors above are based on South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and USA Environmental Protection Agency publications. Since the quality of fuel and emissions control requirements differ throughout the world, we have assumed a 0.90 confidence factor for these reported emissions.



Scope 1 Direct Fuel Sources Air Emissions, Global Manufacturing

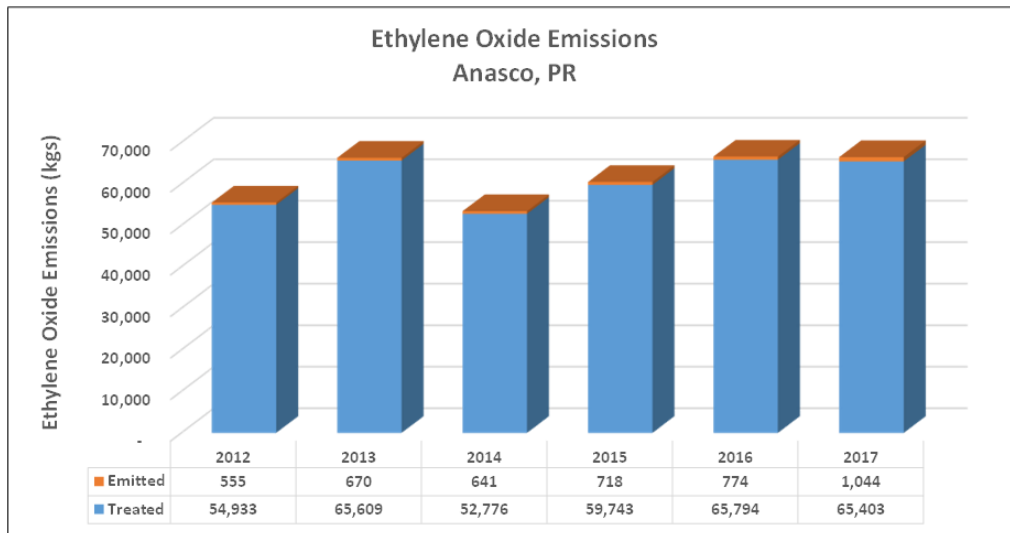


Air Emissions from direct fuel sources from manufacturing operations, 2017
Metric Tonnes (MT)

	Location	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	Anasco	34.112	38.250	35.008	45.734	33.302	35.073	32.770	50.036	
	Cartago	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	Draper	16.221	16.269	13.416	18.923	16.685	15.406	16.684	20.578	
	Haina	2.776	2.779	2.121	1.483	0.932	0.971	1.476	0.595	
	Horw	2.947	2.320	2.537	2.700	2.107	2.259	2.246	2.509	
	Irvine	22.542	24.504	37.511	34.420	28.067	30.580	41.100	46.766	
	Singapore	2.400	2.930	2.991	3.196	3.365	3.695	4.454	5.350	
	Total	80.997	87.052	93.583	106.455	84.458	87.984	98.730	125.834	
	Sulfur Oxides (SO _x)	Anasco	0.0153	0.0171	0.0157	0.0204	0.0149	0.0157	0.0146	0.0218
		Cartago	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Draper		0.0014	0.0014	0.0012	0.0017	0.0015	0.0014	0.0015	0.0019	
Haina		0.0012	0.0012	0.0009	0.0007	0.0004	0.0004	0.0007	0.0003	
Horw		0.0013	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
Irvine		0.0020	0.0022	0.0034	0.0031	0.0025	0.0028	0.0037	0.0041	
Singapore		0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	
Total		0.0215	0.0225	0.0217	0.0265	0.0198	0.0209	0.0212	0.0288	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		Anasco	7.400	8.298	7.595	9.919	7.222	7.606	7.106	10.782
		Cartago	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Draper	0.711	0.715	0.590	0.853	0.748	0.691	0.760	0.948	
	Haina	0.602	0.603	0.460	0.320	0.202	0.211	0.320	0.129	
	Horw	0.632	0.102	0.111	0.118	0.092	0.099	0.098	0.110	
	Irvine	0.994	1.104	1.683	1.558	1.240	1.399	1.846	2.055	
	Singapore	0.107	0.133	0.135	0.140	0.154	0.166	0.219	0.234	
	Total	10.447	10.955	10.575	12.908	9.659	10.172	10.349	14.258	
	Particulate Matter (PM)	Anasco	2.578	2.891	2.646	3.454	2.515	2.649	2.474	3.718
		Cartago	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Draper		0.248	0.250	0.206	0.298	0.261	0.241	0.265	0.331	
Haina		0.210	0.210	0.160	0.111	0.070	0.073	0.112	0.045	
Horw		0.220	0.035	0.039	0.041	0.032	0.035	0.034	0.038	
Irvine		0.347	0.385	0.587	0.544	0.433	0.488	0.644	0.717	
Singapore		0.037	0.046	0.047	0.049	0.054	0.058	0.076	0.082	
Total		3.640	3.817	3.685	4.496	3.365	3.544	3.606	4.931	
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG/VOC)		Anasco	2.733	3.065	2.805	3.661	2.665	2.807	2.622	3.897
		Cartago	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Draper	0.254	0.256	0.211	0.306	0.268	0.248	0.272	0.340	
	Haina	0.222	0.223	0.170	0.117	0.075	0.078	0.118	0.048	
	Horw	0.234	0.036	0.040	0.042	0.033	0.035	0.035	0.039	
	Irvine	0.355	0.395	0.603	0.558	0.444	0.501	0.661	0.736	
	Singapore	0.038	0.048	0.048	0.050	0.055	0.059	0.079	0.084	
	Total	3.838	4.023	3.878	4.734	3.540	3.729	3.787	5.143	



Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Substances



Data Reported to the USA EPA for EtO Emissions

At our Añasco, Puerto Rico, facility we operate an ethylene oxide (EtO) sterilizer to sterilize our own products and contract to other medical device manufacturers on the island. The EtO sterilizer operates under stringent USA occupational safety and environmental regulations to protect our employees, neighbors and local environment. Over 99% of all of the EtO processed at our facility is treated or neutralized prior to discharge to the atmosphere. Also, a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) has also been installed to measure EtO output on an ongoing basis and provides alarms or feedback if EtO levels become a concern.

**DJSI 2.3.8
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions**

Regarding VOC emissions, Edwards only reports emissions generated from industrial equipment using fossil fuels, primarily boilers, water heaters and emergency diesel generators from our manufacturing and nonmanufacturing locations. Refer to table above in GRI 305-7. Although individual locations track and report *fugitive* VOC emissions from cleaning activities to their local agencies, we do not track and report them at the corporate level at this time. However, we plan to include VOC emission targets in our future 2021-2015 EHS Plan where we will evaluate our impacts, *ability to control* and potential emissions targets.

Climate Change and Climate-Risk Strategy

Our corporate strategy towards climate related risks runs in conjunction with our overall 2016-2020 EHS Plan, including the structure of governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets. The following information is to provide responses to inquiries associated with DJSI, RobecoSAM, Sustainalytics, MSCI, CDP and Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reporting for Climate Change and Climate-Risk Management. Our climate-risk strategy and reporting is an important material aspect of our external stakeholders. Many of our customers refer to our environmental reporting when scoring or offering tenders to prospective suppliers. Some investor groups also assess or score our environmental reporting commitments and results.



For more information on our Climate Change strategy, please refer to *Management Approach, GRI 103-2*.

Governance and Accountability for climate-risks are incorporated into our Global Sustainability Program which provides reports up to our President and CEO. While company goals and strategies are developed at our corporate level based on stakeholder materiality and industry benchmarks, implementation of specific projects are completed at each local level based on our facilities' own specific impacts and risks. Each location is directly accountable to its own business unit and Corporate Vice-President. The Corporate EHS program reports to a separate function with direct access to our President and CEO. In this manner, we are able to establish transparency and objectivity with regard to governance and accountability of our operations and progress toward meeting our climate related risks and challenges.

Strategy for climate-risks is incorporated into our five year EHS Plan cycles; we are currently implementing our 2016-2020 EHS Plan. During our planning process, in conjunction with our ISO14001:2015 Environmental Management System (EMS) strategies, we identify our *significant environmental aspects* and the *risks and opportunities* associated with them. For climate strategies, for example, this includes installing emergency generators in areas prone to hurricane hazards (risks) and implementing water conservation efforts (opportunities) in areas subject to drought. Each of our manufacturing locations assesses and implements its own EMS strategies in accordance with its own specific aspects and in line with corporate guidelines and requirements.

Risk Management considerations for climate impacts refer to both our risks and opportunities. In order to identify risks associated with climate challenges we assess several criteria, including: a) internal and external stakeholder materiality, b) medical industry benchmark companies and c) general science and industry trends. In addition, we employ a *scientific-based approach* with our casualty risk insurance provider who provides detailed information regarding the quantitative risk associated with climate events in addition to financial considerations for prevention and impact. More information regarding our climate risk management process is included in *DJSI 2.4.3* below.

Metrics and Targets associated with climates risks are adopted every five years for Edwards and annually for each manufacturing location. In this manner we are able to keep flexibility with our operating units who can adopt annual metrics and implement short-term solutions which, in turn, contribute to our overall longer-term corporate five-year plans. For example, locations may implement short term projects to replace fluorescent light fixtures with LEDs or install solar panel systems for electricity generation. However, over the long term, the smaller projects at each location contribute to our overall success and attainment of our corporate five-year targets.

In addition to establishing metrics, we incorporate systems and processes to ensure we produce high quality climate related-data. For example, all energy consumption is verified through utility provider and supplier invoices or on-site recording devices or usage logs. We also compare our own climate related data with those of our peers to ensure our figures are consistent in our industry. For conversion rates or emission factors, we use universally accepted resources, such as DEFRA, IEA, Ecometrica, EPA, regulatory agencies and direct utility energy providers.



**DJSI 2.4.1-2.4.7 / TCFD
Specific Climate Related Topics**

- 2.4.1 **CDP Climate Change:** Edwards publicly reports climate change information annually to www.cdp.net
- 2.4.2 **Management Incentives:** Incentives for reducing pollution are included in individual employee performance objectives and other employee recognition programs. Specifically with regard to greenhouse gases, we have adopted targets maintain 0% change in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions during our 2016-2020 EHS Plan as our company continues to expand and grow its operations.
- Our executives are held accountable each year for achieving our Corporate Sustainability *Aspirations*, which includes specific environmental targets aimed toward *Strengthening Our Communities*. Reducing our environmental footprint is a critical element defining success of this community based aspirational commitment.
 - More information regarding our Aspirations and commitments can be found at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/our-approach/#aspirations>
- 2.4.3 **Risk Management & Opportunities:** The potential effects of climate-risk are included in our overall approach to Environmental Management Systems (EMS ISO14001:2015) and casualty loss prevention. Specifically, those risks which are considered *significant* are identified as risks or opportunities and incorporated in our EHS and business planning cycles. For example, our Caribbean locations are exposed to hurricane risks and therefore implement necessary budgeting and controls into their capital projects and supply chain initiatives.
- First, as part our commitment to become ISO14001:2015 certified, each site is required to complete a *significant environmental aspects* analysis of their activities and operations, including identifying both risks and opportunities associated with each significant aspect. Among many other criteria, the impacts of changing weather patterns, such as hurricanes and droughts, are evaluated to determine if the potential risks to the business or environment is significant; also, including opportunities to lessen the risks while provided a benefit to Edwards or our stakeholders. Depending on the level of significance, steps are taken to help prevent and/or respond to any foreseeable emergencies or adverse outcomes.
 - Second, through our casualty loss prevention provider, we complete risk modeling for all of our manufacturing locations which matches frequency and magnitude of various scenarios. For example, in our Caribbean locations, the risk of hurricanes or weather events has been determined to be significant, therefore, we have made substantial improvements in our roofing structures, window shutters and outside equipment in order to help prevent or lessen potential damage or interruptions. As seismic events are also a consideration for several of our facilities we have taken preventive measures such as seismic bracing of our buildings and equipment. The following table indicates the highest areas of climate risk at each of our manufacturing locations. (Note: not all risks are related *only* to “Climate Change,” but are related to climate considerations in general).



Science Based Climate-Risks

Location	Seismic	Hurricane/Wind	Winter Storm	Flood	Drought	Volcanic
Añasco	X	X		X	X	
Cartago				X		X
Draper	X		X	X		
Haina	X	X				
Horw			X			
Irvine	X				X	
Singapore					X	

Climate-Risk Event	Risk/Opportunity	Our Actions
Seismic/Earthquake	Structural damage, equipment damage, utility outages, loss of production, employee safety	Bracing of fire sprinkler systems, buildings, equipment strapping, emergency generators, employee notification systems, drills, business recovery plans
Hurricane/Wind	Structural damage, water damage, utility outages, loss of production, employee safety	Hurricane preparedness/checklists, storm monitoring, emergency generators, self-sufficient electricity cogeneration, employee notification systems, business recovery plans
Winter Storms	Water damage, utility outages, loss of production, employee safety	Emergency generators, employee notification systems, storm monitoring, business recovery plans
Flood	Water damage, loss of production, employee safety	Storm water runoff engineering and preparedness, emergency generators, business recovery plans
Drought	Limited to few of our locations and not significant to our manufacturing operations; possible imposed water sanctions	Water conservation strategies in place in impacted areas, such as irrigation controls, storm water harvesting/reuse
Volcanic	Limited to few of our locations, structural damage (seismic events), utility outages, loss of production	Same approach as seismic events

Putting Us To The Test
Hurricane Maria, Puerto Rico

On September 20, 2017, the island of Puerto Rico sustained a direct hit by Hurricane Maria, a Category 4 hurricane and considered the worst natural disaster on record in Puerto Rico. Our Añasco, Puerto Rico location was well prepared for the storm's wrath which significantly tested our hurricane preparedness and response programs.



Hurricane Maria, September 19, 2017
One day before making landfall in Puerto Rico.

Our emergency team in Puerto Rico implemented our response plan. While keeping a minimal task force within the plant during and after the storm, we were able to maintain communications and accountability of our employees who were impacted; we sustained very little structural damage without impact to our roofing structures; we maintained consistent electricity supply with our newly constructed self-sustaining cogeneration plant; although water damage was significant in our office areas, we sustained very little water damage in our production and equipment areas; our hazardous materials areas were well-secured and not impacted; emergency water, personal generators, communication devices and other equipment were flown up from our Dominican Republic plant to assist with our recovery efforts; no employees were injured; worldwide, donations from our employees aided our employees affected by the storm; business recovery and production activities began within a few weeks scaling to full recovery within a few short months. In contrast, many of our neighboring businesses and manufacturing operations sustained severe damages and recovery did not occur until several months after the storm, if recovery efforts were able to occur at all.

Congratulations to our Añasco staff and their resiliency in ensuring our preparedness, prevention and response plans were well established and effective.

- 2.4.4 **Financial Risks:** Through our risk modeling exercises with our casualty loss prevention provider, we have identified financial risks associated with our manufacturing operations and business continuity strategies. 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.

From an ongoing perspective, three key areas have been identified with regards to financial risks.



1. Increase in regulations. In California, for example, the enactment of Assembly Bill 32, California Global Warming Solutions Act of 1990, whereby a goal was set to reduce the state's greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change may also have a regulatory impact yet to be determined.
2. Increase in costs and fees. It is likely that with increased regulations and other programs set to slow or reverse greenhouse gas emissions, industry will see continuing increases in the cost of energy, both electricity and fuel sources. In Puerto Rico, for example, we have seen increases as high as 25% and more for electricity purchases from our local utility.
3. Business Interruption. 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 mitigation measures are implemented as available and technologically feasible. Refer to above-section *2.4.3 Risk Management and Opportunities*.

2.4.5 Financial Opportunities: Although changes in climate will not likely affect the medical device industry and Edwards' overall success, we do have continuing opportunities to help reduce energy consumption in our manufacturing locations and, thus, reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and operating costs.

For example, in response to the dramatic increase in electricity prices at our Puerto Rico manufacturing location, we invested in a large-scale cogeneration plant which will provide the majority of our needed electricity and also provide *free heating* benefits for our water systems. For our \$2,000,000 investment, we are on target to realize a diversion of 10,000,000 kwh of power purchased from our coal burning electricity provider to a cleaner on-site propane generation system and realize a savings of approximately \$1,100,000 based on today's energy prices.

2.4.6 GHG Emission Targets:

Edwards' has adopted a 2016 to 2020 target, baseline 2015, to maintain a 0% change in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, normalized by annual revenue, at a time where Edwards continues to grow its manufacturing operations, product mixes and business activities across the globe. Our targets include the Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions under our control, as follows:

- Scope 1: Maintain efficient and pollution-controlled diesel generators for emergency power.
- Scope 2: Continue implementing electricity savings projects, such as our cogeneration plant in Puerto Rico, LEED buildings in Irvine, re-lighting with LEDs throughout all locations when feasible and operating our solar photovoltaic generation in Irvine.
- Scope 3: Continue promoting and providing alternate transportation to and from work for our employees, including bus services, trains, vanpools, carpools, electric vehicle charging stations and bicycling. These efforts are promoted free of charge to our employees.

2.4.7 Supply Chain: Edwards does not report *upstream* and *downstream* GHG emissions, such as for supply chain, customers, use of products and other support services.



**Section 8.0
EFFLUENTS AND WASTE
(GRI 306)**

Our 2020 Waste Reduction Targets

*“20% reduction in Hazardous Waste Disposal, normalized by annual revenue, baseline 2015”
&
“20% reduction in Solid Waste Disposal, normalized by revenue, baseline 2015”*

Measurement	Result 2016-2017
Hazardous Waste Reduction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All regulated waste Includes hazardous & medical 	4.5% reduction in waste disposal, normalized by revenue Absolute increase of 247 MT since 2015 49 MT waste “avoidance” in 2017, based on 2015
Solid Waste Reduction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All nonregulated waste Does not include recycling 	0% change in waste disposal, normalized by revenue Absolute increase of 480 MT since 2015 1 MT waste “avoidance” in 2017, based on 2015
Recycling	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes reuse, donation, fuel recovery, or any other beneficial disposal method 	We have consistently achieved a 40% diversion of wastes from landfills annually since 2015.

Our effluents and waste programs include the management wastewater discharge, hazardous waste, solid waste, recycling, spill prevention & response, transportation of hazardous substances and surface or storm water run-off. We focus our efforts on pollution prevention and waste minimization while managing discharges and disposal in accordance to all country and local regulations as well as best management practices. Our target for regulatory compliance with regards to effluents and waste is discussed in Section 9, Compliance, GRI 307. Air emissions are discussed in Section 7, Emissions, GRI 305.

The following topics are included in this section:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Reference</u>
• Management Approach to Effluents & Waste	GRI 103-2
• Materiality Assessment	GRI 103-1
• Wastewater Discharge	GRI 306-1, DJSI 2.3.6
• Hazardous Waste	GRI 306-2, DJSI 2.3.7
• Nonhazardous Waste	GRI 306-2, DJSI 2.3.5
• Recycling	GRI 306-2
• Significant Spills	GRI 306-3
• Transportation	GRI 306-4
• Surface Water Discharges & Storm Water Run-off	GRI 306-5



**Management Approach to Effluents & Waste
(GRI 103-2)**

Pursuant our Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Policy, we will promote environmental excellence in our operations and communities and comply with all relevant government regulations, medical device industry standards and other requirements to which we subscribe. Both of these statements drive our commitment to pollution prevention and risk management as they pertain to our effluents and waste management strategies.

Our approach to the management of effluents and waste is based on five criteria: 1) regulatory compliance, 2) risk management, 3) industry benchmarking, 4) stakeholder feedback and 5) local community considerations. Our success is measured by two factors: 1) our achievement towards the reduction of pollution and 2) the minimization of operational, financial and reputational risks to Edwards.

Our commitment to the reduction of pollution is included in Edwards’ global sustainability program and incorporated into our Corporate Aspiration of *Strengthening Our Communities*, as described in our sustainability website at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/our-approach/#aspirations>. In addition, based on our benchmarking efforts, we have adopted pollution prevention and reduction targets in our 2016-2020 EHS Five-Year Plan.

The scope of our pollution reduction program reporting is based on operational control and includes effluents and waste primarily from our seven global manufacturing plants. We also implement appropriate programs at our approximately 100 regional offices locations throughout the world in 40 different countries. The six categories of pollution reduction which we focus on include the following:

Wastewater Discharge	Hazardous Waste Disposal	Spill and Release Prevention & Response
Surface Water & Storm Water Run-Off	Solid Waste Disposal, including Recycling	Transportation of Hazardous Substances

Edwards Pollution Prevention Programs

Edwards’ approach toward managing our environmental footprint, reducing risks and preventing pollution is discussed in *Section 1, Management Approach, GRI 103*. Corporate Environmental Health and Safety (CEHS) identifies long term objectives and targets based on industry benchmarks and stakeholder requirements, while the individual operating units and manufacturing locations adopt short term goals which are aligned with our corporate sustainability vision. Each operating unit incorporates objectives into their annual planning, budgeting and decision making cycles.

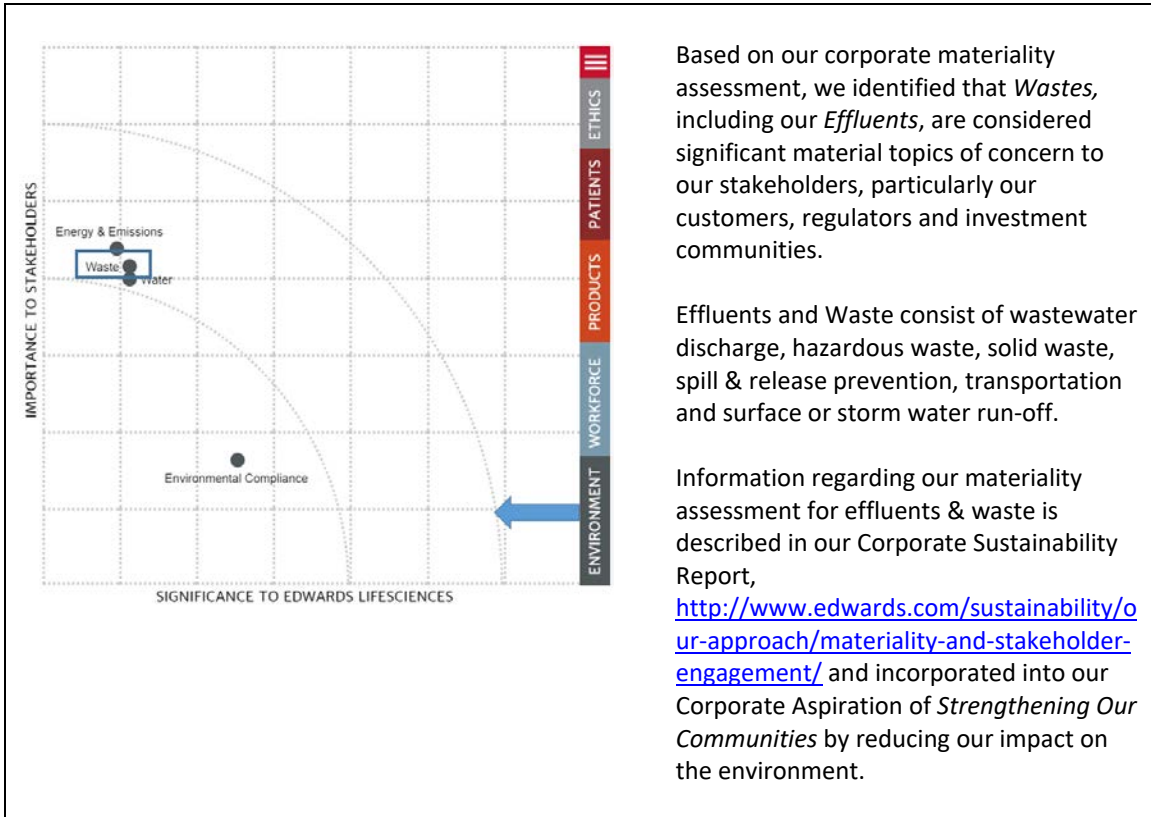
With regard to the management of effluents and waste, our governance, accountability, responsibilities, goal setting, deployment and communication processes are consistent with our overall EHS management approach discussed in *Section 1, EHS Management Approach, GRI 103*.

The following sections discuss each of the topics which contribute to Edwards’ environmental footprint, except for Air Emissions and Climate Change, which are discussed in *Section 7.0, Emissions, GRI 305*.

Rest of World (ROW), office and regional locations are insignificant and not considered material to Edwards’ global effluents and waste reduction programs. However, our Corporate Headquarters operations are included in our Irvine site reporting for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activities.



Materiality Assessment of Effluents & Waste (GRI 103-1)



Methodology of Reporting Effluents and Waste

Effluents and waste are divided into six sections with regard to our management and reporting programs:

Wastewater Discharges are determined by the regulations and limits of the wastewater treatment facilities which receive our domestic and industry discharges for each of our locations. We do not consolidate all discharges at the corporate level, although by auditing and monitoring, we ensure that all of our locations meet local requirements for discharges, including toxics, pH levels, total organic compounds, particulate matter and other criteria. In most cases, our plants are regulated by discharge permits, install wastewater monitoring equipment and must report discharges to their local authorities. Monitoring devices and alarm systems are installed as required by local authorities.

Hazardous Waste disposal volumes and costs are determined through shipping manifests and contractor invoices. Our disposal methods include, in order of priority, recycling or reuse, waste-to-energy (WTE), incineration, treatment and controlled landfill. In most cases, our plants are regulated by hazardous waste disposal permits and must report volumes of waste to their local or country authorities.

Solid Waste disposal volumes and costs are determined from weight tickets, contractor invoices and, sometimes, estimations where documentation is not readily available. Solid waste also includes recycling of items such as cardboard, pallets, paper, metals and plastics.



Spill & Release Response of hazardous materials are typically regulated by local authorities based on toxicity of materials, volumes and locations of spills or releases. If spill or release thresholds are met, our facilities are required to report incidents to regulatory authorities and Corporate EHS. We do not monitor small or incidental releases at the corporate level unless they result in employee exposure, property damage or environmental risk.

Transportation incidents involving hazardous materials are regulated by both national and international standards. Any incidents are promptly reported to regulatory authorities and Corporate EHS for appropriate response.

Surface Water or Storm Water discharges are typically regulated by local authorities based on risks of hazardous materials being released to the environment from our operations. Our USA based locations implement *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans* (SWPPP) and our international locations implement *Best Management Practices* (BMP) according to their own risks and local regulations. Monitoring, collection or treatment of storm water run-off is conducted when required by permits or regulations.

Wastewater Discharge (GRI 306-1)

In 2017, Edwards discharged approximately 500 million liters of domestic and industrial wastewater to publicly owned treatment works (POTW):

- 470 million liters of water from our seven global manufacturing locations and
- 30 million liters of water from approximately 100 global regional offices.

(Refer to Section 5, Water, GRI 303 for volumes of water purchased by each location, which is nearly equivalent to the same amounts discharged, except for landscaping water and some evaporation from facilities related chillers and associated equipment).

Edwards does not release industrial wastewater to surface or subsurface waters, such as through injection wells, direct discharges to lakes or streams or other dispersions. Sanitary sewer discharges from administrative or office buildings consist only of personal hygiene and breakrooms and are not material to Edwards' overall discharges. Landscaping and storm water run-off is discussed in *Surface Water Discharges, GRI 306-5*.

For industrial wastewater, all discharges are approved and permitted by local government agencies, typically through Wastewater Discharge Permits or Facility Wide Operating Permits. Regulatory and permit conditions are governed at the local level and include discharge limits and monitoring parameters for temperature, pH, BOD, COD, Organics, Inorganics, Suspended Solids, Metals and certain specific chemicals of concern. Discharge limits for these potential contaminants differ at each location based on the local treatment agency's technologies and capabilities. In Edwards' Singapore and Añasco locations, in-line monitoring devices record discharges, control gate valves and signal alarms in case of any excursions or discrepancies. Government agencies randomly inspect our facilities to monitor compliance.

Although most wastewater is treated by the POTWs and discharged to the environment, wastewater in Singapore is collected, processed and returned to consumers as *NEWater*. Hence, the discharge parameters for the Singapore operations are much more stringent than in other places of the world.

Levels of BOD, COD, pH and other potential wastewater contaminants are not reported and tracked by Edwards' Corporate EHS. However, wastewater discharge and permit requirements are evaluated during periodic CEHS audits and all government inspections are reported to CEHS pursuant to internal reporting policies. In 2017, there were three wastewater inspections conducted at Edwards manufacturing



locations from regulatory agencies. No citations or violations were received. (Refer to Section 9, EHS Compliance, GRI 307).

Añasco, Puerto Rico



Wastewater Treatment System

Singapore



Wastewater Monitoring System

**DJSI 2.3.6
Wastewater – Biological Oxygen Demand**

Although we do not track and report BOD and other wastewater discharge parameters at the corporate level, each location is required to meet the regulatory limits associated with their local POTWs. Edwards does discharge waste water directly to surface waters, such as lakes or streams. The following parameters apply to our global manufacturing operations for industrial wastewater discharge limits:

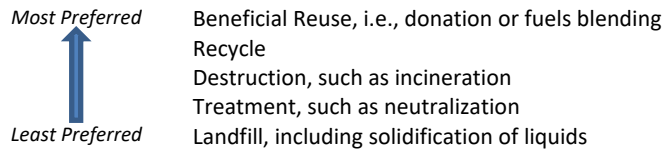
Location	Parameter / Comment
Añasco	No specific BOD limit. Compliance is determined on annual sampling for contaminants, including TOC (Total Organic Carbon). TOC levels are typically < 0.1 mg/lit. No exceedances reported.
Cartago	No specific BOD limit. Start-up operations in new industrial park. Discharge parameters are being determined.
Draper	BOD limit of 300 mg/lit. No exceedances reported.
Haina	In 2017, discharged at a rate of 107 mg/lit, 140 m ³ per day. In Q4 of 2017, we completed our on-site wastewater treatment plant capable of treating all of our domestic and industrial wastewater prior to discharge.
Horw	NA. No industrial discharge.
Irvine	No specific BOD limit. Based on Total Organic Carbon <i>by mass</i> , provided calculated risk of discharge is < 0.50 mg/lit. No exceedances reported.
Singapore	BOD limit of 50 mg/liter; No exceedances reported.



Hazardous Waste
(GRI 306-2a, DJSI 2.3.7)

Edwards’ defines “hazardous waste” as any chemical, biohazardous or otherwise hazardous material which is regulated by the government for the purpose of disposal, including toxic, flammable, corrosive or reactive chemicals, medical and special wastes, such as asbestos construction waste, batteries, fluorescent light fixtures and mercury containing switches. Edwards disposed of approximately 1,036 MT of hazardous waste from our seven global manufacturing locations in 2017. The volumes of hazardous waste disposal from administrative and office buildings represents only a small portion of Edwards’ total waste generation and are not considered material to Edwards’ EHS program and overall environmental footprint. However, electronic wastes such as fluorescent lights and batteries are still managed by each site according to local requirements and best management practices.

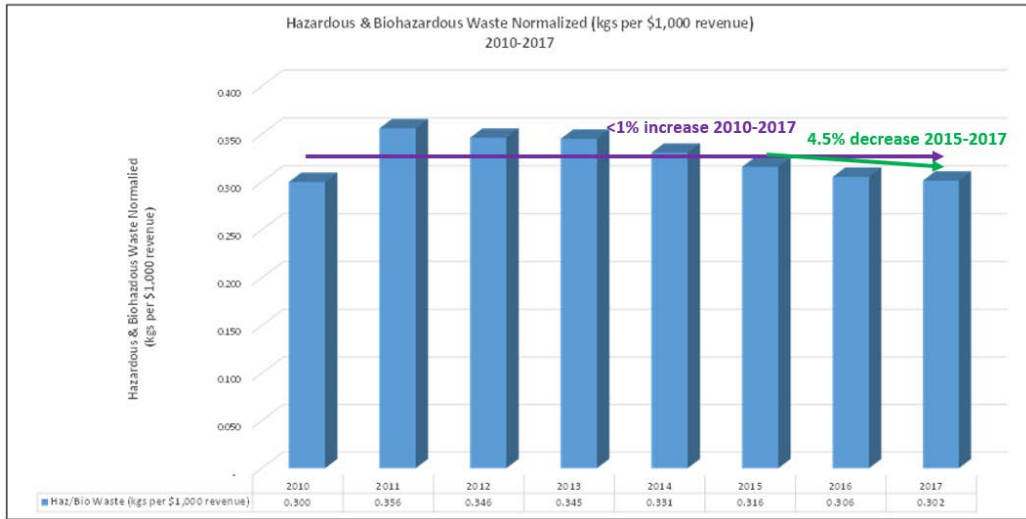
In order to minimize liability risks and reduce long term impacts to the environment, Edwards requires each manufacturing plant to prioritize its disposal options along the following hierarchy, starting with most preferred:



Edwards’ Corporate EHS establishes long term objectives and targets for the reduction of hazardous waste based on industry benchmarking and stakeholder requirements, while each location implements its own *Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Program*. The individual programs are consistent with local regulatory requirements and industry practices and focus on source reduction, reuse and recycling as the preferred methods to reduce hazardous waste generation and disposal.

Hazardous waste disposal volumes are documented on government required hazardous waste manifests, or equivalent documents, and indicate the names of the wastes, volumes, disposal locations and disposal methods. Documentation is verified during Corporate EHS audits of each location. The volumes of hazardous waste disposed by each location are reported to Corporate EHS on a periodic basis and verified during Corporate EHS audits. In addition, periodic audits of each location examine hazardous waste permits, generation volumes and handling, storage and disposal practices to evaluate conformance to regulatory and company standards. We have adopted a 0.90 confidence level for hazardous waste data.

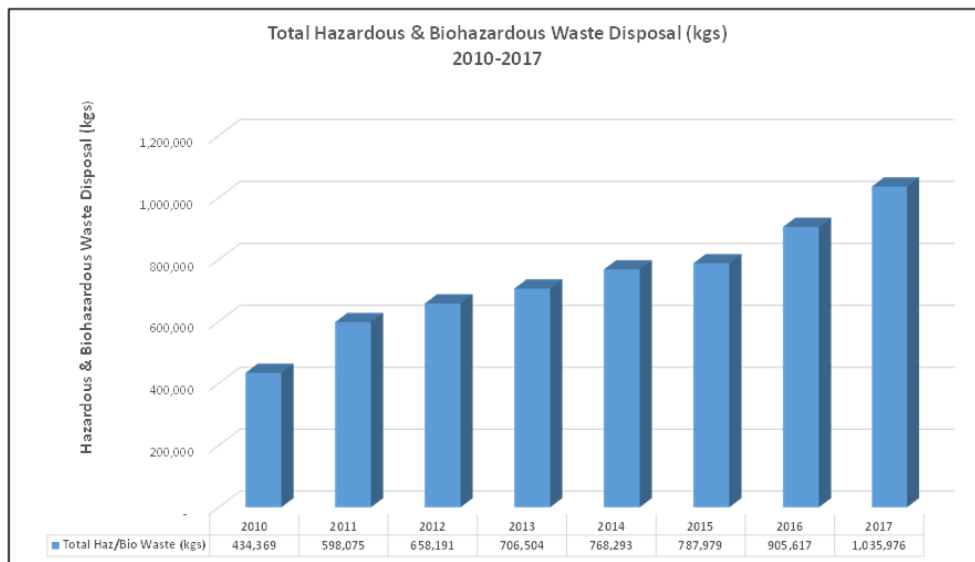
Hazardous Waste Results	
<p><u>Hazardous Waste Disposal</u> Normalized by Annual Revenue Metric: kgs/\$1,000 sales</p> <p>2015-2020 Target: 20% Decrease 2015-2017 Result: 4.5% Decrease 2010-2017 Trend: <1% Increase</p> <p>Edwards Results: 0.302 Benchmark Average: 0.884</p>	<p>Hazardous waste includes chemical, biological and special wastes according to regulatory requirements and industry standards. When normalized for company revenue growth, volumes of hazardous waste have remained relatively constant since 2010. However, since 2015 we have been successful in reducing our waste 4.5% toward our 2020 Environmental Targets. Compared to medical industry benchmarks, we generate about 50% less hazardous waste than our peers.</p>



Hazardous & Biohazardous Waste Disposal, 2010-2017, Normalized



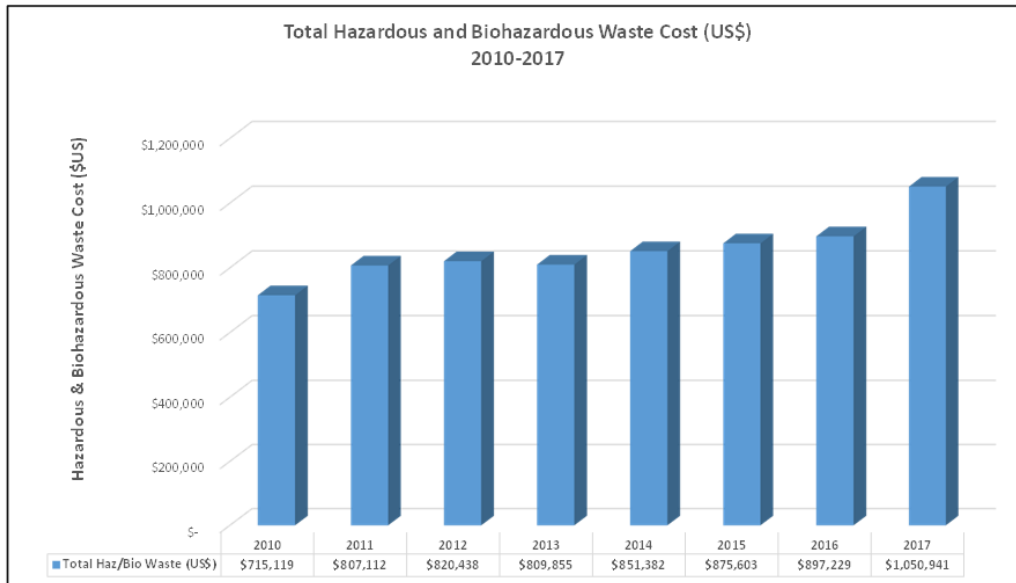
% Allocation of Hazardous vs. Biohazardous Waste



Hazardous & Biohazardous Waste Disposal, 2010-2017, Absolute (Gross)



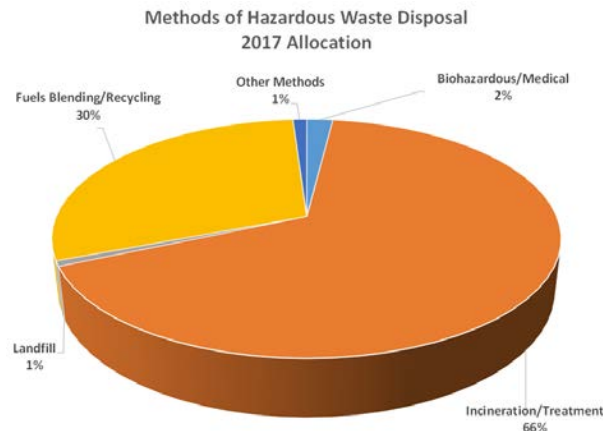
Although absolute volumes of hazardous waste increased 184% from 2010 to 2016, volumes normalized by annual revenue have remained relatively constant. The increase in hazardous waste volume is primarily attributed to the success of Edwards Heart Valve Therapy technologies and growth in Singapore and Utah manufacturing operations.



Hazardous & Biohazardous Waste Disposal Cost, 2010-2017, USD

Hazardous Waste disposal cost increased only 46% at the same time the volume of waste increased 138%. Effectively, waste disposal cost decreased from \$1.64 to \$1.01 per kilogram due to improvements in chemical handling, upgrades of on-site equipment and partnerships with our waste contractors. Another large component driving cost reduction is Edwards’ ability to dispose of bulk production wastes used for beneficial reuse in fuels blending cement kilns and similar industries.

Approximately 30% of hazardous waste is recycled, primarily through the energy recovery of high Btu rated wastes, including manufacturing solvents. Another 69% is completely incinerated in order to reduce future liabilities and risks to the community. Only 1% is not qualified for either incineration or treatment and is disposed in authorized landfills in methods appropriate to risks, best practices and local regulatory requirements.



Methods of Hazardous Waste Disposal by Percentage



Edwards

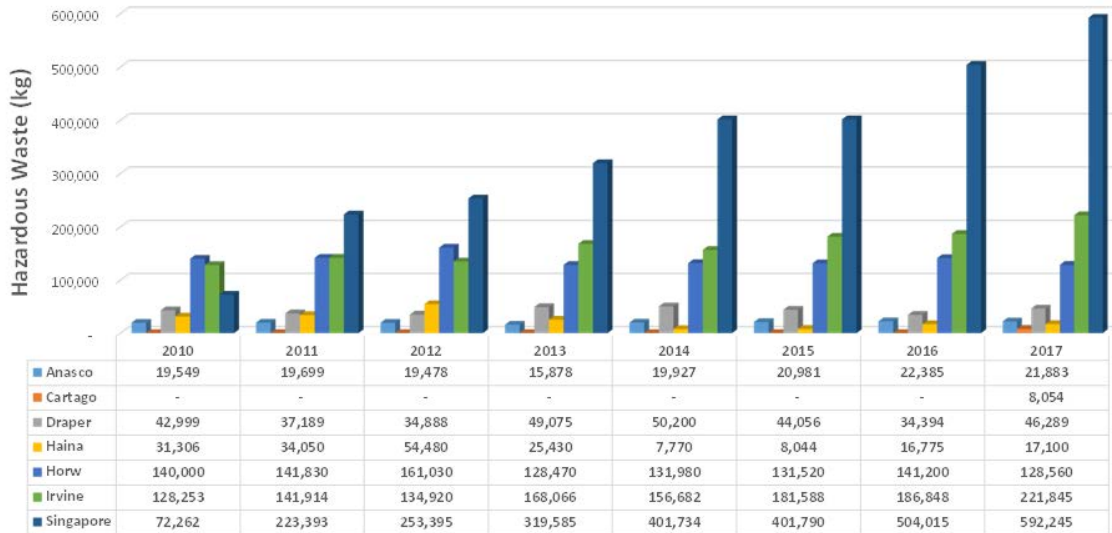
Waste Disposal Methods by Weight (kgs)

	<u>Bio/Medical</u>	<u>Incineration</u>	<u>Landfill</u>	<u>Recycle/Fuel</u>	<u>Other</u>
Añasco	4,791	4,353	7,308	2,655	2,775
Cartago	0	0	0	0	8,054
Draper	27	34,746	0	11,516	0
Haina	0	16,719	0	381	0
Horw	0	0	0	128,560	0
Irvine	4,001	52,176	0	165,667	0
Singapore	11,565	580,680	0	0	0
Total	20,385	688,674	7,308	308,780	10,828

Methods of Disposal by Weight (kgs) for Calendar Year 2017

Hazardous Waste Disposal by Location

Hazardous Waste Disposal by Locations
2010-2017



Location	% Change 2010-2017
Añasco	12%
Cartago	NA
Draper	8%
Haina	-45%
Horw	-8%
Irvine	73%
Singapore	720%



Añasco and Draper locations remained relatively flat since 2010 while our Haina location successfully decreased hazardous waste generation by 45% (14 MT). Volumes of hazardous waste at both our Irvine and Singapore locations have increased due to Edwards’ success in our Heart Valve Therapy network and the introduction of new technologies and life-saving cardiovascular devices. The increase we see in Singapore is also attributed to the country’s strict limitations of industrial discharges (due to reuse of wastewater as *NEWater*) and technological limitations on hazardous waste treatment facilities.

Approximately 75% of Edwards’ global hazardous waste generation is associated with a single waste stream generated in manufacturing operations in Irvine and Singapore. Due to the different regulatory requirements in each country, the method and costs for disposal differ greatly.

Over 30% of our hazardous wastes are repurposed as *Waste-to-Energy* (WTE) at cement kilns and energy recovery plants or used by local municipalities in wastewater treatment plants. Our Horw facility even receives a rebate each year for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) reductions and energy generation from WTE of its combustible hazardous waste.

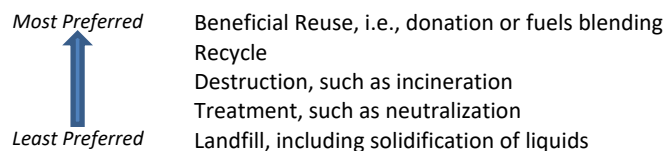
**DJSI 2.3.7
Hazardous Waste**

Hazardous Waste	Unit	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	What was your target for 2017?
HazWaste Generated	Metric Tonnes	707	768	788	906	1,036	995
Data Coverage	Mfg	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Solid / Nonhazardous Waste
(GRI 306-2b)**

Edwards’ defines “solid / nonhazardous waste” as any waste which is not managed as a “hazardous waste.” It primarily includes all wastes which are allowed to be disposed in local landfills, but also may include wastes which are otherwise required to be recycled by local governments. Major construction and demolition related wastes are not included in our reporting figures.

Edwards disposed of approximately 1,750 MT of nonhazardous waste from its seven global manufacturing locations in 2017. The volumes of nonhazardous waste disposal from administrative and office buildings represents only a small portion of Edwards’ total waste and is not considered material to our environmental footprint. With regard to the method of disposal, locations are expected to prioritize disposal options along the following hierarchy, starting with the most preferred option:





Edwards' Corporate EHS establishes long term objectives and targets for the reduction of nonhazardous waste based on industry benchmarking and stakeholder requirements, while each location customizes its own reduction and recycling programs. Most of our plants rely on their local infrastructure and technologies to recycle certain commodities.

For most locations, volumes and weights of nonhazardous waste disposal are documented on shipping papers or invoice documents provided by our waste collector. For smaller containers, such as typical four-yard open top bins, volumes are estimated assuming one cubic meter of waste weighs about 500 kilograms. The volumes of nonhazardous waste disposed by each location are reported to Corporate EHS on a monthly basis and verified through supplier invoices, tracking and other documentation. In addition, Corporate EHS audits of each location to review nonhazardous generation, handling, storage and disposal practices in order to evaluate conformance to regulatory and company standards.

Solid / Nonhazardous Waste Results

Solid Waste Disposal
Normalized by Annual Revenue
Metric: kgs/\$1,000 sales

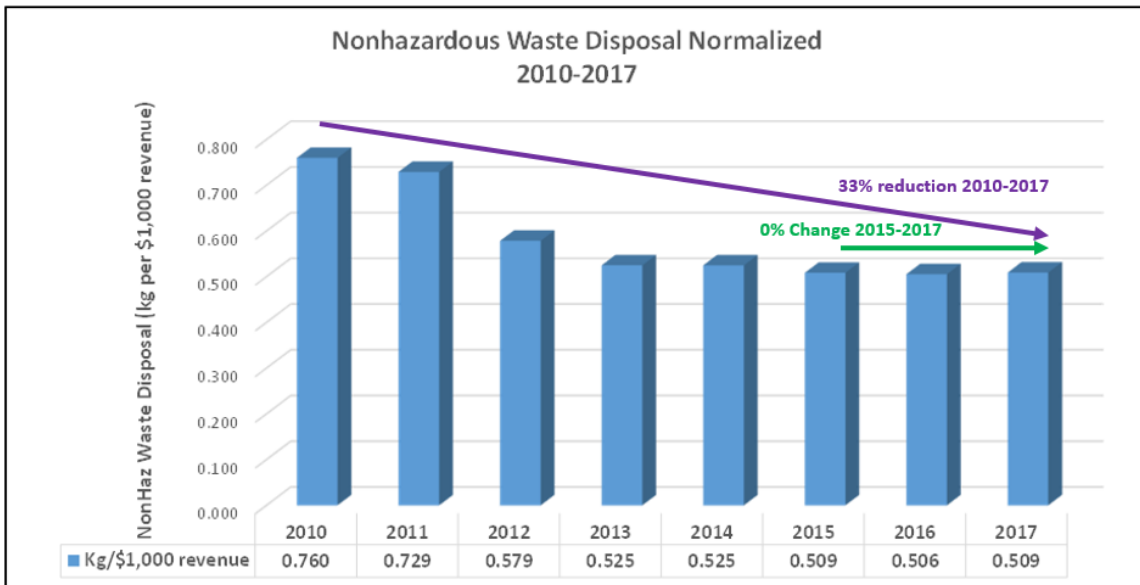
2016-2020 Target: 20% Decrease
2016-2017 Result: 0% Change
2010-2017 Trend: 33% Decrease
Baseline 2015

Edwards Results: 0.509
Benchmark Average: 1.047

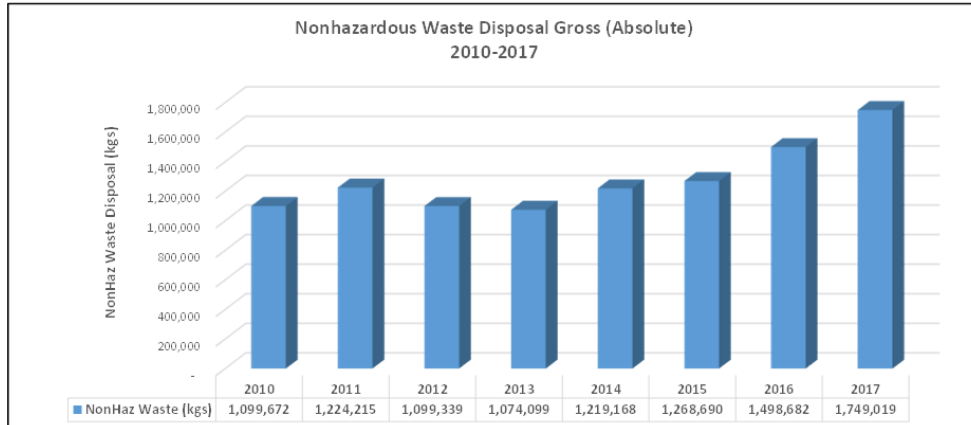
Nonhazardous waste includes production, warehouse, office and cafeteria related wastes generated in Edwards' manufacturing locations. Recyclables, such as cardboard and plastic are reported in the next section of this report, *Recycling, GRI 306-2c*.

When normalized for company revenue growth, volumes of nonhazardous waste have decreased 33% from 2010 to 2017 and remained constant year-over-year 2015 to 2017.

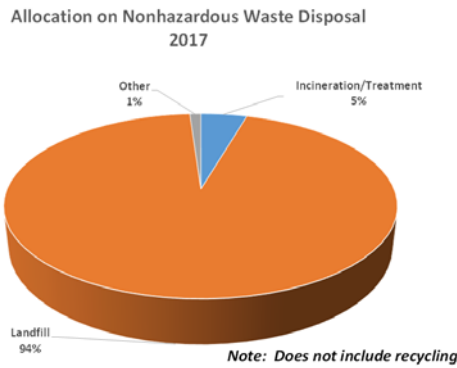
Note: We have adopted a 0.90 confidence factor with regard to nonhazardous waste reporting.



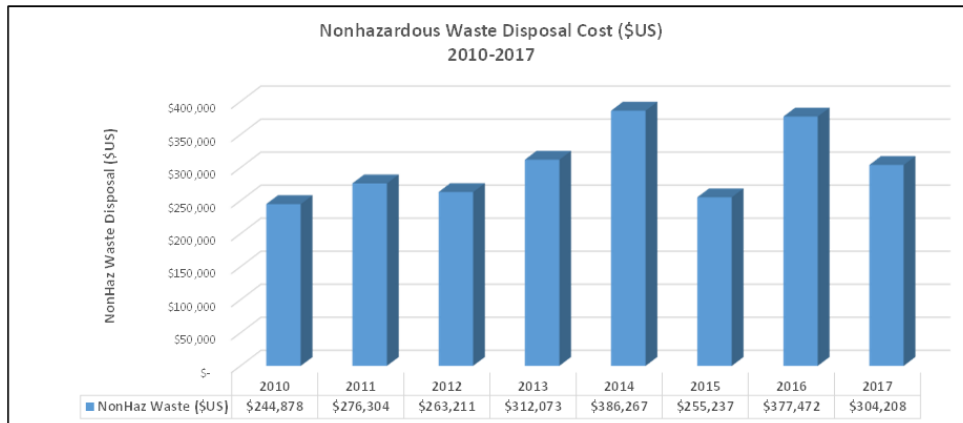
Nonhazardous Waste Disposal, 2010-2017, Normalized



Nonhazardous Waste Disposal, 2010-2017, Absolute (Gross)



Solid waste includes nonhazardous wastes which are disposed by landfill or incineration, but do not have any recycling or reuse benefit. Although Edwards’ business grew 138% from 2010 to 2017, absolute volumes of solid waste increased only 60% from 1,100,000 to 1,750,000 kilograms.



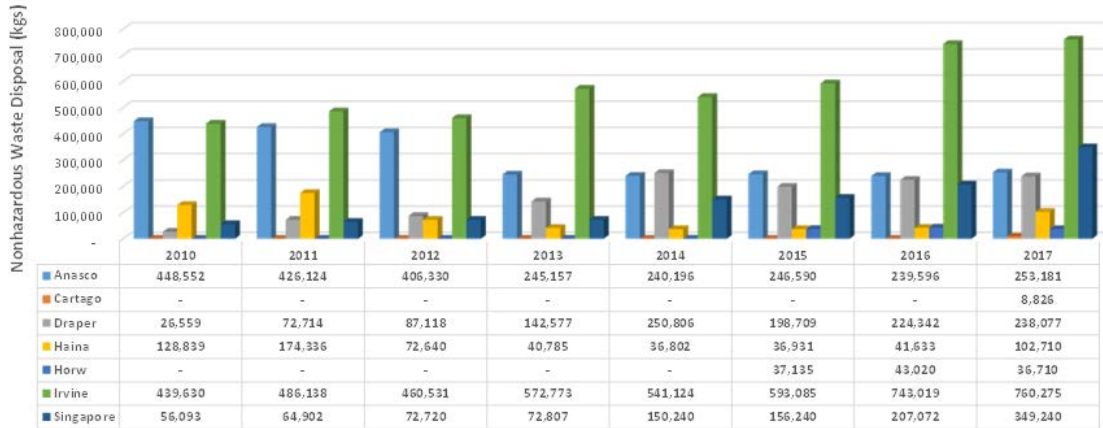
Nonhazardous Waste Disposal Costs, 2010-2017, USD

From 2010 to 2017, total solid waste disposal costs increased only 25%. In 2015, Edwards began recycling product and packaging wastes as waste-to-energy fuels burning instead of direct incineration with no environmental benefit. Previously, these nonhazardous waste items were discarded to landfill or incinerated without energy recovery.



Nonhazardous Waste by Location

**Nonhazardous Waste Disposal by Location
2010-2017**



Location	% Change 2010-2017
Añasco	-44%
Cartago	NA
Draper	796%
Haina	-20%
Horw	NA
Irvine	73%
Singapore	523%

Añasco and Haina locations both reduced the volume of their nonhazardous waste disposal. Draper and Singapore locations significantly increased, primarily due to significant increases in our production capacity of these manufacturing plants. As normalized for production activity and annual sales revenue, our total waste volumes have actually decreased 33% from 2010 to 2017.

**DJSI 2.3.5
Nonhazardous Waste**

Nonhazardous Waste	Unit	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	What was your target for 2017?
Nonhaz Waste Generated	Metric Tonnes	1,074	1,219	1,269	1,499	1,749	1,600
Data Coverage	Mfg	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Edwards' definition of 'nonhazardous waste' is identical to the DJSI definition. It is waste which is not regulated as hazardous or medical waste and is not recycled or reused for beneficial purposes. It is defined as waste which is landfilled or incinerated without energy recovery and not recycled or reused.

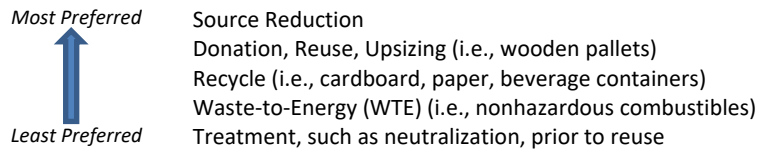


**Recycling
(GRI 306)**

Edwards’ defines “recycling” as any successful effort to divert hazardous or nonhazardous waste from landfills or to provide some type of beneficial reuse. Recycled waste typically includes the following:

<u>Nonhazardous Waste</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste</u>
Paper Plastics Cardboard Wooden Pallets Metals and Scrap Consumer Cans and Bottles Cafeteria and Food Wastes Electronics Styrofoam Landscape Waste Construction Debris Used Furniture and Equipment	Solvents for Fuels Blending Biocides for Water Treatment Medical Plastics to Form Waste-to-Energy Pellets Fluorescent Lamps Batteries Note: Solvents for fuels blending is reported under <i>Hazardous Waste GRI 306-2a</i> .

In 2017, we recycled over 1,000,000 kilograms of nonhazardous and 300,000 kilograms of hazardous wastes from Edwards’ seven global manufacturing locations. Although recycling is also practiced at Edwards’ administrative and regional offices, the amounts are not considered material to the total volumes we recycle each year. Edwards’ promotes the following hierarchy of recycling, starting with the most preferred:



Edwards’ Corporate EHS establishes long term objectives and targets for recycling based on industry benchmarks and stakeholder requirements, while each location implements its own reduction and recycling program. Most individual programs rely on the local city infrastructure and capabilities to recycle certain commodities.

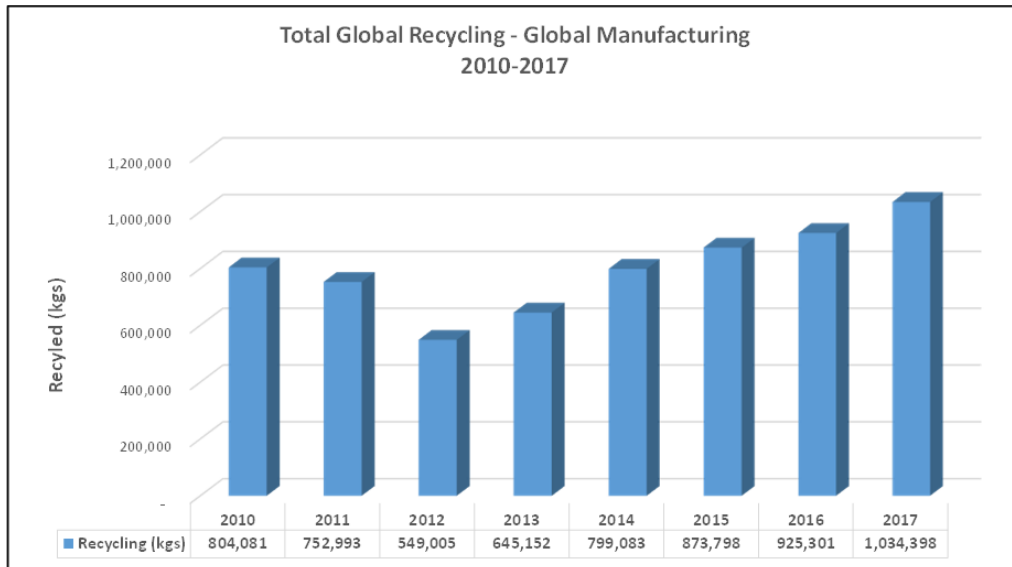
The volumes of waste recycled by each location are reported to Corporate EHS on a periodic basis and verified through supplier invoices, tracking and other documentation. When recycled materials are not physically weighed, volumes are estimated by Edwards’ recycling contractors. In addition, Corporate EHS audits of each location examine handling, storage and recycling practices to evaluate for conformance company standards.



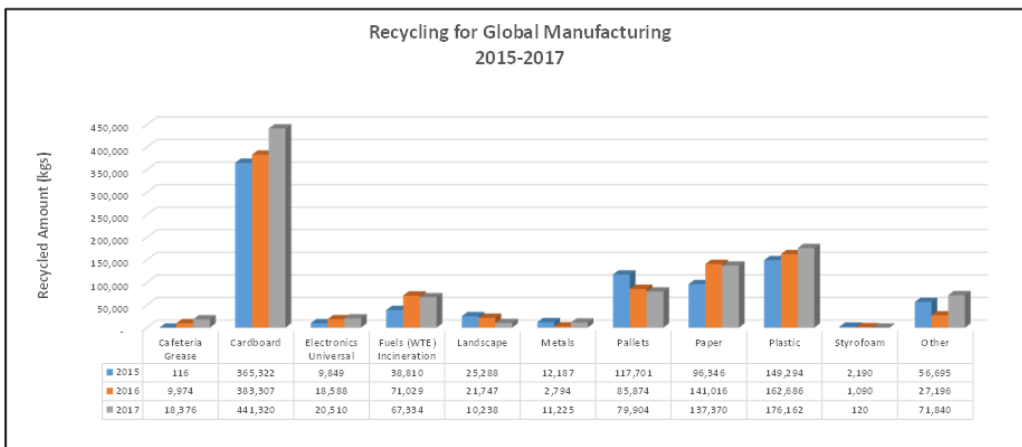
Recycling Results

Through our waste reduction and recycling efforts, Edwards successfully diverts approximately 40% of all of our solid nonhazardous waste from our local landfills. To accommodate our corporate objectives to reduce hazardous and nonhazardous wastes, we have adopted a *soft* internal target to recycle or divert at least 60% of our waste from landfills by the year 2020. As our systems mature, we continuously look for more opportunities to reduce or recycle of wastes.

Edwards recycled 1,034 metric tons of nonhazardous waste in 2017 from our seven global manufacturing locations, including our Irvine Corporate Headquarters. Cardboard (corrugate) and wooden shipping pallets from our warehouse and supply chain activities accounted for over 50% of our wastes recycled. 6% of recycling is for materials processed as waste-to-energy at authorized incineration plants.



Total Recycling, 2010-2017, Absolute (Gross)



Recycling by Commodities, 2015-2017



**Significant Spills or Releases
(GRI 306-3)**

In 2017, Edwards had no significant spills or environmental releases above regulatory reporting thresholds at any of our locations worldwide.

Each of Edwards' manufacturing facilities has written emergency response procedures which address such risks as fires, chemical spills, airborne releases, storm water discharges, security considerations, hurricanes and other related hazardous materials and environmental risks. Typically, local regulations also require specific emergency response and preparedness plans for businesses. Emergency response plans and preparedness activities are evaluated during Corporate EHS audits.

**Transport of Hazardous Materials
(GRI 306-4)**

In 2017, Edwards had no accidents or environmentally adverse incidents related to the transportation of hazardous materials at any of our locations worldwide.

Edwards does not directly transport hazardous materials off of its owned and operated properties. Instead, Edwards contracts with different suppliers as appropriate for the hazardous material being shipped, such as either hazardous waste contractors or third party logistic companies. These contractors ensure that all hazardous materials shipments are safely prepared and appropriate documentation is provided for each transport for both national and international shipments.

**Surface Water Discharges & Storm water Run-off
(GRI 306-5)**

In 2017, Edwards had no accidental or environmentally adverse releases to surface water or storm water systems at any of our locations worldwide.

One of the largest environmental risks at Edwards' manufacturing locations is the potential for hazardous contaminants being released off our property and into the local habitats and waterways. Although Edwards does not significantly affect any bodies of water or related habitats under the course of normal business activities, there are two scenarios which have been identified which could lead to an accidental release. Both are sufficiently managed with engineering and administrative controls to prevent unwanted occurrences.

First is the risk of hazardous materials being spilled and released into storm drains or other water systems. To prevent such releases, Edwards' Corporate EHS requires that all hazardous materials or potential contaminants which are stored outside are maintained secondary containment or other control systems large enough to contain potential spills. The primary risks are associated with diesel fuel which could potentially leak from fuel tanks and emergency generators. Fuel tanks are maintained in secondary containment vaults and emergency generators typically have catch basins built into the units. Our locations in the United States also prepare *Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plans (SPCC)* as required by regulations and our non-United States locations prepare similar emergency preparedness and prevention plans.

Second is the risk of contaminants or debris being washed into the storm water channels during rain events. To limit concerns, Edwards requires that all potentially contaminated, oil containing or other industrial-type equipment which could be a storm water pollutant be maintained

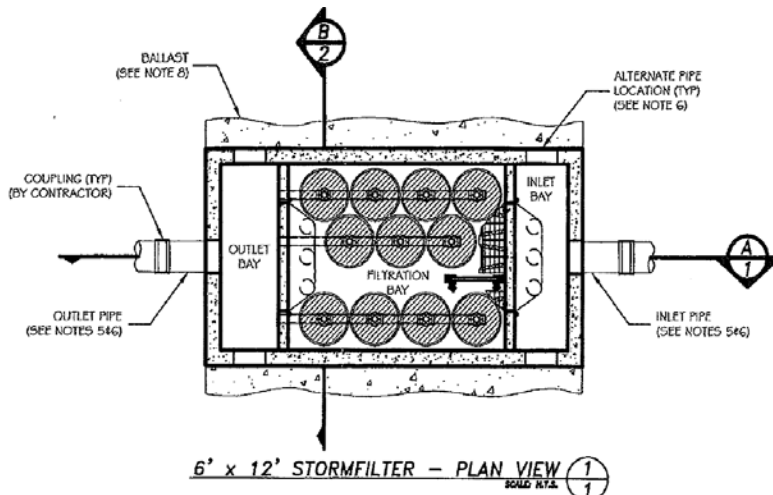


indoors or under eaves and coverings to prevent storm water contact. Our United States locations file EPA *No Exposure Certifications* for storm water pollution and all of our locations globally practice *Storm Water Best Management Practices* to control contaminated run-off. As necessary, manufacturing locations prepare *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)* or similar procedures to prevent releases or respond effectively if one should occur. In Añasco, Puerto Rico, technicians periodically sample storm water through *National Pollution Discharge Emission Systems (NPDES)* requirements.

At our Irvine facility, storm water management is regarded a very high concern with regulatory authorities and the local community. As such, we have taken special precautions to ensure that storm water runoff from this facility is managed to the highest extent feasible. Two examples of storm water controls implemented at our Irvine campus include:



Natural Bioswales for Storm Water Filtration



Filter Systems inside Storm Drains



Section 9 EHS COMPLIANCE (GRI 307)

At Edwards we recognize compliance to EHS government regulations and industry standards is the minimum requirement for us to do business and operate our manufacturing facilities. We also recognize that it is important for us to identify and prioritize our significant EHS risks, environmental aspects and safety hazards and to develop programs in order to effectively manage them to the satisfaction of our internal and external stakeholders.

The following topics are included in this section:

- Management Approach to EHS Compliance GRI 103-2
- Materiality Assessment GRI 103-1
- Results for EHS Compliance & Risks

Management Approach to EHS Compliance (GRI 103-2)

Pursuant to our Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Policy, *we will comply with all relevant government regulations, medical device industry standards and other requirements* to which we subscribe.

The foundation of our compliance program is based on our philosophy of *Employee Ownership and Supervisor Accountability*. We believe the ownership of meeting requirements belongs in the hands of our employees who are directly managing our risks, aspects and hazards. The function of our EHS Staff and management representatives is to educate our employees, provide them with the tools to effectively do their jobs and to monitor their performance in the spirit of continuous improvement.

As described in *Section 2, Management Approach to EHS, GRI 103*, while each of our operating sites is directly accountable to its respective Business Unit, our Corporate EHS function is removed from this line of reporting in order to ensure it serves as an objective and non-bias enforcement arm for our Edwards' compliance program. In this manner, we can ensure that our compliance and public reporting programs are transparent to our internal and external stakeholders.

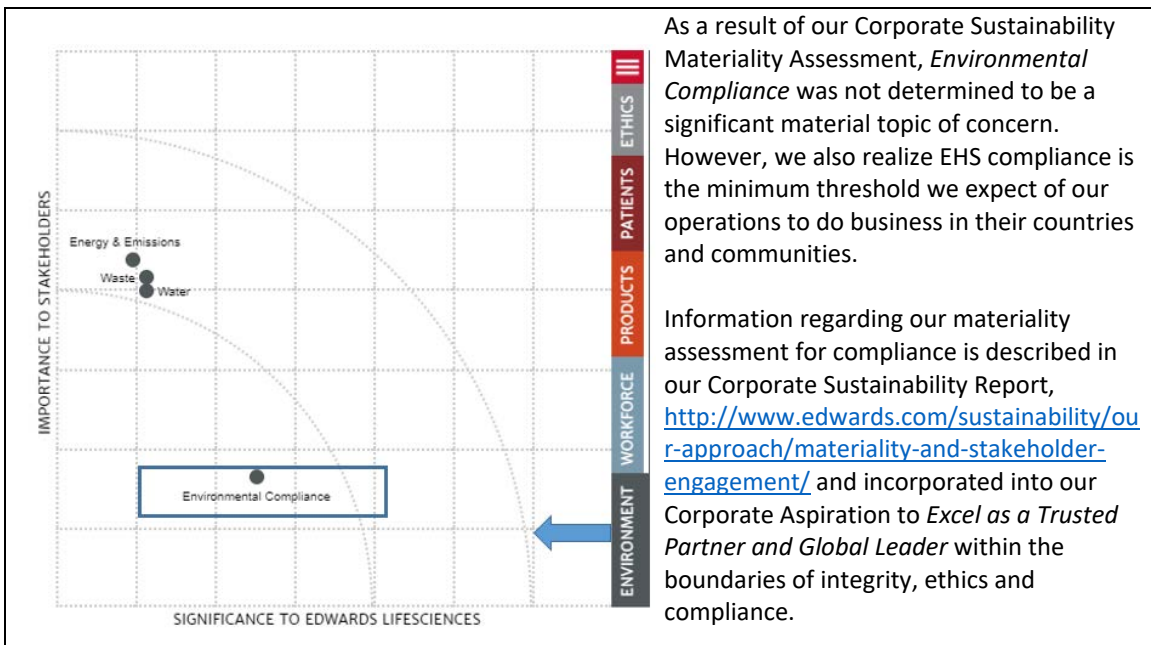
Our commitment to compliance is implemented through a **five-tier approach**, as follows:

1. **Government Inspections:** Government agency inspections indicate if our operating units are meeting their compliance obligations. Typically, our manufacturing locations are inspected for compliance requirements for air emissions, hazardous waste, medical waste, storm water, wastewater, safety standards and overall chemical management. The outcome of government inspections at each site is reported to Corporate EHS and Business Unit management and monitored and tracked for effective closure of any violations or concerns.
2. **Third-Party Audits:** About every three years, or as determined by risk, each manufacturing location is audited by a third party EHS professional to assess compliance to regulations, corporate standards and overall management of significant risks, environmental aspects and safety hazards. Audit reports are provided to Corporate EHS, reported to management and monitored and tracked for effective closure of any findings or concerns. Third-Party Audits also include casualty and emergency preparedness assessments by our casualty insurance provider.



3. **Corporate EHS Audits:** Annually, or as determined by risk, each location is assessed by Corporate EHS for conformance to CEHS standards and management of significant risks, environmental aspects and safety hazards. Reports are provided to management and monitored for effective closure of any findings or concerns.
4. **Internal EHS Inspections:** Each Operating Unit is responsible for conducting its own EHS self-inspections based on internal audit protocols applicable to the location and Business Unit.
5. **Facility Due Diligence:** Edwards implements a corporate due diligence process for evaluating EHS risks and opportunities for business acquisitions, divestitures and other property transactions. Such due diligence may include Environmental Phase I and Phase II type assessments as appropriate to the risk at each site.

**Materiality Assessment of EHS Compliance
(GRI 103-1)**



Results for EHS Compliance & Risks, 2017

- There were no serious, willful or significant violations or fines issued by any EHS government agency.
- There were no significant off-site hazardous materials spills or releases.
- There were no employee, stakeholder or public grievances regarding Edwards' environmental impacts or health & safety considerations.
- There were no significant EHS due diligence concerns for expansions, acquisitions and divestitures.
- There were no EHS related incidents or concerns related to Category 4 Hurricane Maria which impacted our Añasco, Puerto Rico, manufacturing facility.



ISO14001:2015 & OHSAS18001 Certifications

Edwards' Corporate Aspiration to *Excel as a Trusted Partner* with our stakeholders and communities includes a commitment to achieve ISO14001:2015 accreditation at all of our manufacturing locations by the end of 2018.



Haina, Dominican Republic



ISO and OHSAS certifications are issued in three-year cycles. For example, our third party auditor will conduct a main certification audit (Year 1), two subsequent surveillance audits (Years 2 & 3) and then repeat the cycle. Four of our locations are certified in ISO14001:2015 and two are also certified in OHSAS18001. In 2017, our Draper, Utah, facility was our first to be certified in the newly released ISO14001:2015 environmental management system standards. In 2018, our other locations will follow this achievement. We will also be evaluating strategies to achieve the new ISO45001:2018 safety management system standards to be released in 2018.

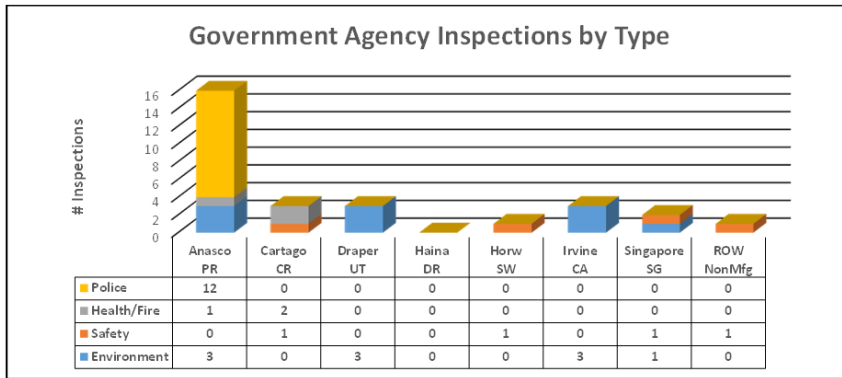
Location	ISO14001:2015 Current Certification Year	OHSAS18001 1 st Certification Year
Anasco, PR	2018	2014
Haina, DR	2015	2015
Singapore	2015	
Draper, UT	2017	
Irvine, CA	Planned for 2018	
Horw, CH	NA – Planned facility closure in 2018	
Cartago, CR	NA – Low Risk Start-Up Facility Only	

80% applicable physical manufacturing locations are certified in ISO14001:2015; 40% applicable locations certified in OHSAS18001. ISO and OHSAS certifications are valid for three years. Copies of certificates are included at the end of this report.

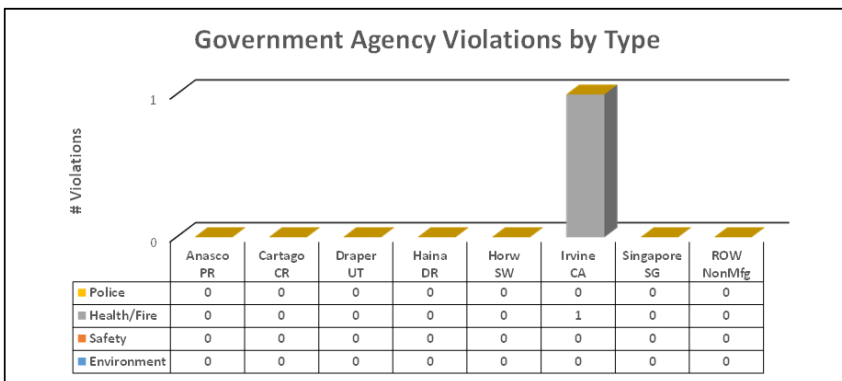
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Results of Government Agency Inspections



Categories of EHS related inspections include wastewater, storm water, hazardous waste, air emissions, explosive materials, employee health, fire protection and various local business regulations.



In 2017, there were a total of 29 EHS related government inspections at Edwards' global locations. Only one minor violation was issued and was expeditiously corrected with no fines or penalties assessed.

Minor EHS Compliance & Risk Items

- Irvine: assessed a \$560 penalty in 2017 for a 2016 Notice of Violation for an Air Emissions Permit exceedance
- Irvine: Notice of Violation received for minor Cafeteria practices; all items resolved expeditiously.
- Anasco: experienced a 10 gallon diesel spill during tank filling operations; no environmental release.
- Anasco: self-reported to the EPA discrepancies in previous annual Environmental Release Reporting; EPA recorded the correct information, no penalties assessed.
- Horw: experienced a 25 gallon glutaraldehyde spill during hazardous waste removal operations; no environmental release.



Section 10 SUPPLIER EHS PROGRAMS

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.

The following topics are included in this section:

- Management Approach to Supplier EHS GRI 103-2
- Materiality Assessment GRI 103-1
- Environmentally Preferred Purchasing
- Waste Reduction and Supplier EHS
- Climate Change and Supplier EHS
- On-Site Supplier and Contractor EHS Programs

Management Approach to Supplier EHS (GRI 103-2)

At Edwards, we address *Direct* and *Indirect Suppliers* by different approaches in our EHS program.

Our *Direct Suppliers* are those companies who primarily provide parts or materials for our manufacturing operations and are responsible for ensuring they assist Edwards in meeting our requirements for material disclosure programs such as California Proposition 65, REACH, RoHS, Conflict Minerals, Environmental Packaging, Chemical Stewardship and Lifecycle Design. Direct Suppliers fall under the care of our Global Supply Chain (GSC) organization which has adopted our Corporate Aspiration to *Transform Patient Care Through Innovative Technologies*. GSC's sustainability initiative is to monitor and assess the product quality, safety, social and environmental performance of our suppliers. More information regarding our direct suppliers and supply chain performance is located on our Corporate Sustainability website at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/products/supply-chain-management/>.

Our *Indirect Suppliers* are those companies who typically provide materials and services for nonmanufacturing operations, 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 of them also provide on-site services to each of our locations. For this reason, our indirect suppliers are typically incorporated directly into each locations' own EHS program as these suppliers have a direct impact on the EHS performance at the local level of each of our sites.

Materiality of Supplier EHS (GRI 103-1)

Although Supplier EHS by itself is not considered a significant item of materiality, our suppliers do play a significant role in helping us achieve our objectives of EHS compliance, preventing pollution and reducing injuries. They are therefore directly incorporated into the EHS programs at each of our global locations. We engage our suppliers in programs related to Environmentally Preferred Purchasing, Waste Reduction, Climate Change and On-Site EHS Programs.

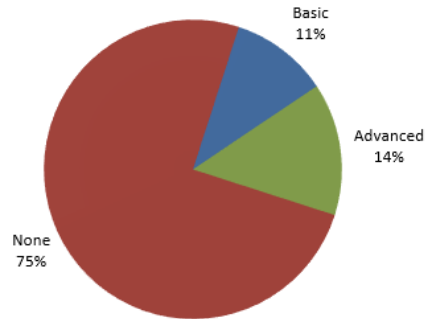
Environmentally Preferred Purchasing (EPP)

Where feasible, we partner with our major suppliers to help provide our employees with environmentally responsible purchasing options, such as office supplies fabricated from recycled materials or chemicals purchased in more feasible quantities and container sizes. Two such examples are discussed below:

EPP and Supplier EHS

Office Supplies

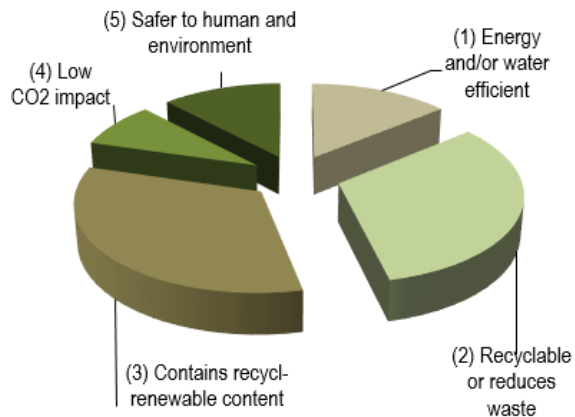
We engage with our office supply partner to help us identify opportunities for environmentally friendly purchasing options, including our top spending categories of paper, telephones, printer cartridges, computer accessories and desktop computers. In total, approximately 25% of our office related purchasing is categorized as *Environmentally Preferred Purchasing*.



Office Supplies – Environmental Profile

Manufacturing Supplies

Globally, we partner with our manufacturing materials supplier to help identify environmentally friendly purchasing options, including such items as latex-free gloves, specialty cleanroom paper and cleanroom approved storage cabinets. Many of the environmentally preferred products we purchase are rated with SMaRT and NSF A1 certifications.



**Manufacturing Supplies
Distribution of EPP Products by Environmental Benefit**

Document Solutions

For our corporate headquarters in Irvine, we have partnered with our document solutions provider to reduce our environmental footprint associated with paper management. Our photocopiers default to double-sided black & white, documents can only be printed on demand which reduces inadvertent printing and machines default to an energy savings sleep mode when not in use. We have also committed to purchasing up to 30%



**GreenPlan Eco-Savings in Irvine, CA
For calendar year 2017**

recycled paper which has resulted in significant reductions in our environmental impact. Finally, through our supplier partnership, we have supported their effort to donate \$250,000 in 2017 to St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital.

Waste Reduction and Supplier EHS

More information regarding our waste reduction programs is included in *Section 8, Effluents & Waste, GRI 306*. Some examples of our Supplier partnerships for the management of wastes include the following:

Waste Reduction Strategies

Hazardous Waste

At most of our manufacturing locations, we partner with our hazardous waste contractors to help us effectively manage and dispose of our hazardous waste in the most environmentally responsible manner. Where technologically feasible, we dispose of waste through *Waste-to-Energy* recovery processes. This not only limits our long-term liabilities associated with hazardous waste, but also provides energy to help off-set the need for burning fossil fuels and emitting climate change greenhouse gases.



Our Partners’ North American Fuels Blending Facility

Cafeteria Impacts

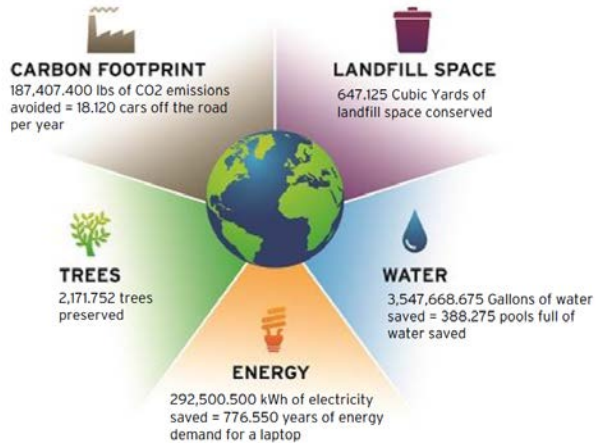
At our Corporate cafeteria in Irvine, we partner with our food services provider not only to provide healthy eating options for our employees, but to also work with us to limit our overall impact on the environment by purchasing locally, removing soda dispensing stations and providing environmentally responsible take-out options. In 2017, we invested in a new device designed to dehydrate our food scraps into re-usable compost. We effectively generate about 15 kg per day of fresh compost which would otherwise be disposed into the regular trash.



Café Food Scrap Compost Dehydrator

Paper Shredding

We have partnered with our documentation security services contractor to provide us with an *All-Shred* paper option for our North American locations. Effectively, for a nominal rate, we dispose of all paper, confidential and nonconfidential, to be managed through shredding and recycling. In 2017, through our partnership, we effectively recycled 120 MT of shredded mixed paper waste. Beneficial environmental results are found in preserving trees and reducing energy consumption, water use, greenhouse gas emissions and used landfill space.



Climate Change and Supplier EHS

More information regarding our Climate Change programs is included in *Section 7, Emissions, GRI 305*. Some examples of our Supplier partnerships for management climate change include the following:

Employee Transportation

Metrolink Train Programs

In Irvine we partner with our local Metrolink rail services to provide discounted pre-taxed income train tickets for our commuting employees. We currently have 16 riders who commute as far as 50 miles each direction and save about \$75 each month in rail transportation. This program helps reduce about 200 MT of greenhouse gas emissions each year.



Metrolink, Orange County, California

Air & Train Business Travel

Globally, we have partnered with our travel services provider to help track and report greenhouse gas emissions resulting from employee business travel. Reports are provided for each of our global regions and used to help us complete our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions through the *cdp.net* public reporting forum.



Airline Emissions and GHGs

Vanpool Services

In Irvine we partner with our Vanpool Services supplier who helps us conduct ridership cluster studies and lease us with vans for participating employees. We currently operate 11 vanpools with 70 riders. We effectively reduce about 900,000 annual commuter miles, equivalent to about 400 MT of greenhouse gas emissions each year.



Irvine, California, Employee Vanpool Program

Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

In Irvine and Draper we have partnered with our EV Charging Station suppliers to provide 22 individual charging stations free of charge for the first two hours for our 180 employees who drive electric and hybrid plug-in vehicles. Since the inception of the program in 2016, we have eliminated over 110 MT of greenhouse gases, equivalent to planting over 3,800 trees and growing them for 10 years.



Draper, Utah, Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

**On-Site Supplier and Contractor EHS Programs
Maintaining Compliance and Reducing Risks**

Each of our global manufacturing locations implements its own EHS Supplier and Contractor Control programs commensurate with local compliance requirements, environmental aspects and safety hazards. For Edwards, the term *Contractor* with regards to EHS includes all non-Edwards persons conducting work on our facilities, including construction contractors, service providers and temporary employment agency hires.

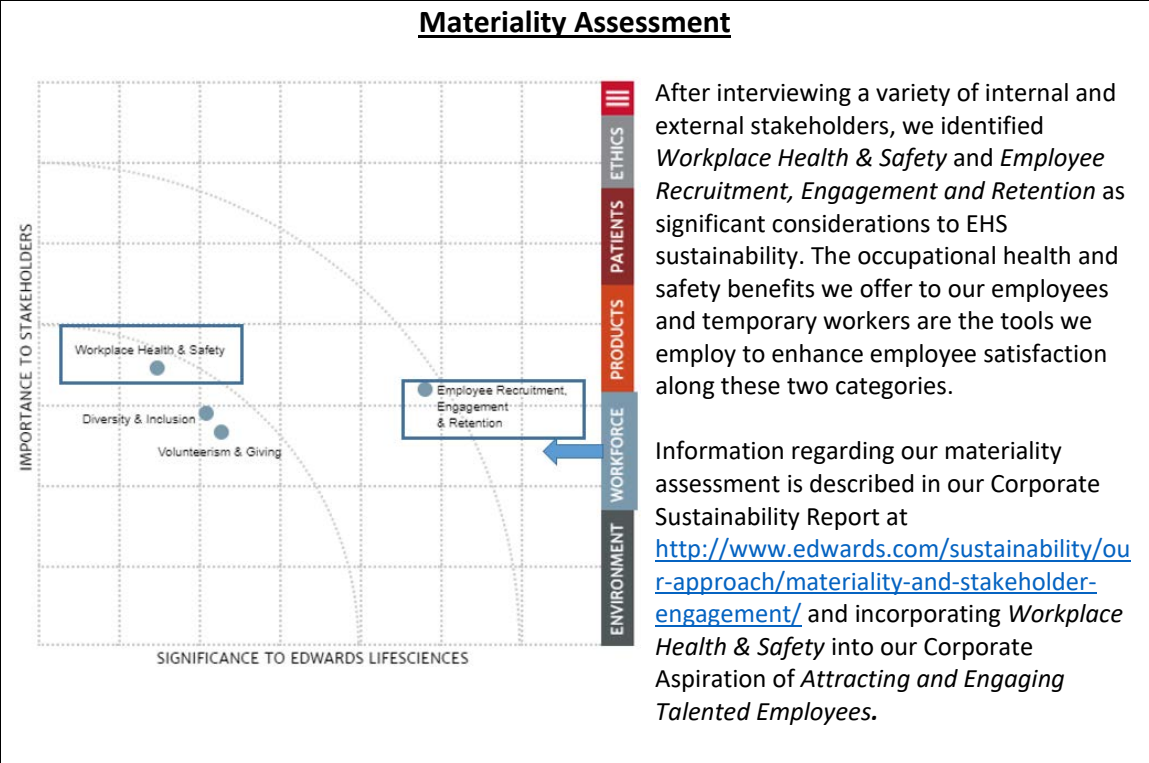
At each of our manufacturing locations we employ a variety of Contractor EHS strategies and controls. For example, at our Añasco, Haina and Singapore locations all contractors and their employees are required to attend a comprehensive EHS orientation prior to working on the site. At our Irvine and Draper locations, the Edwards' *responsible person* for hiring the contractor is required to evaluate the effectiveness of the contractor's EHS programs prior to authorizing campus access badges. Contractor EHS programs are also evaluated through our Corporate EHS audit program.



Section 11
EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND SAFETY
(GRI 401-2)

At Edwards we believe our employees’ health and safety is directly correlated to their overall satisfaction and effectiveness. As such, in conjunction with traditional employee benefits of insurance, vacations, medical leave and other work policies, we also provide a variety of benefits focused on our employees’ overall health and safety at work, including on-site medical care, exercise facilities, fitness classes and sports programs. Our main employee *Workforce* program and management approach is found in our Corporate Sustainability Report, located at <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/workforce/>, where we include information regarding our management approach to workforce sustainability as well as specific responses to DJSI disclosure requirements.

In addition to the information provided in our Corporate Sustainability Report, in this section of our EHS Performance Report we disclose specific occupational health and safety related benefits which help enhance employee satisfaction and drive our company’s success.



Each of our seven global manufacturing locations provide benefits associated with occupational health and safety commensurate to their work populations, culture and availability of such programs in their local communities. For example, while all of our locations provide access to off-site medical clinics, our larger locations also employ on-site nurses and medical professionals to assist in both work and non-work-related injury and personal health needs. We also provide first aid facilities and well-care such as flu shots, mammograms, lactation rooms, weight loss clinics, yoga classes, stretching breaks and smoking cessation programs. To further promote fitness, for some of our locations we provide on-site fitness centers, basketball courts, bicycle facilities and large fields for soccer and other outdoor activities.



Our global human resources program endorses a *six pillars of wellness* campaign designed to promote employee health and safety with the ultimate goal of enhancing employee satisfaction, reducing injuries and illnesses and overall improving employee well-being, recruitment, engagement and retention.



Our Six Pillars of Wellness

Employee Wellness and Health Work Hand-in-Hand to Prevent Injuries and Return Employees to Work

Programs to Promote Employee Health & Safety

Location	Fitness Centers	On-Site Nurses and Clinic	Off-Site Medical Clinic	Medical Doctor Visits	Organized Sports and Exercises	Ergonomics and Injury Prevention	Weight Loss, Smoking Cessation, Sleep Deprivation, Vaccinations, Others
Añasco Puerto Rico		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cartago Costa Rica		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Draper Utah	Yes On-Site	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Haina Dom. Rep.		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Horw Switzerland	Yes Subsidies		Yes			Yes	Yes
Irvine California	Yes On-Site	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes Subsidies		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Various examples of our employee wellness, occupational health and safety programs are included in the following sections for our global manufacturing locations. Specific Human Resources *Workforce* sustainability programs can be found in our Corporate Sustainability Report, located at <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/workforce/>.

Information regarding workplace conditions, such as ventilation, lighting noise and indoor air quality, is discussed in *Section 12, Occupational Health & Safety, GRI 403*.

Draper, Utah
Spotlight on Fitness and Health
Helping to Prevent Injuries and Illnesses

Our Draper, Utah, Fitness Center’s membership includes about 40% of our employee base. We currently run 21 Group Fitness classes, offer basic personal exercise programs and promote motivational contests to lose weight and gain muscle. Each contestant generally loses an average of 2-6% body fat loss. We consistently motivate our members with fun contests, new and exciting group fitness formats and assist in our Wellness Program with workout challenges. Our Utah Fitness Center is also part of our Corporate Games, the Edwards Fun Network and ensuring our stretching program is up to date and being executed in each department.



Welcome to the Edwards’ Draper Nursing Clinic

We service all our employees with appropriate medical needs and services. Each month we treat over 150 employees for a wide variety of issues, both work and non-work related. That number is on the rise as we continue to improve our services and capabilities with our two registered nurses. We service occupational health needs, testing and documentation and training for First Responders in First Aid, CPR and AEDs. Our nurses are also responsible for our wellness and fitness program.

We are proud to be part of the Edwards team and love what we do!!!



Maryan Peterson, our dedicated Occupational Health Nurse



First Aid Room and On-Site Clinic

Haina, Dominican Republic
Promoting Health & Wellness to Prevent Injuries



Our new *Enfermería* (Infirmary) for Nurses and Employee Healthcare



Treated drinking water tested weekly for quality control



Lactation Rooms available for our new mothers



AED Defibrillators available in strategic locations



Edwards

Haina Employees Riding for Health



Two or three times each year we rent bicycles and recruit employees to ride through our historic colonial zone for the betterment of their health and integration into our culture.

Bienestar, Apoyo a la Comunidad y EHS

EW BIKERS – RIDE #3

¡Pura diversión en nuestro paseo del sábado 28 de octubre!



Edwards' Employees Bikers Day in Haina, Dominican Republic

Edwards Lifesciences LLC

One Edwards Way • Irvine, CA USA • 92614

Phone: 949.250.2500 • Fax: 949.250.2525 • www.edwards.com

(Unaudited Report. For General Internal Use Only)

Irvine, California
Outside Sports & Recreation



Soccer at our Central Park, Backdrop of our Solar Panels and Living Wall



Basketball League



Recreational Badminton

Cartago, Costa Rica
Organized Stretching to Prevent Cumulative Trauma Injuries



Horw, Switzerland
Employee Health & Wellness



Lucerne City Run, October 2017

Añasco, Puerto Rico
Combining Fitness with Community Outreach



Stretching & Exercise to help Prevent Workplace Injuries



Singapore
Promoting Health & Wellness through their internal action committees



Nutritious Fruit/Drink/Shack Day



Henderson Bridge Walk



Education Talks



Health Screening & Flu Vaccination



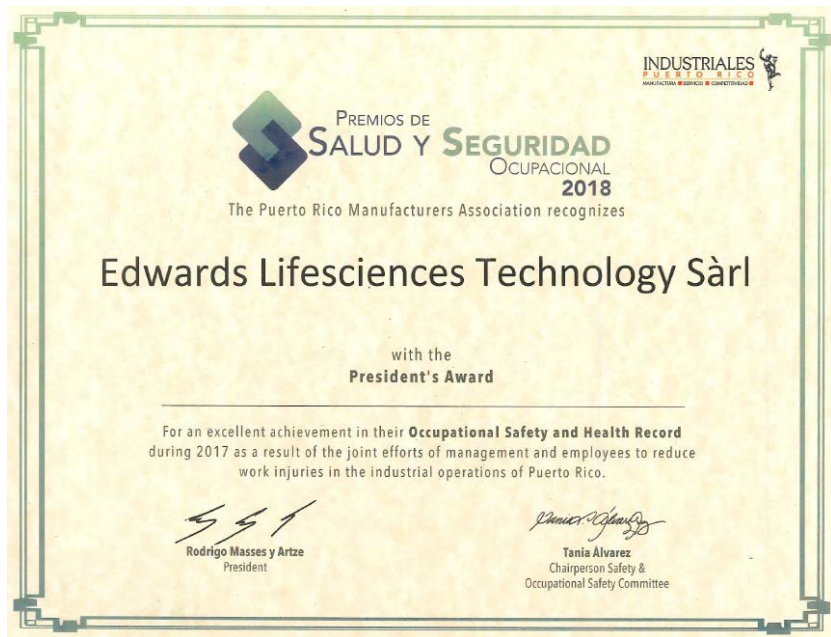
**Section 12
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY
(GRI 403)**

Our 2020 Occupational Injury & Illness Reduction Target

“Beat medical industry benchmark statistics by 25% for workplace accidents and injuries.”

Measurement	Result	Benchmark	Comments
Injury Recordable Rate	0.99	2.10	Our global IRR decreased 19% from 2016 to 2017. Our global LTIR remained constant from 2016 to 2017.
Lost Time Injury Rate	0.51	0.50	

Edwards has not experienced a work related fatality by either full-time employees, temporary hires or on-site contractors since we began operating as an independent business in 2000.



**Edwards’ Añasco, Puerto Rico Manufacturing Facility
2017 Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association, President’s Award for Excellence in Safety & Health
For industries achieving 50%-74% below national industry injury rates**

At Edwards we are committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace for all of our employees, visitors and guests who frequent our facilities. We believe that a safe and healthy workplace not only helps prevent injuries, but is also helps us recruit, retain and engage talented employees while driving employee satisfaction.



The following topics are included in this section:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| • Management Approach to OHS | GRI 103-2 |
| • Materiality Assessment | GRI 103-1 |
| • Evaluation of Management Approach to OHS | GRI 103-3 |
| • Workers Representation in Employee/Management Committees | GRI 403-1 |
| • Occupational Injury & Illness Types and Rates | GRI 403-2 |
| • High Incidence or High Risks | GRI 403-3 |
| • Formal Trade Unions | GRI 403-4 |
| • DJSI Reporting for Health & Safety | DJSI 3.7.1-3.7.5 |

Management Approach to Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)
(GRI 103-2)

OHS considerations are included in our Corporate Aspiration of *Attracting and Engaging Talented Employees* by providing a diversity of programs, including promoting a health and safe workplace. More information regarding Edwards' aspirations and our Global Sustainability program can be found at <https://www.edwards.com/sustainability/workforce/workplace-health-and-safety/>.

Edwards' approach to Occupational Health & Safety is consistent with the approach to our entire Global EHS program as we believe the success of OHS relies in our philosophy of *Employee Ownership and Supervisor Accountability*. In short, employees are responsible for their own safety and for speaking up if they sense a concern; supervisors and management are accountable for providing safe work spaces, proper equipment and effective training for their employees. Supervisors and site management are accountable to their own corporate leadership representatives for the OHS performance of their facilities.

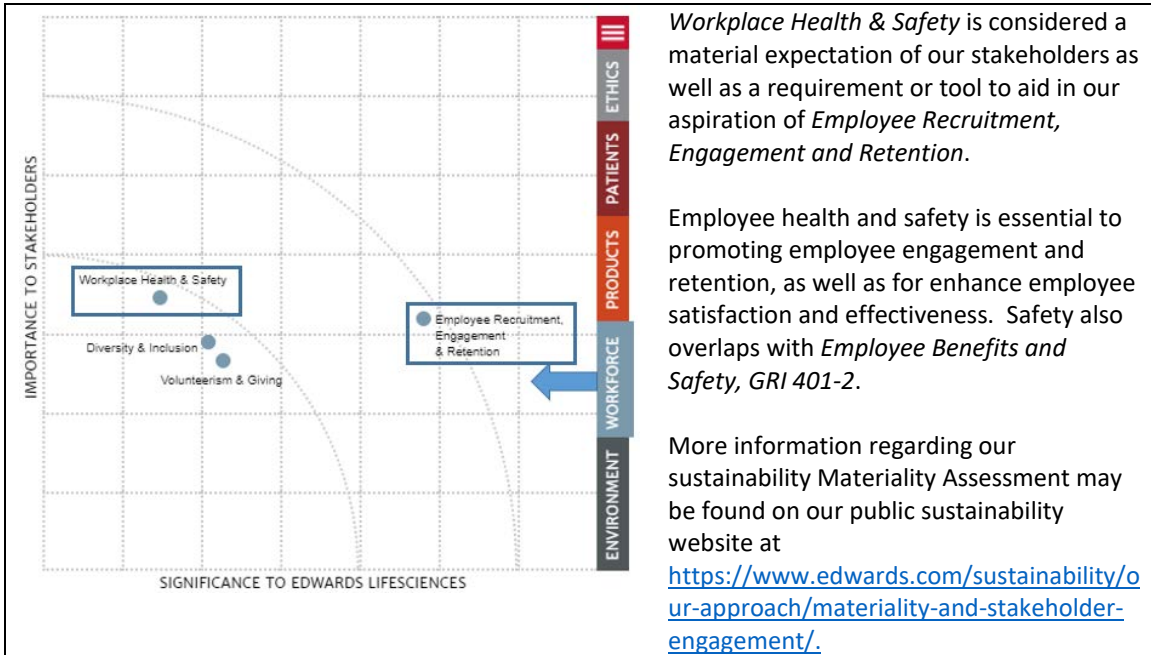
Each year we review our past performance in order to prioritize our OHS hazards and develop new objectives and targets for the following year. Ongoing results towards meeting these goals are monitored and communicated to management on an ongoing basis. Each month, or more frequently if necessary, safety statistics are reported to our corporate leadership team who, in turn, provides guidance and leadership to each location to help remediate any safety considerations.

Soliciting Feedback from Employees: As each location is different in terms of culture and risk, we do not employ a single approach to soliciting feedback from our employees, however, some common elements are deployed as appropriate:

- Employee/Management based safety committees and open forums
- Employee anonymous suggestion programs; such as corporate *Ask Mike* and equivalent plant level programs to anonymously ask our plant leaders questions
- Employee improvement programs; followed with awards and recognition
- Edwards' anonymous *Speak-Up* and *Integrity Hotline* open to both internal employees and external stakeholders
- Process improvement teams, such as our site ergonomics teams of employees, engineers and outside consultants
- Engineers involved with the evaluation and improvement of equipment during our purchasing, design and EHS Validation processes



**Materiality Assessment
(GRI 103-1)**



**Evaluation of Management Approach to OH&S
(GRI 103-3)**

The evaluation of the management approach to our OHS program is consistent with our overall EHS Management Approach described in Section 2 of this EHS Report, *Management Approach to EHS*. However, more specific to OHS hazards and programs, we fully embrace our philosophy of *Employee Ownership and Supervisor Accountability*. More than our environmental efforts to reduce pollution, our efforts to control hazards and reduce injuries lies most closely to the individual employees and supervisors working in our departments and our engineers designing and purchasing equipment. We rely heavily on our controlled processes of procedures, documentation, training and auditing to ensure we maintain and enhance safety in the workforce. Since different characteristics across our global manufacturing platforms vary in culture, education and regulations, we rely on our individual sites to determine which methods are most effective for our employees. For example, in our Latin American locations we rely on a very strong mix of management and employees in our safety committees. Employees are also more likely to embrace safety suggestion programs and are encouraged by individual awards and recognitions for their involvement. Employees in our North American locations work closer in self-directed safety improvement groups and, although they appreciate recognition, are more apt to prefer a quiet *job well done* from their supervisors.

Through our monthly senior management safety reporting, each location is individually held accountable for their OHS performance and their injury statistics and results. On an annual basis, we compare safety statistics with our industry peers to determine the overall effectiveness of our management approach. In almost all cases, our philosophy of *Employee Ownership and Supervisor Accountability* has consistently



proven effective at managing risks, reducing injuries and promoting our employees' overall satisfaction and well-being.

Workers' Representation on Workplace Health & Safety Committees (GRI 403-1)

Due to local cultures and differing regulations, each of Edwards' manufacturing locations employs a different strategy towards encouraging management-employee interface with regard to workplace health and safety.

For example, our Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Singapore locations regulations require us to establish safety committees comprised of both management and production employees, conduct periodic meetings, maintain minutes of discussions, conduct joint investigations of accidents and near misses and report their committee status to the local government safety authorities.

In Irvine, we take a *train-the-trainer* approach to the deployment of safety committees and employee representation with management. Approximately 50 key supervisors are identified and attend EHS trainings and discussions each month with the Irvine EHS team. These 50 supervisors, in turn, communicate with their own manufacturing and laboratory departments and discuss EHS topics with their own individual employees. Each supervisor is thus able to customize the safety topics and discussions to fit his or her individual department's risks and opportunities. In this method, we promote our *Employee Ownership and Supervisor Accountability* philosophy.

In Añasco, our safety committees are typically 63% employees and 37% management. Safety meetings are held weekly unless they conflict with other all-employee events or scheduled training. The agenda is well structured, published and always starting with a *Safety Minute* covered by a volunteer sharing a personal life-safety event which happened at home. Many times the *at home* safety experience is related to working conditions as well. Safety Minutes are also shared at all employee meetings hosted by the General Manager or other members of the leadership team.

As the safety programs are implemented at the local levels, information about specific worker-management representation and topics of discussion at our manufacturing sites are not tracked at the Corporate EHS level in all cases. However, higher risks or opportunities, such as those directly related to employee injuries, accidents or significant near misses, are reported to and tracked by Corporate EHS.

Occupational Injury & Illness Types and Rates (GRI 403-2)

Edwards tracks and reports all global injuries from both manufacturing and regional nonmanufacturing activities. By Corporate EHS policy, all serious injuries, such as those that require hospitalization, are to be reported to CEHS within eight hours, and all other injuries are to be reported within 48 hours. CEHS, in turn, reports these injuries and illnesses to corporate executives as appropriate. CEHS also monitors and reviews all significant investigations with regards to employee injuries and illnesses.

Internally to Edwards, we track and report workplace injuries and illnesses based on business unit, salary exempt or salary nonexempt status, permanent or temporary workforce and contractors or outside persons. Externally to Edwards, we report workplace injuries and illnesses at a company level only and do not separate by business unit, region, gender, race, religion or other personal discriminatory factors. It is our approach that Edwards' employees are equal at all levels and their individual safety and health is important regardless of societal factors.



Injury & Illness Rates
Includes all global manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employees

Benchmark Company Comparisons						
Indicator	SIC Code Average	Edwards	Medical Device Industry Safety Leaders			
			A	B	C	D
RIR	2.10	0.99	0.33	0.45	0.65	0.45
LTIR	0.50	0.51	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.22

Global Injury/Illness Recordable Incident Rate (RIR):

2020 Target:
Achieve RIR 25% better than industry peers, or 1.58 injuries per 100 employees.

2017 Result:
Achieved RIR of 0.99.

Long term RIR trend has decreased 20% since 2010.

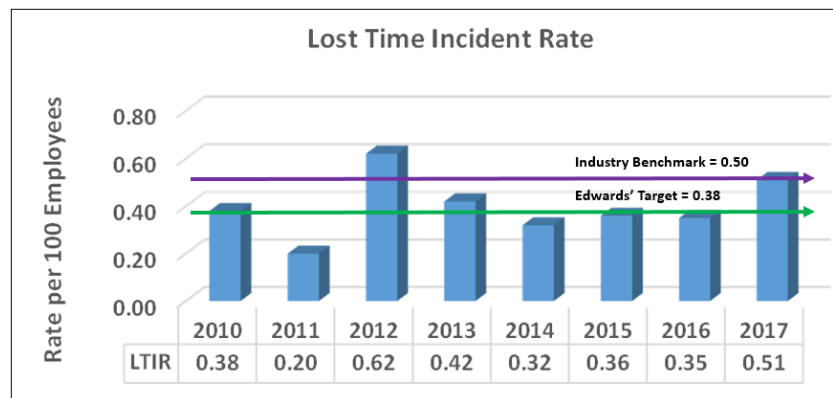
Global Injury/Illness Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR):

2020 Target:
Achieve LTIR 25% better than industry peers, or 0.38 injuries per 100 employees.

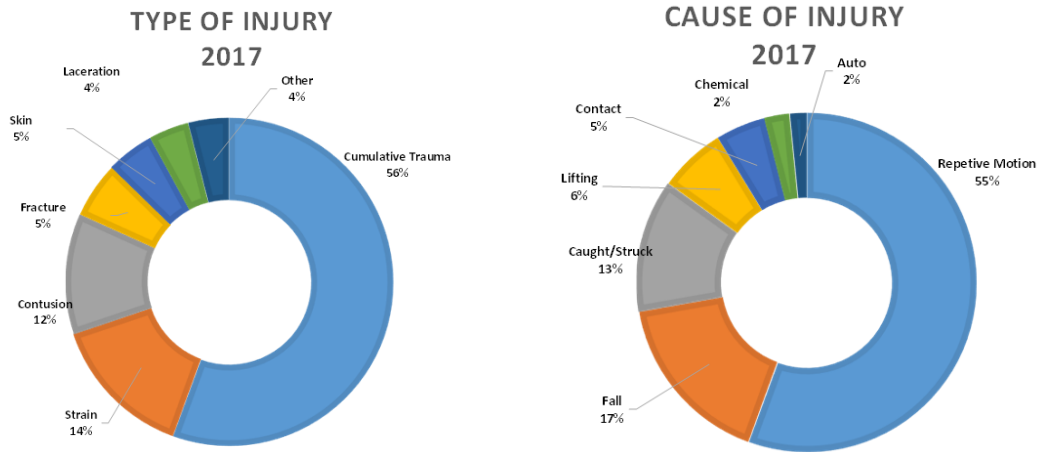
2017 Result:
Achieved RIR of 0.51.



2010-2017 RIR Global Data; Long Term reduction of 20%



Although Lost Time Injuries has increased 34%, Total Injuries has decreased 20% since 2010.



Injury data includes all Global Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing employees and temporary/contract employees under Edwards' direct supervision.

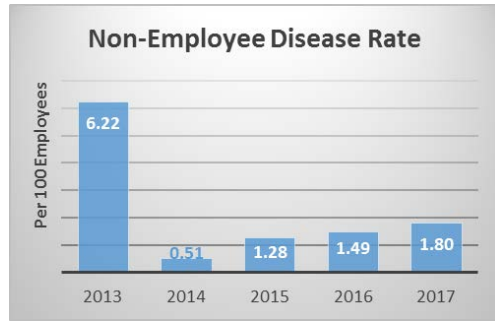
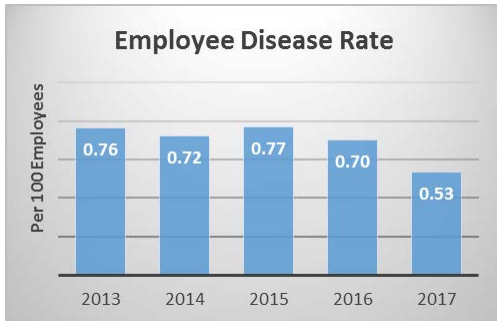
For clarification, the following definitions are used in our Injury & Illness reporting practices:

- *First Aid* incidents are not reported at the corporate level and excluded from the scope of this EHS Report.
- *Injury* is an occurrence of a physical or mental harm as a result of a single or instantaneous event.
- *Illness* is an occurrence of a physical or mental harm or disease that develops over time in the course of work.
- *Recordable Injury or Illness* requires medical treatment beyond first aid as described in the United States OSHA recordkeeping standard.
- *Lost Time* is any full day away from work including all calendar days and begins the first day after the last day worked, including weekends and holidays. For example, if an injury occurs on Monday, the first lost time day is Tuesday.
- *Cumulative Trauma* (CT) is a work-related illness that affects the musculoskeletal system, also known as musculoskeletal disorder. CT illnesses are also classified as *diseases* for DJSI reporting purposes.
- *Absentee Rate* is not reported by Edwards through the EHS organization as different countries tend to define the term absenteeism to include nonattendance at work due to considerations not associated with occupational health and safety.



**Other Injury & Illness Related Statistics for GRI & DJSI
Employee and Non-Employee Status**

For Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) purposes, injury and disease (illness) rates have been calculated based on Edwards' employees and Non-Edwards' contractors using the same definitions for injury classifications. For employee privacy concerns, however, we do not publicly report injuries or illnesses by gender, race, religion, age, tenure or region.





**Higher Incidence or High Risks
(GRI 403-3)**

We recognize that illnesses due to ergonomic conditions represent more than 50% of all global occupational injuries or diseases and occur predominately in our manufacturing sites within the United States and Singapore. We have established a global ergonomic program that starts with prevention and continues through good injury case management for the best outcome for our employees. Our ergonomic prevention program has objectives that target the identified risks and yearly leading indicators that measure our progress in implementing the program.

Edwards has implemented aggressive prevention strategies that focuses on three contributing factors: employee, task and workplace. Employee awareness of ergonomics, proper posture, workstation setup, physical warning signs and early reporting of injuries is ongoing via training, posters, meetings and videos. High risk ergonomic tasks are identified through ergonomic assessments and evaluated to determine control measures to eliminate or reduce the risk. Workstations are ergonomically designed to promote neutral postures with an ergonomic chairs, adjustable equipment and ergonomic tools when available.

Specific ergonomic illness prevention programs which have been implemented include:

- Customized stretching programs, designed by physical therapists and fitness staff to specifically target areas of concern for the employees and work tasks of the department.
- Personalized Ergonomic Intervention is implemented on the floor while the employees are working. An ergonomist works with the individual at the workstation to improve posture, adjust workstation and provide training specific to the employee and before an injury occurs.
- Physical Demand Job Descriptions are used for proper placement prior to exposure and for proper return-to-work in case an injury or illness should occur.
- *LEAN* engineering projects have standardize tools and workplace to allow for less wasteful motions, including eliminating reaching, lifting, bending and awkward postures.
- Detailed analysis of each step in valve manufacturing was completed in order to determine force, awkward posture and contact stress conditions which can be corrected with ergonomic strategies.



**Edwards' Perfect Posture in Manufacturing
For preventing ergonomic/cumulative trauma injuries**

Singapore
Medical Doctor Consulting for Ergonomics



Doctor *Walk-the-Line* Program



Musculoskeletal Awareness

**Trade Unions
(GRI 403-4)**

Edwards’ employment relationships meet all government, industry and local occupational health and safety standards and practices and are not typically covered by trade unions.

**DJSI 3.7.1
Employee Health, Safety & Well-Being**

In addition to Edwards’ Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) performance already discussed in this Section, the following information is provided pursuant to DJSI reporting requirements.

DJSI related information regarding employees’ personal health and well-being can be found at <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/workforce/workplace-health-and-safety/>. Based on each location’s culture and acceptance, these programs may include:

- Stress management
- Health & Nutrition
- Flexible working hours
- Working from home arrangements

DJSI 3.7.1 Health, Safety & Well-Being

OH&S Risk Factor	Edwards’ Approach
Ergonomics	<p>Refer to <i>GRI 403-3</i> included in this section of our EHS Performance Report.</p> <p>Specific ergonomic illness prevention programs implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customized stretching programs, designed by physical therapists and fitness staff to specifically target areas of concern for the employees and work tasks of the department. • Personalized Ergonomic Intervention is



	<p>implemented on the floor while the employees are working. An ergonomist works with each employee at the workstation to improve posture and provide adjustments and employee-specific training before an injury occurs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Demand Job Descriptions used for proper placement prior to exposure and for proper return-to-work in case an injury or illness should occur. • LEAN engineering projects have standardized tools and workplaces to prevent wasteful motions (eliminating reaching, lifting, bending and awkward postures). • Completed detailed analysis of each step in valve manufacturing to determine force, awkward posture and contact stress conditions that can be corrected with ergonomic strategies.
Illumination	All lighting is designed to meet local and maximum manufacturing design specifications for employee comfort and productivity.
Noise	All potential noise exposures above 80 decibels are evaluated to ensure proper engineering and administrative controls are implemented to prevent any employee overexposure to noise. Employees are provided with hearing protection, training and annual monitoring for potential exposures.
Indoor Air Quality	<p>GREENGUARD certified furniture used where available to reduce potential indoor contaminants which may be odorous, irritating or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants. All of our locations are also asbestos free of any known construction materials.</p> <p>In case of any employee concern, our EHS and Facilities Staff team together to identify and remediate any risks, such as odors, dust, mold, poor ventilation and other concerns.</p>
Humidity	Humidity considerations are not determined to be a significant OHS concern in Edwards' operations. In case of any employee concerns, we investigate humidity considerations in our indoor air-quality programs.
Temperature	Temperature considerations are not determined to be a significant OHS concern in Edwards' operations. In some instances whereby facilities employees may be working outside during hot weather, ample water, shade, and frequent rests are provided. In case of any employee concerns, we investigate temperature considerations in our indoor air-quality programs.
Fitness facilities or contributions to external fitness programs	<p>Refer to GRI 401, Section 10 of this EHS Performance Report.</p> <p>There are on-site fitness centers at the Irvine and Draper campuses. Members can choose from a variety of weekly classes such as Zumba, strength training, yoga and more as well as receive personal fitness plans designed by the on-site fitness director. Accommodations are made to encourage biking to work, including special storage options for those that commit to biking at least three times per week. We offer our field employees unable to exercise at the Edwards fitness centers an annual gym reimbursement of up to US\$150.</p>



Absentee Rate (AR)	The term <i>Absentee Rate</i> is not universally accepted globally in all locations in which Edwards does business. However, we do track and report Absenteeism due to workplace injuries and illnesses as indicated in our OHS statistics provided in <i>GRI 403-2</i> .
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**DJSI 3.7.2-3.7.5
Injury and Illness Reporting Criteria**

Metrics at a Glance – Prior three years • See Note 1	2017	2016	2015
Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) (Total incidents per 200,000 adjusted hours worked or 100 FTE)	0.51* See Note 2	0.35	0.36
Total Recordable Incident Rate (RIR) (Total recordable incidents per 200,000 adjusted hours worked or 100 FTE)	0.99	1.23	1.13
Fatalities – Contractors	0	0	0
Fatalities – Employees	0	0	0
Health and Safety Policy (y/n)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Health and safety policy is group-wide (y/n)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Target to improve H&S performance (y/n)	Yes	Yes	Yes

- Rates are based on USA OSHA formulae for total hours worked in order to adjust for production overtime hours and other fluctuations in work hours performed. Non-production employees are based on 2,000 work hours per year. Injury adjusted rates are based on 100 full time employees or 200,000 hours worked per year.
- Although we have experienced 20% reduction in our total injury rate (from 1.23 to 0.99), our LTIR has increased primarily due to our increase in training contract employees for permanent Edwards' employment. Unfortunately, incentives for contract employees to receive accommodation for reasonable injuries and illnesses are not well established by our contract agencies at this time. Contract employees will typically be categorized as *Lost Time*, while our permanent employees will return-to-work under reasonable accommodations during treatment. This is evidenced by the overall reduction in our Recordable Incident Rate (RIR) and commitment by our full time employees to identify early concerns of potential injuries or illnesses.

DJSI 3.7.2 Fatalities

Edwards has never had a work related fatality at any of our locations or operations.

Fatalities	FY 2013	FY 2014	2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Employees	0	0	0	0	0
Contractors	0	0	0	0	0

DJSI 3.7.3 – 3.7.5 Methodology of Rates

OHS rates reported under GRI 403-2 are based on 2,000 hours per employee per year, adjusted for overtime or scheduling flexibility. Manufacturing employees typically receive overtime hours while nonmanufacturing employees are automatically assumed 2,000 per year. By OSHA definition, rates reported in 403-2 are based on 100 employees, or 200,000 work hours.

In contrast, rates reported in DJSI 3.7.3 to 3.7.5 are based on 1,000,000 hours worked. Effectively, multiplying the rates reported in GRI 403-2 by 20% will result in the data reported for DJSI 3.7.3 to 3.7.5.



DJSI 3.7.3 Lost-Time Injuries Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – Employees

- unit n/million hours worked

LTFIR	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Employees	1.79	1.60	1.65	1.39*(1)	2.01
% of employees	100	100	100	100	100

1. FY 2016 was adjusted from prior reporting from 1.34 to 1.39 as it is typically to adjust injury statistics based on actual employee outcomes, investigations and hours-work adjustments

DJSI 3.7.4 Lost-Time Injuries Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – Contractors

- unit n/million hours worked
- Contractors represented 6% of our FY 2014 and FY 2015 workforce, 7% of our 2016 workforce and 5% of our FY 2017. The table below includes 100% of our on-site contractors.

LTFIR	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Contractors	8.89	2.55	5.11	6.76	11.80
% of employees	100	100	100	100	100

DJSI 3.7.5 Occupational Illness Frequency Rate (OIFR)

- unit n/million hours worked

LTFIR	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Employees	3.81	3.62	3.84	3.52	2.67
% of employees	100	100	100	100	100



Section 13
TRAINING AND EDUCATION
(GRI 404)

Effective training and education are essential for the success of our environmental health and safety program at Edwards. We also rely on overall employee awareness when considering broadly covered EHS impacts and programs such as employee recycling and trip hazard alertness. The specific information disclosed in this section of our EHS Performance Report is provided to augment our Training and Development program which is discussed in our Global Sustainability Report, located at <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/workforce/employee-recruitment-engagement-and-retention/>.

The following topics are included in this section:

- Management Approach to EHS Training GRI 103-2
- Materiality Assessment GRI 103-1
- Hours of Training and Competence GRI 404.1
- Examples of EHS Training at our Locations

Management Approach to EHS Training, Education and Awareness
(GRI 103-2)

Our approach to meeting our training and education obligations begins with the structure of our EHS Management System, consistent with ISO14001:2015 and OHSAS18001 standards for *competence* and *awareness*. This structure provides for the identification of our training needs and requirements to ensure employees and other affected persons are adequately knowledgeable to help us maintain compliance, prevent injuries and reduce pollution. Each of our global manufacturing locations is expected to meet the following *competence* and *awareness* requirements identified from our corporate sustainability materiality assessment:

- Identify EHS regulatory training, education, certification and other requirements based on employee responsibilities, occupational hazards and environmental impacts.
- Identify aspects which may have significant positive or negative impacts on the environment.
- Identify hazards which may have significant positive or negative impacts on human health and safety.
- Complete training of both Edwards' employees, temporary workers and contractors as required by local regulations or to the extent they may be effective at contributing to the improvement of our EHS programs.
- Through our due diligence and governance processes (ISO14001:2015 and OHSAS18001), periodically audit the completion and effectiveness of the training, education, competence and awareness programs.

All of Edwards' global manufacturing locations are held accountable for meeting their regulatory and company required training, education and awareness requirements through our Corporate EHS and 3rd Party auditing and due diligence programs, further discussed in *Section 9, Environmental (EHS) Compliance, GRI 307*.



Materiality Assessment of EHS Training, Education and Awareness (GRI 103-1)

Although *training, education and awareness* themselves are not regarded as items of materiality, they are essential tools for reaching our Corporate Aspirations of *Excelling as a Trusted Partner and Global Leader, Attracting and Engaging Talented Employees and Strengthening our Communities*. Each of these Aspirations has a direct impact to the success of our EHS program. In addition, based on our Corporate Sustainability materiality assessment, <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/our-approach/materiality-and-stakeholder-engagement/>, we have determined the following training programs are the most significant with regards to meeting our EHS compliance obligations, reducing pollution and preventing injuries and illnesses.

- **Environmental Health Regulatory Training:** Air pollution, hazardous waste, storm water, industrial discharges and similar items associated with regulatory authorities such the USA EPA, Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, Singapore National Environment Agency, Costa Rica SETENA and Dominican Ministry of Environment.
- **Occupational Health & Safety Regulatory Training:** Chemical handling and exposures, machine safety, forklift driving, electrical safety, confined spaces, emergency response, ergonomics and similar items associated with regulatory authorities such as USA OSHA, Puerto Rico OSHA and Singapore Ministry of Manpower.
- **Pollution Prevention Training and Awareness:** Employees who have influence over processes which may impact the environment receive additional training, education or awareness above and beyond the regulatory environmental training requirements based on their job responsibilities and environmental impacts associated with their job duties, including hazardous waste, air emissions programs and emergency response.
- **Injury and Illness Prevention Training and Awareness:** All employees receive various levels of training above and beyond regulatory required safety training based on their responsibilities and hazards associated with their job duties. Since the majority of our injuries are related to cumulative trauma risks in the workplace, we provide extensive ergonomics training to both our employees and engineers in order to prevent the occurrence of muscular skeletal diseases and ergonomic injuries.

Hours of EHS Training & Competence (GRI 404.1)

Each of our seven global manufacturing locations provides training and education associated with EHS compliance requirements, reduction of pollution and prevention of injuries and illnesses. Also, our non-manufacturing locations provide necessary EHS training commensurate to the risks and impacts of the office operations on their local communities, typically specific to accident prevention and emergency evacuation. Our manufacturing locations' training primarily consists of three categories:

- **Read & Review:** These are general training and communication of policies and requirements to multiple persons, but generally do not address persons responsible for higher risks and impacts
- **Classroom & Technical Training:** These are training programs to address specific risks and impacts, such as hazardous waste management, emergency response, forklift training and lockout/tagout. The effectiveness of classroom trainings are typically verified through written or practical exams.



- Professional Development:** These are training and education programs which are designed to enhance the knowledge and skills of our professional EHS Staff, including off-site seminars and professional certification programs.

Location	EHS New All-Employee Orientation	Annual Refresher EHS Training	Ergonomics Training	Specific Hazard Training	Ongoing Training	Temporary Employee Training	Contractor Training and Orientation
Añasco Puerto Rico	1 hr	1 hr	Hands On Manufacturing	1 hr per topic	As necessary	Same as full time	NEO 1 hr/yr
Cartago Costa Rica	2 hr	NA	1 hr	1 hr per topic	As necessary	As necessary	2 hr
Draper Utah	1 hr	NA	Hands On Manufacturing	1 hr per topic	As necessary	As necessary	As necessary
Haina Dominican Republic	1 hr	As necessary	Hands On Manufacturing	1 hr per topic	As necessary	As necessary	4-8 hrs
Horw Switzerland	1 hr	As necessary	Hands On Manufacturing	As necessary	As necessary	As necessary	As necessary
Irvine California	1 hr	Read & Review	Supervisor & Employee	1 hr per topic	As necessary	As necessary	As necessary
Singapore	1 hr	See Ongoing Training	HNE=1 hr	1 hr per topic	HNE=2 hrs SNE=8 hrs	1 hr NEO	1 hr or based on risks

EHS Awareness

In addition to formal EHS training and competence, we also rely on general EHS awareness to reduce pollution and prevent injuries and illnesses. To promote a culture of EHS, our locations typically display EHS Awareness Boards in our hallways or meeting areas. We also post signs or notices indicating recycling areas or “Look Up” campaigns to help prevent slips and falls while texting. We utilize EHS Near Miss and Suggestion Box programs to help provide EHS Awareness and to solicit ideas from employees for continual improvement opportunities.

Examples of EHS Training and Awareness at our global manufacturing locations

**Añasco, Puerto Rico
EHS Training & Awareness**



Safety Incorporated into *Hoshin Kanri* Employee Notification Board



Primera Clase de Cocina, April 13, 2017

Haina, Dominican Republic
EHS Training & Awareness



EHS Policy in our Employee Cafeteria



Employee Information Board for EHS



EHS Awards and Injury Status

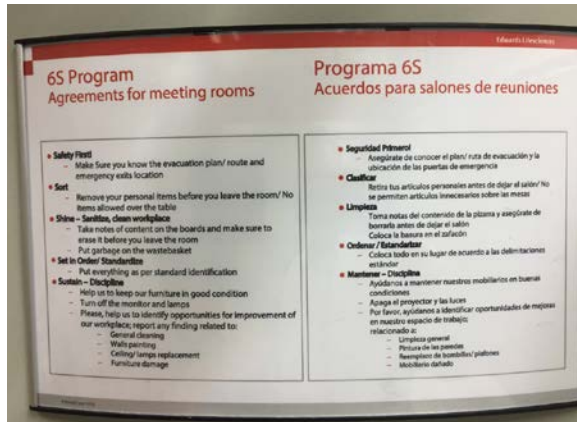
Haina, Dominican Republic
EHS Training & Awareness



Hands-On Lockout/Tagout Training by Gregorio de la Cruz, EHS Sr. Engineer



Confined Space Entry Training



Our 6S Program
Posted: Safety Rules for Our Meeting Rooms

Singapore
EHS Training & Awareness



Emergency Response Training for Chemical Spills and Fires



Singapore EHS Near Miss Reporting and Suggestion Program

Cartago, Costa Rica
EHS Training & Awareness



EHS Awareness Board



Emergency First Aid Training



Section 14 SECURITY PRACTICES FOR EHS (GRI 410)

At Edwards we deploy the utmost of security practices to ensure the safety of our employees, environment, facilities, patients and intellectual property. In this section of our EHS Performance Report, we discuss the security of our employees and environment. Security considerations which do not directly impact our employees' health or the environment, such as cyber security or intellectual property protection, are not within the scope of this report.

Management Approach to Security (GRI 103-2)

At each of our seven global manufacturing locations we implement security measures commensurate to the assessed risks to our employees and facilities. Although security is managed at the local level for each site, our overall EHS security strategy and objectives are directed by our Corporate Services function at our Irvine, California, headquarters.

Security personnel are the first contacts our guests and contractors meet when they visit one of our Edwards locations. As such, security personnel not only screen individuals from entering our properties, but also help communicate our environmental health, safety and security policies at the point of entry.

For confidentiality reasons we cannot disclose which security procedures are taken at each location, however the following are some of the measures we take based on each site's own risks and strategies:

- Gated and fenced properties
- Professional contracted security services
- 24/7 guards and security personnel
- Remotely accessed surveillance cameras
- Employee badge readers
- Contractor screening processes
- Escorted guests and visitors
- Alarm systems and notification device; automatic notifications to local police department
- Emergency response plans to address security and other concerns
- Participation in employee accident and injury events to ensure emergency responders have access to the injured persons as well as isolating nonessential persons from incident scenes
- Department of Homeland Security (USA) Hazardous Materials Security Plans
- Training of contracted security personnel in Edwards applicable EHS procedures and protocols
- Protection of hazardous materials in locked cages and storage areas

Materiality Assessment (GRI 103-1)

Based on our Corporate Sustainability materiality assessment *EHS security* was not determined to be a material topic by our internal and external stakeholders. Still, because security may have a direct impact on the safety of our employees and protection of the environment, we implement procedures and measures to manage potential security risks.



Edwards

Spotlight on Sergeant Alberto Crespo

Añasco, Puerto Rico



Sergeant Alberto Crespo has been with Edwards for 26 years. He is responsible for screening all visitors and contractors as they enter our facility in Añasco, Puerto Rico.

He is also a critical member of our emergency response team.

In 1998, Mr. Crespo was one of the crew members who remained on-site during Hurricane George. This year, 2017, he repeated the feat by being one of the five men remaining on-site during the long hours and impact of Hurricane Maria, a category 4 hurricane which struck the island of Puerto Rico September 20, 2017.

We thank Sergeant Crespo for his dedication and service!

Edwards Lifesciences LLC

One Edwards Way • Irvine, CA USA • 92614

Phone: 949.250.2500 • Fax: 949.250.2525 • www.edwards.com

(Unaudited Report. For General Internal Use Only)



Section 15
LOCAL COMMUNITIES & EHS
(GRI 413)

At Edwards we respect and value our local communities where we do business and assess the potential benefits and impacts which may arise from our operations. While we report our overall global philanthropy efforts through our Global Corporate Giving program, <http://www.edwards.com/aboutus/corporategiving>, specific local community programs and impacts with regards to environmental health and safety (EHS) are discussed in this section of our EHS Performance Report.



Haina, Dominican Republic
Coastal Cleanup Day, September 26, 2017

Management Approach to EHS Community Outreach
(GRI 103-2)

Our EHS Community Outreach programs are incorporated into our Corporate Aspiration to *Strengthen Our Communities*. Under this Aspiration, we believe our work and volunteer efforts can inspire greater hope and possibilities for our patients, employees and communities. More information regarding the governance and strategy of our aspiration to *Strengthen Our Communities* can be found at <http://www.edwards.com/sustainability/workforce/volunteerism-and-giving/>.

While corporate strategy drives most of our philanthropy programs, our community EHS efforts are planned and executed at local levels through our seven global manufacturing locations. This EHS outreach strategy is implemented due to the individuality of our community needs which are unique to our manufacturing areas.

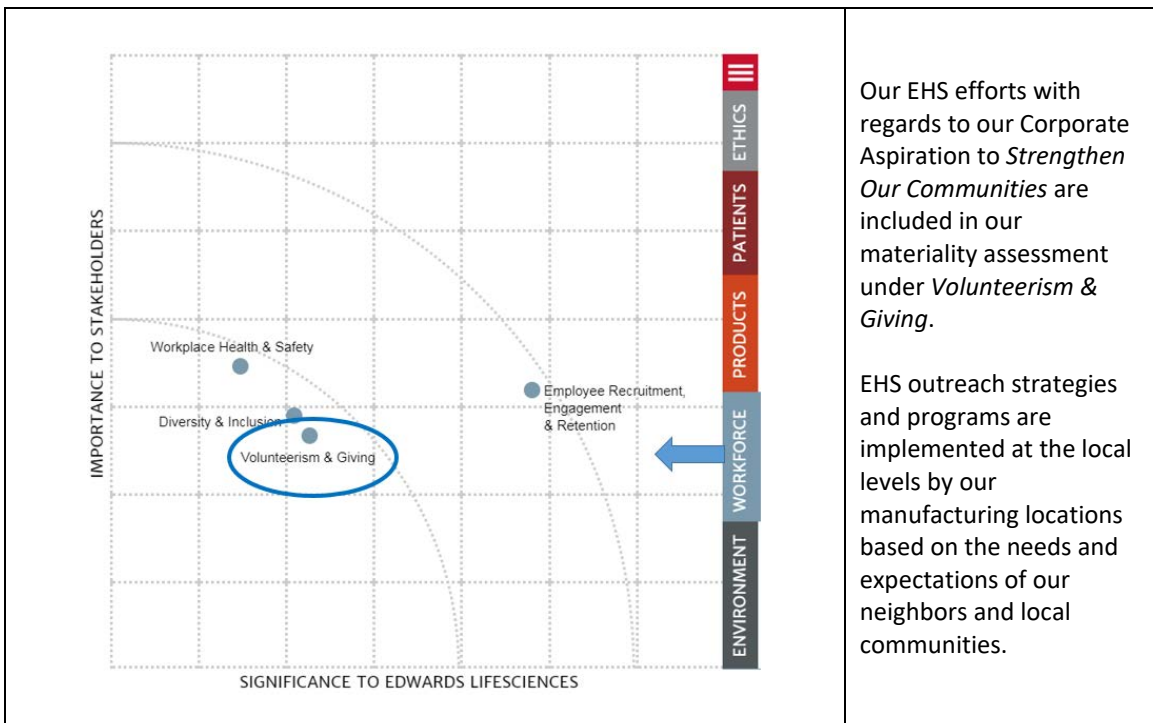


Our EHS community efforts are embraced by our local management leadership and led by employee volunteer groups based on community partnerships with our neighbors. Typically, these efforts include beach and park clean-up events, reforestation, blood drives, cancer and heart awareness walks, community meetings and openly reporting of our environmental impacts, such as air emissions, waste generation, energy usage and water consumption. We also partner with local businesses to benchmark our EHS concerns and efforts in to enhance our goodwill and relations within our local communities. This section of our EHS Performance Report discusses our volunteer efforts with our local communities. Environmental impacts from our manufacturing operations and our efforts to protect human health and the environment, are included the relevant GRI sections of this report, specifically:

- Energy (GRI 302), Section 4
- Water (GRI 304), Section 5
- Biodiversity (GRI 305), Section 6
- Emissions (GRI 306), Section 7
- Effluents & Waste (GRI 403), Section 8
- Occupational Health & Safety (GRI 408), Section 12
- Security Practices (GRI 410), Section 14

**Materiality Assessment
(GRI 103-1)**

Although our Corporate Sustainability Materiality Assessment ranked our *Volunteerism & Giving* in the lower quadrant of concerns with our internal and external stakeholders, it is nevertheless very important to our employees and the communities in which they live. Therefore, we take significant strides to ensure our EHS outreach efforts are meaningful, results oriented and transparent with our neighbors and communities.



Our EHS efforts with regards to our Corporate Aspiration to *Strengthen Our Communities* are included in our materiality assessment under *Volunteerism & Giving*.

EHS outreach strategies and programs are implemented at the local levels by our manufacturing locations based on the needs and expectations of our neighbors and local communities.

Haina, Dominican Republic



**Reforestation Day, October 28, 2017
100 Edwards' Volunteers**



**Jornada de Reforestación
October 28, 2017**

Partnering with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, we reached the goal of planting 3,000 Creole Caoba Plants in the community of El Barro, Province of Azua.

Queremos agradecer a nuestros más de 100 voluntarios quienes el pasado sábado 28 de octubre, en conjunto con el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, alcanzaron la meta de sembrar 3,000 Plantas de Caoba Criolla, en la comunidad de El Barro en la provincia de AZUA.

Apoyemos y valoremos la labor de nuestros compañeros que sacrificaron su tiempo personal y familiar para hacer de nuestro país un Mejor Lugar para VIVIR.



Haina, Dominican Republic

Edwards Lifesciences

LIMPIEZA DE COSTAS 2017

**Día Internacional de Limpieza de Playas
(16 Septiembre)**

Queremos agradecer a cada uno de los voluntarios que por cuarto año consecutivo prestaron de su valioso **Tiempo y Esfuerzo** para hacer de nuestra jornada de limpieza y cuidado al medio ambiente un éxito!

Nuestro equipo de 40 Voluntarios lograron remover de nuestras costas aproximadamente 1,000 Libras de Contaminantes!!

Recordemos llevar el mensaje en nuestros hogares que debemos proteger el **MEDIO AMBIENTE**, manteniendo limpias nuestras comunidades.

Nuestro ambiente (**AGUA, TIERRA y AIRE**) necesitan de nuestra ayuda, Protégelos no permitiendo que se contaminen.



Coastal Beach Cleanup, September 16, 2017

40 Edwards' volunteers removed over 1,000 pounds of trash and debris from our coastal shorelines

Irvine, California Coastal Cleanup Day



**Huntington State Beach,
California Coastal Cleanup
Day
May 13, 2017**

About 30 Edwards' employees and their families joined Orange County COASTKEEPER for our annual California Coastal Cleanup.

It was a beautiful, fun-filled day. The Edwards team and many other volunteers helped pick up over 300 pounds of trash polluting our pristine beaches!

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Singapore

A Community Leader in Promoting Public Health

Our Singapore management team and employees participate in a variety of outreach events in order to help improve the health of our employees, neighbors and communities. In 2017, these events included:

Children’s Cancer Foundation
Go Red for Women

Project Heart of Love
Annual Employee Blood Drive

Run for Hope

Children’s Cancer Foundation (CCF)

March 18, 2017

CCF is a nonprofit organization with the mission to improve the quality of life of children with cancer and help them and their families by enhancing their emotional, social and medial well-being.

Edwards’ employees volunteered to help CCF for their fashion show finale Shine Like Stars to celebrate the end of the children’s 3-day camp.



Project Heart of Love
The New Charis Mission (TNCM)

TNCM is a nonprofit organization providing charitable activities for schools, elderly, prison institutions and other community organizations.

Edwards’ employees volunteered to help clean and remove accumulated dirt and grime, give the walls a new coat of paint and repair and replace damaged furniture with good conditioned second-hand replacements.



Run for Hope

Run for Hope is an annual run organized by the Four Seasons Hotel Singapore, Regent Singapore and the National Cancer Centre Singapore (NCCS) to raise much needed awareness and support for cancer research.

Edwards’ motivated employees volunteered for this years’ annual run.





**Edwards' Blood Drive
Singapore**



**Go Red for Women Campaign
Singapore**

Horw, Switzerland

Community Health and Manufacturing Awareness

Treffpunkt Gesundheit 2017

Thanks to the great support from Edwards Horw employees at this year's health meeting «Treffpunkt Gesundheit» we were able to represent Edwards professionally. During three days visitors had the opportunity to try sewing themselves and receiving information about Edwards globally.



**Linking Community Healthy Living and Edwards' Manufacturing
*Treffpunkt Gesundheit***

Añasco, Puerto Rico

Limpieza de Playa

12 August, 2017

Edwards' Volunteers for Employee *Passport to Wellness Points*



Earthday Expo Ambiente

Medicinal Plant Workshop, Water Purity, LEED Seminar

Over 600 starter packs handed out to employees





VERIFICATION STATEMENT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Bureau Veritas North America, Inc. (BVNA) was engaged to conduct an independent verification of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported by Edwards Lifesciences for the period stated below. This Verification Statement applies to the related information included within the scope of work described below.

The determination of the GHG emissions is the sole responsibility of Edwards Lifesciences. BVNA's sole responsibility was to provide independent verification on the accuracy of the GHG emissions reported, and on the underlying systems and processes used to collect, analyze and review the information.

Boundaries of the reporting company GHG emissions covered by the verification:

- Operational Control (Scope 1 and Scope 2)
- Worldwide

Emissions data verified:

- **Scope 1:** 10,900 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent
- **Scope 2 (location-based):** 27,700 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent

Data and information supporting the GHG emissions assertion were primarily historical in nature.

Period covered by GHG emissions verification:

- January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

GHG Reporting Protocol against which verification was conducted:

- World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Scope 1 and 2)

GHG Verification Protocol used to conduct the verification:

- ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases -- Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions

Level of Assurance:

- Limited
- This verification used a materiality threshold of 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators

GHG Verification Methodology:

- Interviews with relevant personnel of Edwards Lifesciences;
- Review of documentary evidence produced by Edwards Lifesciences;
- Review of Edwards Lifesciences data and information systems and methodology for collection, aggregation, analysis and review of information used to determine GHG emissions; and
- Audit of sample of data used by Edwards Lifesciences to determine GHG emissions.

Assurance Opinion:

Based on the process and procedures conducted, there is no evidence that the GHG emissions assertion shown above:

Bureau Veritas North America, Inc.

Health, Safety, and Environmental Services
165 South Union Blvd., Suite 310
Lakewood, CO 80228

Main: (303) 988-2585
Fax: (303) 988-2583
www.us.bureauveritas.com



Edwards Lifesciences
May 4, 2018

Page 2

- is not a fair representation of the GHG emissions data and information; and
- has not been prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol listed above.

It is our opinion that Edwards Lifesciences has established appropriate systems for the collection, aggregation and analysis of quantitative data for determination of these GHG emissions for the stated period and boundaries.

Statement of independence, impartiality and competence

The Bureau Veritas Group is an independent professional services company that specializes in Quality, Health, Safety, Social and Environmental management with over 180 years history in providing independent assurance services.

No member of the verification team has a business relationship with Edwards Lifesciences, its Directors or Managers beyond that required of this assignment. We conducted this verification independently and to our knowledge there has been no conflict of interest.

The Bureau Veritas Group has implemented a Code of Ethics across the business to maintain high ethical standards among staff in their day-to-day business activities.

The verification team has extensive experience in conducting assurance over environmental, social, ethical and health and safety information, systems and processes, has over 20 years combined experience in this field and an excellent understanding of The Bureau Veritas Group standard methodology for the verification of greenhouse gas emissions data.

Attestation:

Candice Derks, Lead Verifier
Bureau Veritas North America, Inc.

Lisa Barnes, Technical Reviewer
Bureau Veritas North America, Inc.

May 4, 2018

This verification statement, including the opinion expressed herein, is provided to Edwards Lifesciences and is solely for the benefit of Edwards Lifesciences in accordance with the terms of our agreement. We consent to the release of this statement by you to the CDP in order to satisfy the terms of CDP disclosure requirements but without accepting or assuming any responsibility or liability on our part to CDP or to any other party who may have access to this statement.

ISO
14001



Certifies that the Environmental Management System established at

Edwards Lifesciences Technology Sàrl

P.O. Box 1577, Road 402 Km. 1.4N. Industrial Park, Añasco, PR 00610.

complies with:

ISO 14001:2015

and is hereby registered under the following scope:

Medical Devices, IAF Code # 40

The scope of certification includes: Manufacture and Sterilization
of Medical Devices.

CERTIFICATION DATE : 02/12/2018
REGISTRATION No. : R180212 01-01
EXPIRATION DATE : 02/11/2021
ACCREDITATION No. : AMSCB-0914-002-16



For the Certification Board:

ISO / IEC 17021
Accredited
Certification Body

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Certifies that the Occupational Health and Safety Management System established at

Edwards Lifesciences Technology Sàrl

P.O. Box 1577, Road 402 Km. 1.4N. Industrial Park, Añasco, PR 00610.

complies with:

OHSAS 18001:2007

and is hereby registered under the following scope:

Medical Devices, IAF Code # 40

The scope of certification includes: Manufacture and Sterilization of Medical Devices.

CERTIFICATION DATE : 02/12/2018
REGISTRATION No. : R180212 01-02
EXPIRATION DATE : 02/11/2021
ACCREDITATION No. : AMSCB-0914-002-16



For the Certification Board:

ISO / IEC 17021
Accredited
Certification Body

ISO 14001



Certifies that the Environmental Management System established at

Edwards Lifesciences, LLC.

12050 Lone Peak Parkway, Draper, UT 84020, USA.

complies with:

ISO 14001:2015

and is hereby registered under the following scope:

Medical Devices, IAF Code # 40

The scope of certification includes: manufacturing, product testing and shipping of medical devices for heart valve repair.

CERTIFICATION DATE : 30/10/2017
 REGISTRATION No. : R1701030 -01
 EXPIRATION DATE : 29/10/2020
 ACCREDITATION No. : ATCP001-07



ISO /IEC 17021
Accredited
Certification Body

For the Certification Board:

THIS CERTIFICATE IS THE PROPERTY OF QSI AUDITING & CERTIFICATION SERVICES, LLC., ORLANDO, FLORIDA
 1802 N. ALAFAYA TRAIL, ORLANDO, FLORIDA, USA 32826
 CERTIFICATION IS VALIDATED PERIODICALLY VIA SURVEILLANCE AUDITS
 VISIT www.qsiamerica.com/accreditation.html FOR A LIST OF CURRENT ACCREDITATIONS
 CS 9.0.0.0.2 VERSION E

ISO
14001



Certifies that the Management System established at

Edwards Lifesciences

Parque Industrial Itabo, Carretera Sánchez Km 18.5
Haina, Republica Dominicana

complies with:

ISO 14001:2004

and is hereby registered under the following scope:

Medical Devices

IAF Code: # 40

The scope of certification includes Manufacturing and assembly
of medical devices.

CERTIFICATION DATE : 11/03/2015
REGISTRATION No. : R15110302
EXPIRATION DATE : 11/02/2018
ACCREDITATION No. : ATCP001-07



ISO / IEC 17021
Accredited
Certification Body

For the Certification Board:

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Certifies that the Management System established at

Edwards Lifesciences

Parque Industrial Itabo. Carretera Sánchez Km 18.5
Haina, Republica Dominicana

complies with:

OHSAS 18001:2007

and is hereby registered under the following scope:

Medical Devices

IAF Code: # 40

The scope of certification includes Manufacturing and assembly
of medical devices.

CERTIFICATION DATE : 11/03/2015
REGISTRATION No. : R15110301
EXPIRATION DATE : 11/02/2018
ACCREDITATION No. : ATCP001-07



ISO / IEC 17021
Accredited
Certification Body

For the Certification Board:

THIS CERTIFICATE IS THE PROPERTY OF QSI AUDITING & CERTIFICATION SERVICES, LLC., ORLANDO, FLORIDA
1802 N. ALAFAYA TRAIL, ORLANDO, FLORIDA, USA 32826

CERTIFICATION IS VALIDATED PERIODICALLY VIA SURVEILLANCE AUDITS
VISIT www.qsiamerica.com/accreditation.html FOR A LIST OF CURRENT ACCREDITATIONS
CS 9.0.0.0.2 VERSION E 01/19/2009



PSB Singapore

CERTIFICATE

The Certification Body
of TÜV SÜD PSB Pte Ltd

certifies that

EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

35 Changi North Crescent
Singapore 499641

has established and applies
an Environmental Management System for

Production of Biological Heart Valves and their Subassemblies

Proof has been furnished that the requirements
according to

ISO 14001 : 2004

are fulfilled. The certificate is valid from **2015-10-26** to **2018-09-14**

Certificate Registration No. **2015-0660**

Date of Print : **2015-10-29**



Chay-Lee Swee Gee
Vice President
Certification Department



Page 1 of 1

Please refer to www.tuv-sud-psb.sg for current certificate status" in the "Directory of Management System Certified Companies".

ZERTIFIKAT ♦ CERTIFICATE ♦ CERTIFICADO ♦ CERTIFICAT ♦ CERTIFIKAT ♦ 認證證書 ♦



Management Service

CERTIFICATE

The Certification Body
of TÜV SÜD Management Service GmbH

certifies that



Edwards

Edwards Lifesciences S.A.

Route de l'Etraz 70

1260 Nyon

Switzerland

including the sites and scope of application
see enclosure

has established and applies
an Environmental Management System.

An audit was performed, Report No. **707074551**.

Proof has been furnished that the requirements
according to

ISO 14001:2015

are fulfilled.

The certificate is valid from **2018-04-10** until **2021-04-09**.

Certificate Registration No.: **12 104 47536 TMS**.

Product Compliance Management
Munich, 2018-04-11



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ZERTIFIKAT ■ CERTIFICATE ■ CERTIFICADO ■ CERTIFICAT ■ CERTIFIKAT ■ 認證證書 ■ CERTIFICATE ■ ZERTIFIKAT



Management Service

Enclosure of Certificate Registration No.: 12 104 47536 TMS

Sites	Scope of application
Edwards Lifesciences S.A. Route de l'Etraz 70 1260 Nyon Switzerland	Central function for the management system.
Edwards Lifesciences S.L. Parque Tecnológico de Valencia, Ronda Narciso Monturiol 11, Bloque A 46980 Paterna Spain	Distribution and sales of vascular and cardiovascular devices. Distribution, sales and repair for monitoring systems for metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.
Edwards Lifesciences Czech Republic s.r.o. Karolinská 661/4 186 00 Prague 8 Czech Republic	Import, Distribution and sales of vascular and cardiovascular devices. Import, distribution, sales and technical training, repair and sales of spare parts for monitoring systems for metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.
Edwards Lifesciences Services GmbH Edisonstraße 6 85716 Unterschleißheim Germany	Distribution and sales of vascular and cardiovascular devices. Distribution, sales and technical training, repair and sales of spare parts for monitoring systems for metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.
Edwards Lifesciences UK Ltd. 3 The Sector Newbury Business Park, Berkshire RG14 2PZ United Kingdom	Distribution and sales of vascular and cardiovascular devices. Distribution, sales and repair for monitoring systems for metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.
Edwards Lifesciences SAS Immeuble Gershwin 1 Rue Arnold Schoenberg 78280 Guyancourt France	Distribution and sales of vascular and cardiovascular devices. Distribution, sales and technical training, repair and sales of spare parts for monitoring systems for metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.
Edwards Lifesciences BV Verlengde Poolseweg 16 4818 CL Breda Netherlands	Distribution and sales of vascular and cardiovascular devices. Distribution, sales and technical training, repair and sales of spare parts for monitoring systems for metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.
Edwards Lifesciences Bvba Pontbeekstraat 4 - 3rd floor 1702 Dilbeek Belgium	Distribution and sales of vascular and cardiovascular devices. Distribution, sales and repair for monitoring systems for metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.



Product Compliance Management
Munich, 2018-04-11





Management Service

Enclosure of Certificate Registration No.: 12 104 47536 TMS

Sites	Scope of application
Edwards Lifesciences (Portugal) Lda Rua das Lagoas Pequenas Edificio 5A - 5° Piso 2744-017 Porto Salvo Portugal	Distribution and sales of vascular and cardiovascular devices. Distribution, sales and repair for monitoring systems for metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.
Edwards Lifesciences AG Branch Karolinská 661/4 186 00 Prague Czech Republic	Import, Distribution and sales of vascular and cardiovascular devices. Import, distribution, sales and technical training, repair and sales of spare parts for monitoring systems for metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.

ZERTIFIKAT ■ CERTIFICATE ■ 認證書 ■ CERTIFICADO ■ CERTIFICAT

Product Compliance Management
Munich, 2018-04-11

