Colgate Palmolive Company - Water Security 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Founded in 1806, Colgate-Palmolive Company (together with its subsidiaries, “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company” or “Colgate”) is a caring, innovative growth company reimagining a healthier future for all people, their pets and our planet. We are a publicly traded consumer products company with $18.0 billion of worldwide net sales in 2022. As of December 31, 2022, we had approximately 33,800 Colgate employees based in over 100 countries driving our success. Headquartered in New York City, Colgate operates in two product segments: Oral, Personal and Home Care; and Pet Nutrition. The operations of the Oral, Personal and Home Care product segment are managed geographically in five reportable operating segments: North America, Latin America, Europe, Asia Pacific and Africa/Eurasia.

We market our products in more than 200 countries and territories under brands such as Colgate, Palmolive, elmex, hello, meridol, Sorriso, Tom’s of Maine, EltaMD, Filorga, Irish Spring, PCA SKIN, Protex, Sanex, Softsoap, Speed Stick, Ajax, Axion, Fabuloso, Soupline and Suavitel, as well as Hill’s Science Diet and Hill’s Prescription Diet. We are recognized for our leadership and innovation in promoting sustainability and community well-being, including our achievements in decreasing plastic waste and promoting recyclability, saving water, conserving natural resources and improving children’s oral health through the Colgate Bright Smiles, Bright Futures program, which has reached more than 1.6 billion children since 1991.

With the Colgate brand in more homes than any other, Colgate is presented with tremendous opportunities and important challenges in the area of sustainability. A key ambition of our 2025 Sustainability & Social & Social Impact Strategy, which we announced in November 2020, is preserving our environment by accelerating action on climate change and reducing our environmental footprint.

Saving water is a cornerstone of Colgate’s 2025 Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy, a central component of our mission to create a healthy and sustainable future. We are taking action to promote water stewardship, ensure security and resilience across our value chain, protect ecosystems, and support water access in our communities. Our Save Water campaign continues to increase consumer awareness through messaging on our packaging, online and in stores. Through these efforts, we contribute towards the goals of SDG (6.3) and (6.4) as we help support reductions of our environmental impact by managing wastewater and working to reduce pollutant-loading in our wastewater discharges prior to treatment, in addition to supporting water-use efficiency across our operations as well as educating our consumers.

Please note that certain quantitative and financial figures and impacts provided throughout our CDP response are estimates and approximate. We caution that certain factors may cause actual financial figures and impacts to differ from these estimates, possibly materially. These estimates are provided as indicative examples in response to CDP questions only and not for any other purpose.

Certain statements contained in this survey that do not relate to historical or current facts, including targets for and projections of future results, the expected achievement and effect of our sustainability strategies and initiatives, including our 2025 Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy, and the amounts and timing of their expected impact are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and the rules, regulations and releases of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “expects,” “estimates,” “intends,” “plans,” “strives,” “may,” “could,” “projects,” “should,” “will,” “continue,” “targets” and other similar expressions, and are based on management’s views and assumptions as of the date they were made (unless an earlier date is indicated). Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update these statements as a result of new information and we make no representation, express or implied, that the information is still accurate or complete. We caution that such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual events or results may differ materially from these statements due to a number of factors. Information about factors that could impact our business and cause actual results to vary, possibly materially, from these forward-looking statements, can be found in our filings with the SEC, including the information set forth under the captions “Risk Factors” and “Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements” in our most recent annual or quarterly reports.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Cameroon
China
Colombia
Czechia
France
Greece
Guatemala
India
Italy
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Myanmar
Netherlands
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Poland
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
United States of America
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Offices and warehouses	The majority of our water usage is in our manufacturing and Research and Development (R&D) centers, which is where we have focused our initial efforts. We do not currently track global water usage and loading at our office and warehouse facilities, which we would consider to be de minimis.

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	NYSE:CL

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct: Primary use: Water is the common ingredient that is used to manufacture most of our products either as a raw material or to clean and sanitize our equipment. Why the chosen importance rating was selected: Water is vital because we need large quantities as an ingredient and in good quality to minimize the microbiological content and meet our product quality standards, which must never be compromised. A slight change in the water specification may lead to a variety of product issues, and a shortage of water would restrict us from continuing operations. Future water dependency: Dependency will mostly stay the same given our portfolio of products and growth strategy. Even as we make efficiency improvements, we will always be dependent on water. Indirect: Primary use: Upstream, many raw materials in our products are agricultural or chemical and freshwater is needed for growth/production. Downstream, people need access to good quality freshwater in order to use most of our products. Why the chosen importance rating was selected: Access to sufficient volumes and good quality water is important for our indirect operations, both upstream and downstream, though not all the upstream operations are necessarily water intensive. However, based on analysis by the World Resources Institute (WRI) more than one-quarter of the world's agriculture grows in water-stressed areas, many major commodity crops included. Downstream, acute water shortages can harm our sales, but our global reach can mediate this risk. Future water dependency: In the future we expect that water dependency in indirect operations might increase due to changes in water stress and availability as well as increased demand.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not very important	Not very important	Direct: Primary use: We use a very limited quantity of externally supplied recycled, brackish and/or produced water in our manufacturing operations; however, we do use some and strive to increase the quantity of internally recycled water within our own operations. Why the chosen importance rating was selected: We only depend on this type of water in a few sites where we do not have an alternative source. When we do, we still need to treat the water internally to meet our specifications. Future water dependency: Dependency might increase because of water stress affecting our incoming freshwater, and our internal goals to decrease freshwater withdrawals and increase recycling to achieve Net Zero Water at manufacturing facilities. Indirect: Primary use: A few raw materials we purchase are generated from brackish water. Why the chosen importance rating was selected: As we are aware of very limited use of this type of water currently in our operations, we do not consider this source to be important. Future water dependency: In the future we expect that water dependency might increase due to changes in water stress of freshwater and availability of technologies to treat alternative water.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Quarterly	We track this data for all of our global manufacturing sites via a global environmental database which sites are required to utilize at a minimum on a quarterly basis. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the internal SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Quarterly	We track this data for all of our global manufacturing sites via a global environmental database which sites are required to utilize at a minimum on a quarterly basis. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Quarterly	We track this data for all of our global manufacturing sites via a global environmental database which sites are required to utilize at a minimum on a quarterly basis. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Quarterly	We track this data for all of our global manufacturing sites via a global environmental database which sites are required to utilize at a minimum on a quarterly basis. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Quarterly	We track this data for all of our global manufacturing sites via a global environmental database which sites are required to utilize at a minimum on a quarterly basis. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Quarterly	We track this data for all of our global manufacturing sites via a global environmental database which sites are required to utilize at a minimum on a quarterly basis. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Quarterly	We track this data for all of our global manufacturing sites via a global environmental database for COD, via wastewater surveys, and locally for discharge compliance purposes. Sites are required to report COD data on a quarterly basis, but typically monitor this via lab analysis on a daily/weekly basis depending upon their permit requirements. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	i) Why water aspect is not relevant: The listed contaminants are not considered to be significant pollutants/contaminants for Colgate due to the types of products we manufacture. ii) Future relevance: We currently do not expect the listed contaminants to be relevant in the future. Generally, Colgate manages water discharge quality for pollutants. As part of our EHS audit program, we monitor regulatory requirements related to wastewater to ensure sites are in compliance. In addition, wastewater permits require us to measure pollutants on at least a monthly basis; we collect information on Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) discharged from each plant as an indicator of potential wastewater pollution. Finally, our water environmental standards have requirements for what sites need to do for wastewater discharge, such as maintaining pH levels within a certain range, depending on where water is being discharged.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Quarterly	At manufacturing facilities, water temperature is normally tracked as part of discharge testing and compliance. If not regulated, sites will typically monitor temperature and pH as part of general screening. This is typically done using lab analysis on a daily/weekly basis depending upon local permit requirements. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	Our EHS standards state that sites should monitor for temperature if it is not regulated by permit. We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Quarterly	We track this data for all of our global manufacturing sites via a global environmental database and in our True Cost of Water tool which sites are required to utilize at a minimum of a quarterly basis. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Quarterly	We track this data for all of our global manufacturing sites via our global environmental database and in our True Cost of Water tool and associated wastewater surveys. Sites are required to utilize the environmental database at a minimum of a quarterly basis. Data is primarily sourced from utility bills and input by the facility EHS manager, supplemented by manual meter readings as needed.	We perform quality checks on the data through multiple avenues: 1) Use of the SoFi database to identify deviations of 20% from the same month in the previous year, triggering the user to input an explanation; 2) Third party validation on an annual basis; and 3) Global EHS outlier review of the data on a biannual basis.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Yearly	WASH expectations for our workers and facilities are audited as part of our global EHS governance processes. Full EHS audits are conducted on a 3-5 year basis, with annual self-assessment and verification audits occurring intermittently.	As a matter of long-standing practice, Colgate provides safe water, sanitation and hygiene to all people in our workplaces. WASH expectations for our workers and facilities are outlined in our global Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) standards.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	8778	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	The volume reported includes all incoming water and rainwater harvested and used and excludes non-contact cooling water returned to the source. Traditionally, we only included incoming water intended for use, however this year, we include harvested rainwater that is directly reinjected into the ground via wells, which is becoming a more prominent strategy to achieve our Net Zero Water goals, considering that this activity is accounted for in the discharges too. Our production decreased slightly (approximately 2%) from 2021 to 2022. Our water withdrawals also decreased slightly in the same period as a result of that change and to our on-site efficiency programs. As of December 31, 2022, we have achieved a reduction of 11% of our manufacturing water intensity compared with 2010. We are taking action to promote water stewardship, ensure security and resilience across our value chain. In our direct operations, our plants deploy ever-more-efficient practices as we keep driving down our water manufacturing intensity. Details of our initiatives can be found in our 2022 sustainability report. When forecasting our withdrawals in the next five years, we considered the annual growth of our business and the reduction trend from 2010 to 2022 on our water manufacturing intensity. Comparing our five-year forecast with our current year, we see an increase higher than 5%, which, based on our thresholds, represents a much higher trend. However, the increase is lower than the one expected in a business-as-usual situation reflecting the efficient practices our manufacturing sites have been deploying. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, anything above that as “Much Lower” or “Much Higher” and anything lower than that as “About the Same”. Note that the 2021 values used to calculate and explain comparison could have been updated and vary slightly from the previous year's CDP reported figures.
Total discharges	4306	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Discharges represent all wastewater generated in operations which goes to municipal POTWs, surface water or groundwater after proper treatment in accordance with local regulations. It also includes harvested rainwater that is directly reinjected into the ground via wells, which is becoming a more prominent strategy to achieve our Net Zero Water goals. Our production decreased slightly (approx 2%) from 2021 to 2022. Our water discharges decreased more than 5% in the same period as a result of that change and to our on-site efficiency and NetZero Water programs. Our plants deploy ever-more-efficient practices as we keep driving down our water manufacturing intensity. Details of our initiatives can be found in our 2022 sustainability report. We have committed to achieving Net Zero Water at all our manufacturing sites in water-stressed areas by 2025, and all other sites by 2030. Since 2021, we have formed regional teams to share best practices to attain Net Zero Water. These teams also review any technology and opportunities to reduce, recycle or return water, such as water treatment automation, rainwater harvesting, cleaning and sanitization efficiency, submetering, and others. This has a direct effect on the reduction of our discharges. When forecasting our withdrawals in the next five years, we considered the annual growth of our business and the reduction trend from 2010 to 2022 on our water manufacturing intensity. Comparing our five-year forecast with our current year, we see an increase higher than 5%, which, based on our thresholds, represents a much higher trend. However, the increase is lower than the one expected in a business-as-usual situation reflecting the efficient practices our manufacturing sites have been deploying. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, anything above that as “Much Lower” or “Much Higher” and anything lower than that as “About the Same”.
Total consumption	4473	Higher	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	"Water consumption is estimated as the difference between water withdrawals and discharges. Most of the water consumed corresponds to the volume incorporated into products, while a minor part will be water consumed by our employees while on site. Our production decreased slightly (approx 2%) from 2021 to 2022. While our water withdrawals and discharges decreased in the same period they didn’t change at the same rate, so our 2022 consumption increased around 4% compared to 2021. Our comparison threshold is explained in the fields above. As part of our Net Zero Water initiative, we have formed regional teams with members representing our manufacturing sites to share best practices to attain Net Zero Water. These teams also review any technology and opportunities to reduce, recycle or return water, such as water treatment automation, rainwater harvesting, cleaning and sanitization efficiency, submetering and others. Some sites have been recycling and reusing water, meaning that the volumes may remain longer in our boundary before discharging, generating a temporary increase in the consumption figure. When forecasting our withdrawals in the next five years, we considered the annual growth of our business and the reduction trend from 2010 to 2022 on our water manufacturing intensity. Comparing our five-year forecast with our current year, we see an increase higher than 5%, which, based on our thresholds, represents a much higher trend. However, the increase is lower than the one expected in a business-as-usual situation reflecting the efficient practices our manufacturing sites have been deploying. We expect water intensity to decrease over time as we pursue our more ambitious water stewardship goals for 2025 and invest in capital projects to meet them. Through these goals we are striving to reduce water consumption, such as our Net Zero Water Factories goal. Absolute values will depend on the impact of production changes.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	WRI Aqueduct	Description of tool used; definition of stressed areas: We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). The tool allows us to map our sites in its platform, using various parameters, to understand the potential risk and exposure posed in the relevant locations. We may include any sites that have experienced recent water scarcity experiences regardless of the Aqueduct score. Our definition is aligned with our internal standards and net zero water strategy, and focuses on the most commonly used indicator (BWS) of water scarcity. Comparison with previous reporting year: The percentage of withdrawn water from areas with water stress remained about the same compared with 2021 accordingly to our comparison threshold. The contribution of water-stressed sites to the total volume of withdrawals decreased by ~6% between 2022 and 2021; this was largely due to a ~3% decrease in water usage intensity at a major manufacturing facility during the same period. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same". We continue to invest in water conservation and assess water risks associated with our global operations. We recycle/return water in highly stressed regions and manage our wastewater appropriately. We remain laser-focused on withdrawing the least amount of water from the environment. In regions with water stress, we continue to assess water risks and implement appropriate resilience measures to anticipate and mitigate the effects. We have committed to achieving Net Zero Water at all our manufacturing sites in water stressed areas by 2025, and all other sites by 2030. We will follow the USGBC definition under their LEED Zero program, which requires us to: -Minimize total water consumption -Maximize alternative water sources (e.g., rain or condensation, etc.) -Minimize wastewater discharge and return water to the environment Since 2021, we have formed regional teams with members representing our manufacturing sites to share best practices to attain Net Zero Water. These teams also review any technology and opportunities to reduce, recycle or return water, such as water treatment automation, rainwater harvesting, cleaning and sanitization efficiency, submetering and others. Our sites in water stressed areas also follow the manufacturing water conservation initiatives described in 1.2b. Additional initiatives include Colgate's global Water Stewardship Standard which helps all our manufacturing facilities and technology centers develop responsible and appropriate programs to ensure that water-related risks are understood and managed, and that water conservation opportunities are continuously evaluated and implemented in support of Colgate's environmental and sustainability targets. Water Stewardship Standard expectations vary by the level of geographic water stress. When forecasting our withdrawals in the next five years, we considered the annual growth of our business and the reduction trend from 2010 to 2022 on our water manufacturing intensity. Comparing our five-year forecast with our current year, we see an increase higher than 5%in the withdrawals from areas with water stress, which, based on our thresholds, represents a much higher trend. However, the increase is lower than expected in a business-as-usual situation reflecting the impact of the programs described above. The percentage of withdrawn water from areas with water stress remained about the same compared to 2022.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	113	Much lower	Other, please specify (Increase in volume of rainwater collection)	Fresh surface water withdrawals fell by 13% in 2022 from the previous year due to a decrease in the volume of rainwater collected on-site. Rainwater collection depends on the climate conditions of the sites, if there is a change in volume requirements, or if the sites are reinjecting into the ground. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2%-5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, and anything above that as “Much Lower”/”Much Higher”. Note: 2021 values used for comparison may vary slightly from the previous year CDP reported figures. Globally, very few of our sites directly withdraw surface water, and only a small number of sites harvest rainwater for site use. We expect future volumes to increase as water harvesting will be a key factor to obtaining alternative sources of water and achieving our new 2025 Net Zero Water Factories goal.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This is not relevant as we have not utilized brackish or seawater as part of our operations and do not anticipate doing so in the future.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	2987	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	This represents manufacturing site groundwater well withdrawals; we commonly utilize groundwater extraction wells at our sites. Withdrawals of renewable groundwater fell by ~6% versus 2021 due to an increase in water usage efficiency at a major manufacturing facility that primarily uses the water source. As of December 31, 2022, we have achieved a reduction of 11% of our manufacturing water intensity compared with 2010. In our direct operations, our plants deploy ever-more-efficient practices as we keep driving down our water manufacturing intensity. Details of our initiatives are found in our 2022 Sustainability and Social Impact Report. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2%-5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, and anything above that as “Much Lower”/”Much Higher”. Note: 2021 values used for comparison may vary slightly from the previous year CDP reported figures.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This is not relevant as we typically do not utilize non-renewable groundwater and do not anticipate doing so in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This is not relevant as we typically do not utilize Produced/ Entrained Water and do not anticipate doing so in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	5679	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	This represents purchased water from public utilities, and a small quantity of trucked water purchased. i. Reasons for change: Third-party withdrawals rose by ~2% in 2022 versus 2021 as a result of increases in production at various sites which almost exclusively use on the water source. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2%-5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, and anything above that as “Much Lower”/”Much Higher”. Note: 2021 values used for comparison may vary slightly from the previous year CDP reported figures.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	292	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Discharges to fresh surface water in 2022 fell by ~2% versus 2021 due to decreases in manufacturing and thus withdrawals at the major sites which discharge to this destination. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, anything above that as “Much Lower” or “Much Higher” and anything lower than that as “About the Same”.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This is not relevant as we do not typically discharge to sea/brackish water bodies and do not anticipate doing so in the future.
Groundwater	Relevant	725	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Discharges to groundwater fell by ~10% in 2022 versus 2021, mainly as a result of a reduction in wastewater used for irrigation during the same period. The fall in wastewater used for irrigation was driven by drops in water usage intensity and production at the applicable sites, as well as the growing use of treated wastewater for other purposes at the facilities. We are taking action to promote water stewardship, ensure security and resilience across our value chain. In our direct operations, our plants deploy ever-more-efficient practices as we keep driving down our water manufacturing intensity; details on these initiatives can be found in our 2022 Sustainability and Social Impact Report. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, anything above that as “Much Lower” or “Much Higher” and anything lower than that as “About the Same”.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	3289	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Discharges to third-party destinations fell by ~7% in 2022 versus 2021, primarily due to a decrease in water usage intensity and an expansion of water recycling/reuse activities during the period. We are taking action to promote water stewardship, ensure security and resilience across our value chain. In our direct operations, our plants deploy ever-more-efficient practices as we keep driving down our water manufacturing intensity; details on these initiatives can be found in our 2022 Sustainability and Social Impact Report. Discharges to third-party destinations are discharges to publicly owned treatment plants. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, anything above that as “Much Lower” or “Much Higher” and anything lower than that as “About the Same”.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	713	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	1-10	i) Rationale: We consider tertiary treatment to include chlorination, phosphorus removal, etc. which may make the water safe to reuse, recycle, or release into the environment. ii) Compliance with regulatory/voluntary standards: Incorporated in our EHS Standards Our Colgate Code of Conduct requires compliance with regulatory standards at a minimum. Our EHS Standards formalize our approach to compliance, and we monitor changing applicable rules and regulations on an ongoing basis. These inform our compliance in terms of undertaking tertiary treatment. Our production decreased slightly (approximately 2%) from 2021 to 2022. Our water discharges decreased more than 5% in the same period as a result, as well as due to our onsite efficiency and NetZero Water programs. Our plants deploy ever-more-efficient practices as we keep driving down our water manufacturing intensity. Details of our initiatives can be found in our 2022 Sustainability and Social Impact Report. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, anything above that as “Much Lower” or “Much Higher” and anything lower than that as “About the Same”. Note that the 2021 values used to calculate and explain comparison could have been updated and vary slightly from the previous year's CDP reported figures.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	2097	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	31-40	i) Rationale: We consider secondary treatment to be through biological means such as activated sludge, MBR, etc.), to remove organic matter, which is one step to help make water safe to reuse, recycle, or release into the environment. ii) Compliance with regulatory/voluntary standards: Incorporated in our EHS Standards Our Colgate Code of Conduct requires compliance with regulatory standards at a minimum. Our EHS Standards formalize our approach to compliance, and our facility managers track changing regulations on an ongoing basis. These inform our compliance in terms of undertaking secondary treatment. Our production decreased slightly (approximately 2%) from 2021 to 2022. Our water discharges decreased more than 5% in the same period as a result, as well as due to our on-site efficiency and NetZero Water programs. Our plants deploy ever-more-efficient practices as we keep driving down our water manufacturing intensity. Details of our initiatives can be found in our 2022 Sustainability and Social Impact Report. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, anything above that as “Much Lower” or “Much Higher” and anything lower than that as “About the Same”. Note that the 2021 values used to calculate and explain comparison could have been updated and vary slightly from the previous year's CDP reported figures.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	907	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	21-30	i) Rationale: We consider primary treatment to be physical/chemical treatment of the wastewater, which is the first step to help make water safe to reuse, recycle, or release into the environment. ii) Compliance with regulatory/voluntary standards: Incorporated in our EHS Standards Our Colgate Code of Conduct requires compliance with regulatory standards at a minimum. Our EHS Standards formalize our approach to compliance, and our facility managers track changing regulations on an ongoing basis. These inform our compliance in terms of undertaking primary treatment. Our production increased slightly for key sites with primary wastewater treatment from 2021 to 2022, leading to an increase in withdrawals and discharges. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, anything above that as “Much Lower” or “Much Higher” and anything lower than that as “About the Same”. Note that the 2021 values used to calculate and explain comparison could have been updated and vary slightly from the previous year's CDP reported figures.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	i) Relevance: Colgate facilities do not discharge untreated wastewater to the environment, recognizing the potential disturbance this scenario would create for the environments in which we operate, including the people and biodiversity that live there. This is in line with our responsibility to care for our communities. The Harvested Rainwater Reinjected Into the Ground is the only discharge to the environment without treatment. The rainwater is not used in our operations for any means; it is only harvested and reinjected into the ground.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	525	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	31-40	i) Rationale: Wastewater in this category is primarily discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works for processing and ultimate discharge. ii) Compliance with regulatory/voluntary standards: Incorporated in our EHS Standards Our Colgate Code of Conduct requires compliance with regulatory standards at a minimum. Our EHS Standards formalize our approach to compliance, and our facility managers track changing regulations on an ongoing basis. These inform our compliance in terms of understanding if discharging to third parties without treatment is reasonable. Our production increased slightly for key sites that discharge wastewater to a third party from 2021 to 2022, leading to an increase in withdrawals and discharges. We consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as “Lower”/”Higher” respectively, anything above that as “Much Lower” or “Much Higher” and anything lower than that as “About the Same”. Note that the 2021 values used to calculate and explain comparison could have been updated and vary slightly from the previous year's CDP reported figures.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	17967000000	8778	2046821.599455318	We anticipate that our revenues continue to increase year over year. We will also continue implementing water reduction strategies toward our Net Zero goal, whereby even if increased production results in greater withdrawals, the proportion of withdrawals relative to the amount of production should decrease. Therefore with a slower pace of increased water withdrawals and a faster pace of increasing revenue, we expect our water withdrawal efficiency will correspondingly decrease over time.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)	Less than 10%	The % revenue associated with products containing substances per this classification is <3%.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

569

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

Less than 1%

Please explain

i) Approach taken to assess suppliers' impact on water security: Colgate has mapped our suppliers using WRI's Aqueduct tool to determine if they are located in areas of water stress. We used 2020 data to align with the baseline for our target to engage 100% of suppliers in water stressed regions.

ii) Threshold used to define 'substantive': Aqueduct categorizes water stress into multiple levels of risk, ranging from Low, Low-Medium, Medium to High, High, and Extremely High. We consider the High or Extremely High risk results to have potential substantive impact.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce water-related requirements within the next two years	

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Incentivization

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (Support water efficiency metrics, research, and implementation techniques)

% of suppliers by number
Less than 1%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
Less than 1%

Rationale for your engagement
i. Explanation for the coverage of engagement: Mint is the main direct agricultural crop that Colgate buys directly from distributors and water is an important component of mint production, so we have focused recent water stewardship efforts towards the mint industry in the U.S. In 2017, we began engaging the Mint Industry Research Council (MIRC) and their member mint growers and aggregators in water reduction and stewardship activities. Colgate has partnered with MIRC to develop water savings messaging and related water reduction project pilots. Through our membership with MIRC, we also support water efficiency research. We are also in the process of developing water use and reduction metrics and evaluating goals.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
i. Beneficial outcomes: Benefits included raised awareness and agreement to track water intensity metrics by the mint growers on an annual basis, and sending a signal to the industry of the importance of water stewardship from a customer's perspective. With increased awareness we expect to see additional interest by mint growers to invest in reduction technologies, measuring results, and setting goals, which will help to increase the resiliency of mint supply to climate change-related risks and reduce our water footprint in our supply chain.

ii. How success is measured: Project success is measured by engaging our mint growers to initiate tracking of water efficiency metrics and pursuit of water stewardship techniques. All of our mint suppliers located in North America (the pilot's focus region) have agreed to track water intensity metrics and share the results with us annually. We also engaged with MIRC to implement smart irrigation and other techniques.

Comment

Type of engagement
Information collection

Details of engagement
Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers
Collect information on water-related risks at least annually from suppliers
Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)
Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

% of suppliers by number
1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
1-25

Rationale for your engagement
i. Why suppliers were selected for reporting: We request our Tier I suppliers and suppliers of water-intensive materials, such as glycerin, to participate in the CDP Supply Chain Program Water Disclosure. This engagement helps to assess water use and risk information and potential areas of collaboration to manage mutual water risks in our supply chain. The selected group includes key suppliers such as providers of raw material ingredients, pulp and paper packaging materials and palm oil suppliers for which water is an important component in their production process.

ii. How suppliers are incentivized to report: Our disclosure request is accompanied by an email from Colgate's Chief Procurement Officer to suppliers explaining the reason and importance of this request. To further encourage responses and action, we host training webinars describing the importance of reporting, and share water conservation best practices, examples, and resources. For example, in 2021, we started engaging our suppliers in water stressed regions of India and held a webinar to share Colgate's Water Stewardship commitment and trajectory and explain how our suppliers can join us in this journey. We are continuing this work in North America and Latin America in 2023 targeting to reach >50% of our 2025 engagement target. The webinar highlighted some best practices of water stewardship projects and processes that we have put in place to address water issues at Colgate. It also included a call to action to our suppliers to start measuring and managing their own water risk and consumption.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
i. Beneficial outcomes: We request water use, regional water risk awareness, disruptions, and mitigation actions from Tier 1 suppliers. Our Procurement team uses the information to help identify suppliers with potential supply or operating risks related to water. This may inform ongoing engagement with these suppliers to determine if the risks are being mitigated as well as our product category contingency planning process.

iii. How success is measured: The success metric currently used for supplier water risks is the % of requested suppliers responding, as well as water risk metrics provided in CDP Supply Chain. In 2022, approximately 77% of our invited suppliers responded to the survey. We consider this level of engagement an important metric of success. Going forward we will also track absolute number of responses as a measure of success.

Comment

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder
Customers

Type of engagement
Education / information sharing

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the impacts on water that (using) your products, goods, and/or services entail

Rationale for your engagement
i. Prioritization rationale: Consumer Use is a key pillar in our Water Stewardship Strategy. We understand that the water required to use our products represents the largest portion of our overall water footprint. To that end, conserving water is an opportunity for innovation. Colgate's portfolio now includes products that contain less water and/ or allows consumers to use less water at home. Engagement with our consumers is a high priority, as understanding our influence on our consumers and the impact they can have helps us build stronger relationships and continuity with them on water and sustainability.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
i. Impact & strategy of engagement: Because of our products and our position in the global market, we have a unique opportunity to promote water conservation awareness to all our global consumers. Our Save Water campaign continues to increase consumer awareness through messaging on our packaging, online and in stores. Over the years, our campaigns have been activated in countries such as the US, Brazil, Colombia, Kenya, and South Africa, communicating that water is easily wasted every day and offering a simple solution to save water in day-to-day routines.

i. Metrics used to measure success: The increased awareness and impact of our campaign is an important measure of success. For example, in the past, Colgate India won the "Sustainability Partner" award for our "Save Water" Awareness Campaign with 27 Metro Cash & Carry stores in 17 cities across India. Colgate also conducts annual consumer insight surveys to track the impacts of our Save Water messaging; the campaign has increased consumer awareness globally to impact water usage and GHG emissions associated with the use of our products. We estimate that billions of gallons of water were saved and millions of metric tons of GHG emissions were avoided as a result of changed consumer behavior driven by the campaign between 2016 and 2021 (Estimates based on consumer surveys conducted in select countries between 2016 and 2022 and calculation methodology applied by an independent third party).

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?
Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (South Coast, Mgeni (minor basin))

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary impact
Other, please specify (Damages to site)

Description of impact
Description of impact: At our Canelands site, extreme weather conditions resulted in minor flooding of the site, causing damage to the main road and entrance gate, temporarily disrupting access to the plant.

Quantitative measure of the scale of impact: The financial impact was quantified as the cost of responding to the event, including repairs, alternative water supply, and people management. The scale of impact was minimal and not considered to be substantive, as it did not impact our insurance claims.

Primary response
Other, please specify (Restore and repair damages to site)

Total financial impact
89000

Description of response
Response strategy: Immediate action in response to the flooding was to ensure employees' safety; employees were gathered to confirm safety and further contacted as necessary to modify schedules as appropriate. In the meantime, a safety assessment of the plant building/equipment was conducted, while ensuring a proper shut down of the plant to avoid system blockages. Operations were quickly restored and production restarted to address any backlog; however during a temporary supply restriction period, additional water was sourced through trucks via a local supplier to meet daily consumption needs.

Cost explanation: The cost to address the impacts was considered to be minimal, and not separately quantified for reporting to Risk Management as they were not elevated to an insurance claim, did not impact employee safety, and did not require new mitigation action as our response strategy was able to quickly manage any impacts. The impact was calculated by adding up the costs to address restoration and repairs, security, the alternative water supply, and people management.

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	Though Colgate received 2 wastewater Notice of Violations in 2022, no fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties were incurred.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	i) Policies/processes: Direct - Our Management of Change program identifies new materials that may impact pollutant loading in wastewater discharge at our plants. Our EHS auditing process includes compliance reviews with site permits and local regulations. We also collect data on Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) discharged to evaluate water discharge quality. Use phase - Our Product Sustainability teams participate in a new raw material review process, assessing new ingredients for aquatic toxicity, biodegradation and bioaccumulation. Depending on the criteria, part of the hazard communication with SDSs have a portion on environmental hazards (aquatic toxicity) following GHS guidelines. ii) Standards: Direct - Our plants comply with local/regional/national regulations regarding wastewater discharge. In the absence of regulations and if a plant discharges directly to surface water, we have identified minimum wastewater discharge parameters that must be adhered to. Wastewater that cannot meet these standards must be treated onsite prior to discharge. Use phase - Our ingredient environmental reviews align with the OECD and ECHA, ISO, ASTM, and GHS. iii) Metrics/indicators: Direct - Colgate collects data on COD discharged as an indicator of potential wastewater pollution. Use phase - Metrics include LC50 for Aquatic Toxicity, CO2 evolution for biodegradability, BCF/BAF for bioaccumulation.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category
Inorganic pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Wastewater is generated from the production of our products, such as personal care products, detergents, and glycerins. Water pollutants in this wastewater, such as inorganic chemicals, could impact the environment by contaminating local water supplies should they be discharged to surface water without appropriate treatment.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Water recycling
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain
ii) How procedures manage risk:
Our primary procedures are to comply with local regulations and adhere to our standards regarding stormwater and wastewater. Our auditing program informs compliance, such as ensuring we do not directly discharge untreated water into surface water. Several plants have onsite wastewater treatment plants to mitigate this risk.

Colgate has emergency response plans in place should spills occur, as well as secondary containment for bulk storage areas that prevent releases to the environment; secondary containment inspections are undertaken monthly, including integrity testing.

We work to reduce pollutant-loading in our wastewater discharges prior to treatment. In selected locations where water stress is high, we treat wastewater to levels appropriate for cooling, toilet flushing, gardening and other purposes.

We track water quality for our global manufacturing sites via an environmental database for COD, via wastewater surveys, and locally for discharge compliance purposes.

Our procedures apply to all potential pollutants.

iii) Success measures/evaluation:
Our plants strive to maintain compliance with stated restrictions in our permits; should a site exceed permits, they are to notify the exceedances within our systems to address. Wastewater discharge mitigation efforts, such as reuse and recycling, support our efforts to achieve Net Zero Water at our manufacturing sites in water stressed areas by 2025, and all other sites by 2030.

Water pollutant category
Microplastics and plastic particles

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Wastewater is generated from the use of our products, such as personal care products. Water pollutants in this wastewater, such as microplastics (as well as other organic and inorganic compounds in detergents and glycerins), could impact the environment by contaminating local water supplies should they be discharged to surface water without appropriate treatment. This water could travel to the oceans, or be ingested by people in local communities. Microplastics have been identified as having the potential to have poisonous effects on humans, as well as the potential to harm the oceans, including aquatic life.

Value chain stage
Product use phase

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Please explain
ii) How procedures manage risk:
Colgate manages potential risks by preventing the use of hazardous materials and ingredients in our products. We do this by conducting our new raw material review process, assessing each new ingredient for aquatic toxicity, biodegradation and bioaccumulation, and ensuring our ingredient environmental reviews follow guidelines established by multiple bodies and standards. Our ingredient environmental reviews align with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ASTM (formerly known as American Society for Testing and Materials), and Globally Harmonized System (GHS). Our procedures apply to all potential pollutants.

iii) Success measures/evaluation:
Ensuring that hazardous materials are not present in our products through prescreening ingredients is the first evaluation of success, as well as addressing ingredient concerns from our consumers by substituting with other safe ingredients that provide the same or better benefits without sacrificing quality. For example, as of year-end 2014 we stopped using microbeads due to potential ocean pollution. As consumer questions have recently extended to some polymer-based materials, many of which dissolve in water and biodegrade, we continue to monitor the science and evaluate our use of polymer-based ingredients to ensure continued improvements in the environmental profile of our products.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?
Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Databases

Tools and methods used
Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer
GEMI Local Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct
Life Cycle Assessment
Other, please specify (Colgate "True" Cost of Water, External consultants)

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment
Colgate has developed a company-wide framework and strategy to prioritize and act on water risk issues in all geographies, using a combination of strategically relevant tools. The framework includes conducting regional screening using the WRI Aqueduct tool, focused primarily on water scarcity and overall water risks for all sites. Based on the results, targeted sites may then undergo a comprehensive site self-assessment and/or a consultant-led source vulnerability water risk assessment. Additionally, our Global Water Focus Groups performs a Global Water System Risk Assessment in which they survey all sites globally on water system management processes and then develop short and long-term action plans to address gaps. Further, in 2019, our ERM group surveyed 38 critical sites and collected data on water utility outages to assess the risk of outage occurrence. They then collected information about back-up supply capability on each site to determine and categorize investment needs to mitigate the risk. To monetize water risk, since 2019 we added the use of Ecolab's Water Risk Monetizer tool to quantify the dollar value of water risk in our operations.

In 2021, Colgate formed a Water Security Task Force with the primary objective to develop a comprehensive water security framework and recommended water security assessment tools across Colgate's global operations. This framework considers, for each location, the water availability at the source, water rights and regulations, utility infrastructure and reliability, and local water governance. The task force is composed of representatives from the following functions: sustainability, manufacturing, engineering, facilities, risk management and legal.

In 2022, the task force identified enhancements to our water security assessment by collecting and assessing new internal and external data related to water security, through satellite imagery, hydrogeological modeling, internal legal and infrastructure surveys, social media listening and other sources. Through the Waterplan platform and the 100+ Accelerator program, we are piloting the assessment, digitization, monetization, and management of such data and resulting water security risks. This has elevated Water Security in our Enterprise Risk Management processes and is preparing us for improved disclosure to our stakeholders regarding our water management.

Value chain stage
Supply chain

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Databases

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
Other, please specify (Internal company methods, CDP Supply Chain Water results)

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment
Colgate has developed a company-wide framework and strategy to prioritize and act on water risk issues in all geographies. The framework includes conducting regional screening using the WRI Aqueduct tool, focused primarily on water scarcity and overall water risks for selective suppliers. In addition, Colgate leverages CDP Supply Chain Water results to assess key supplier risks. Finally, contract manufacturers, who form part of our supply chain, are required to undergo Colgate's water quality risk assessment process and comply with Colgate's standards.

Value chain stage
Other stages of the value chain

Coverage
Partial

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
Up to 1 year

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Other

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
Internal company methods

Contextual issues considered
Impact on human health
Other, please specify (Product water use)

Stakeholders considered
Customers

Comment
In the past few years, Colgate conducted consumer insight surveys and questionnaires focused on our Save Water campaign. Save Water is a global water awareness program aimed at encouraging consumers to "turn off the tap" while brushing teeth and washing hands. The consumer surveys focus on consumer water-saving behaviors, but also try to better understand the regional habits and water reduction opportunities in water-stressed regions of the world.

We also screen water risk in our consumer bases via the WRI Aqueduct Country Risk Rankings, focusing on the domestic water supply indicator.

We continuously monitor and evaluate the environmental safety of our ingredients by assessing each raw material's environmental fate by using published scientific data on aquatic toxicity and biodegradation in aqueous environments. Our ingredient environmental reviews align with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ASTM (formerly known as American Society for Testing and Materials), and Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	i) Rationale: Our approach helps to ensure we promote water stewardship, ensure security and resilience across our value chain, protect ecosystems and support water access in our communities. ii) Application of tools: Several internal and external tools help us to assess risk across our value chain. Colgate uses an Enterprise Risk Management Program to identify, prioritize and manage risks and evaluate resiliency and contingency plans. Colgate's Water Security Task Force is developing a comprehensive water security framework and recommended water security assessment tools across our global operations. Our global Risk Management group conducts utility risk assessments of our water supplies to inform investment in back-up technology or infrastructure, our Global Procurement organization estimates future implications of water on key raw materials, and our water-related EHS Standards help to assess and manage water-related risks. A combination of Aqueduct, GEMI, WBCSD's Global Water Tool, and Ecolab's Water Risk Monetizer tool, supplemented with consultant support as needed, are used to evaluate potential risks at sites and/or key suppliers, such as water stress, drought, floods, and future water risk premiums. Our True Cost of Water Toolkit helps quantify hidden costs of water to identify economic and environmental opportunities for water conservation. We also conducted a lifecycle assessment project to better understand water use associated with our value chain.	As a global CPG company, we consider a variety of contextual issues to help understand regional water contexts to produce our products, care for our employees and communities, and meet consumers' needs, while complying with regulations. For example, quality and availability of water is important for the production and consumption of our products; the quality of water is dependent on the health of the ecosystems and habitats from which water is sourced, therefore these issues are interconnected.	Holistically considering a variety of stakeholders in our assessments help Colgate to understand and respond to their needs. In turn, this approach supports our corporate reputation, which can benefit our talent and consumer engagement. Including broad perspectives also helps us to evaluate and reduce risks related to our impacts, and attract investment.	Understanding outcomes allows us to target water improvement projects and reduce our water risks and footprint across our value chain. The internal True Cost of Water Tool and external Water Risk Monetizer tool help guide capital investments in facilities where water efficiency technology and automation has a higher return on investment. In regions with high water stress, we implement resiliency measures to anticipate and mitigate effects, including creating replenishment criteria, defining geographical boundaries and identifying options to replenish water in highly stressed regions, and piloting the replenishment approach for our manufacturing sites in India. We also identified future opportunities to maximize on-site water reduction by increasing rainwater harvesting and community water projects. Our work to identify the most water-intensive materials in our product categories to support supplier engagement and better assess opportunities to reduce the water footprint of our products. In 2020, we launched our 2025 sustainability & social impact strategy for supplier engagement and set an ambitious water goal to engage 100% of our priority suppliers in water stressed regions and take action on water risk. In 2022, the task force identified enhancements to our water security assessment which has elevated Water Security in our Enterprise Risk Management processes and is preparing us for improved disclosure to our stakeholders regarding our water management.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

i. Definition: Colgate evaluates matters on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business over the short-, medium and long-term. As a U.S. public company, we always have in mind, pursuant to U.S. federal securities laws, the materiality standard and what information would be considered “material” to a reasonable investor, which does not have absolute dollar value or percentage thresholds. When evaluating particular matters, we would consider, among other factors, the size of the business units impacted; the size of the impact on those business units; whether the impact to the Company's business is continuing and whether the Company is able to offset such impact and the potential for shareholder or reputational impact. From this perspective, we define “material” risks as those that should they occur, our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition could be materially and adversely impacted, which might cause the value of our securities to decline.

An important part of sustainability management at Colgate is to understand which issues have the biggest impact on the environment, society and our business. From a “materiality assessment” perspective as compliant with key sustainability reporting frameworks such as GRI, potentially substantive financial or strategic impact of a topic is defined as being assessed as high priority for our external stakeholders and our business from a risk and opportunity perspective. In 2019, we conducted a materiality assessment; the results were updated for 2021 and aligned with our 2025 Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy.

ii. Quantifiable indicators: Colgate uses an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program to identify, prioritize and manage risks. Risks are collectively identified across the organization and are classified within the ESG, strategic, financial, operational, information technology, legal & compliance and emerging risk categories. Each risk category is assigned to a member of Colgate's ERM Committee, who is ultimately accountable for managing the identified risk. When evaluating particular matters, we consider quantitative indicators to define substantive impacts, among other factors, the size of the business units impacted, the size of the impact on those business units, whether the impact to the Company's business is continuing and whether the Company is able to offset such impact and the potential for shareholder or reputational impact.

Each risk is assessed to determine probability and severity of the risk and assigned a score accordingly. These risk scores allow Colgate to determine the relative significance of each risk in relation to other risks.

As it relates to water risks, the risk sponsor engages with our sustainability and supply chain functions, and other internal and external stakeholders, to understand the level of importance and potential climate-related impacts related to brand reputation, operational disruption, supply availability and cost, customer/consumer awareness and NGO/regulatory activity.

As part of managing the risk, the risk owners use multiple tools, such as Colgate’s Natural Hazard Map, or WRI Water Stress assessment tool (Aqueduct). These tools also provide quantifiable indicators that may be mapped to the above factors; for example we use WRI’s Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with “extremely high” Baseline Water Stress. We may include any sites that have experienced recent water scarcity experiences regardless of the Aqueduct score.

Additionally, we use our Impact Assessment results to inform Colgate’s senior management and to define our Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy, which includes actions to mitigate risks and promote opportunities. Our 2019 Impact Assessment process used data from multiple sources and quantified it through statistical analysis to understand which topics have the highest impact potential for our business and the external stakeholders. These sources included a large number of internal and external sources for information regarding sustainability practices, including ESG reporting frameworks, investor surveys, peer-reviewed scientific research, industry reports, consumer insights data and employee feedback. The process assessed questions directly addressing potential risks and opportunities related to climate change and water risks. The results were updated for 2021 and aligned with our 2025 Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	10	1-25	This represents the % of global manufacturing facilities and technology centres by count that are on our list of water stressed sites as defined in prior questions.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Santiago

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
11-20

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Italy - West Coast)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

Country/Area & River basin

Thailand	Other, please specify (Gulf of Thailand Coast)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (India West Coast)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (Sabarmati)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

Country/Area & River basin

India	Indus

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan	Indus

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

Country/Area & River basin

Morocco	Other, please specify (Africa North West Coast)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

Country/Area & River basin

Saudi Arabia	Other, please specify (Arabian Peninsula)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

Country/Area & River basin

Argentina	Other, please specify (South America, Colorado)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
% total revenue is estimated using production volume as a proxy.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (Sabarmati)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Our Sanand oral care manufacturing facility is located in Gujarat, India, which is a region of high water stress. The plant procures water from the nearby Sardar Sarovar Dam, which supplies water to several states in India. In 2018, the region experienced inadequate rainfall which caused concern about the availability of supply among the states receiving water from the dam. In response to this situation, the local governments reduced the amount of water supply set aside for industry, such as for Colgate, in order for regional farmers to access adequate supply for agriculture use. While this particular situation did not have a significant impact on our operations during that time period, Colgate recognizes that the potential for inadequate rainfall poses an ongoing risk to our Sanand operations in terms of future restrictions on water supply due to higher water stress which may not support the needs of production, thereby causing a reduction or disruption in production capacity.

Timeframe
1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-high

Likelihood
Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
450000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
500000

Explanation of financial impact
We have used the Water Risk Monetizer tool developed by Ecolab to estimate the monetary value on the local environmental, human-health and domestic supply impacts of water depletion in the region where our Sanand site is located. These could directly or indirectly affect our business. Local water availability, local water quality and local population density are all variables that impact the size of the risk premium. The tool estimates that our Water Quantity Risk combined with our Water Bill projected increase could have a total impact between approximately $450,000 and $500,000, with the lower bound representing the risk in 1 year and the upper bound representing the risk in 10 years.

Primary response to risk
Increase investment in new technology

Description of response
Response and timescale: As part of our ongoing risk management and operational practices, our primary response to the risk is to increase investment in new technologies that will help mitigate the impacts of any potential cuts in water supply. For example, we have invested in and built infrastructure to harvest rainwater for rapid filtration, sending it to recharge groundwater. The Sanand plant was also Colgate's first LEED certified site in India; as such the site also uses technologies to recycle treated wastewater and invested in efficient water fixtures. We utilize an internally developed tool called the Colgate "True" Cost of Water to evaluate and help guide capital allocations and expenditures where water efficiency technology and automation has a higher return on investment.

To supplement this response, facility managers monitor the water supply as well as governmental response to assess if the water shortages may directly impact Colgate. In addition, they maintain relationships with governmental authorities such as interaction with the water supply department to keep ourselves updated on the water supply and cuts on a timely basis in case of situations when water has been scarce or rainfall has been scanty in the year or season. We communicate about rainwater harvesting to the authorities to show our commitment to water risk mitigation. The authorities also inform the industry about potential water cuts (if any).

The timescale of this implementation is ongoing, with some technologies having already been put in place.

Cost of response
540000

Explanation of cost of response
Colgate invested approximately USD$540,000 at the Sanand site to build the infrastructure to harvest rainwater for rapid infiltration, sending it to recharge ground water.

The costs to use our True Cost of Water toolkit as well as our facility managers' ongoing monitoring and engagement with regulatory bodies are embedded within our existing processes regardless of the risk, therefore we consider these actions to have 0 (zero) "additional" associated costs.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Other, please specify (North Gulf)

Stage of value chain
Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water scarcity

Primary potential impact
Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description
A delayed rainy season has caused water scarcity in a region of Mexico where two of our suppliers source key materials. This caused shortages of the product we purchase from our suppliers as their manufacturing processes were disrupted due to not having sufficient water to maintain production, and could result in future disruption to our suppliers' operations should the event occur again. Analysis through our contingency planning process has shown that the primary potential impact of this event on our business was an increase in the spot price for this raw material when having to purchase from alternative suppliers. This risk could also potentially result in decreased production until sufficient quantities of the required materials are available, which we would expect to happen within two months.

Timeframe
Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact
High

Likelihood
Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
236300000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
In the unlikely scenario where we are unable to source enough raw material from contingency suppliers, we would have to reduce or suspend manufacturing of the affected product, which implies financial costs from delayed production and sales impact. The potential and approximate sales impact of $236,300,000 has been estimated for North America and Latin America, where the majority of the affected products are sold. The estimate was calculated based on the following (worst-case scenario) assumptions:
1. We suspend production for 2 months in the affected facilities
2. We do not recover that production in the following periods (i.e. we stop production in January & February, we do not increase/recover production in March or April)
3. We do not utilize a 3rd party to manufacture the goods

The calculation takes the average monthly quantity of the product made in the affected facilities for sale in North America and Latin America, and multiplies that quantity by the average selling prices for those markets to determine the approximate monthly potential sales impact. We then multiply that number by two based on the estimated period of impact.

Primary response to risk

Direct operations	Include in Business Continuity Plan

Description of response
Our Procurement team has a well-established situation alert and business continuity process which help mitigate and manage the impacts of various supplier disruptions including shortages. Daily briefings take place with affected suppliers to understand the availability in the market and ensure inventory is purchased. In addition, we seek and receive constant news and water supply updates from our suppliers in the affected region. One key action has been to negotiate prices in advance for this raw material with other suppliers who we have already worked with, to avoid any potential surge prices. A parallel action has been to validate new suppliers of this raw material to increase our pool of options, especially diversifying the geographies from which they source the raw materials and therefore diversifying away local water stress risks. Thanks to these efforts, business continuity contingencies related to utilization of our alternative sourcing strategy and inventory help mitigate potential financial costs.

Cost of response
300000

Explanation of cost of response
Response costs can be estimated from the higher market price for the raw material resulting from increases in demand and shortages of supply. The estimated on-cost so far for two months' worth of inventory is approximately $300,000. This was calculated by comparing the usual price we pay with the quotation received from our contingency suppliers after the water scarcity news had been made known.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity
Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity
Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
i) Why this opportunity is strategic: Colgate has an opportunity to improve our efficiency and reduce our water use in order to realize cost savings. To realize this opportunity, Colgate embedded it into our 2015 to 2020 Sustainability Strategy as well as our new 2025 Strategy. Our 2020 goal was to reduce our manufacturing water intensity by half compared to 2002; we achieved this, reducing intensity by 52%. Our new 2025 goal is to reduce our manufacturing intensity by 25% vs. 2010.

ii) Actions to realize the opportunity: Colgate invests in water conservation strategies via our manufacturing capital program and by implementing our Water Stewardship Standard. We set a global goal to allocate at least 5% of our manufacturing capital budget to "planet projects," including water stewardship. We also drive water stewardship actions at our sites through a program called the “Top 10 Water Actions: 1) Water Data Validation 2) Water Stewardship Plan 3) Water Conservation Assessment 4) Water Balance 5) Plant Water Systems 6) Sanitary and Domestic Water Use 7) Cooling Towers 8) Cleaning & Sanitization 9) Landscaping & Irrigation 10) Water Reuse/Recycle.

iii) Example of action, outcome, timescale: In 2021, our Italy facility began to realise savings from the implementation of a dry cooler system to replace a 20 year old cooling tower of turbine lubricant oil. This technology saves an estimated 10,000 m3 of water a year which translates to approx. $27,000 of savings a year, with an ongoing timescale from implementation. The project also saves on water discharge cost, energy and treatment chemicals.This is a great example of a facility project that supports our global water and energy goals, while also resulting in cost savings due to reduced consumption of utilities and consumables.

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
156000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Since 2002, we have reduced the water consumed per unit of production in the manufacture of our products by 52% (excluding water in products). This has provided us with financial benefits thanks to water and energy savings. The estimated water investment for efficiency in 2022 was approximately 0.3% of our capital expenditure budget. The estimated annual savings from these 2022 investments is approximately $156,000 which is the basis of the financial impact disclosed above.

Colgate invests in water conservation strategies at our global facilities via our manufacturing capital program and by implementing our Water Stewardship Standard. The Standard outlines best practices to reduce and recycle water in our manufacturing sites. We also have a Global Manufacturing Water Reduction team focused on water reduction strategies and projects. Our LEED-certified manufacturing facilities utilize various water reduction strategies to minimize fresh-water use and overall community impacts. Additionally, to help increase support for the "5% for the Planet" capital funding initiative, Colgate developed a "True" Cost of Water tool, which is a manufacturing-based tool designed to help sites quantify some of the hidden costs of water such as pretreatment pumping and wastewater treatment thereby increasing both economic and environmental opportunities for reduction.

Type of opportunity
Markets

Primary water-related opportunity
Increased brand value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
i) Why opportunity is strategic: We estimate that our carbon footprint is approximately 80% in the consumer use & disposal of products, which is significantly related to the water use by our consumers, as water required to use our products represents the largest portion of our overall water footprint. Therefore, Colgate is taking actions that will inform our consumers how to reduce their water use as well as GHG emissions. Understanding our impacts on our consumers can build stronger business relationships with them on water and sustainability.

ii) Actions to realize the opportunity: A major initiative is Colgate’s “Save Water” consumer awareness campaign. Water and wastewater treatment systems are energy-intensive, so every drop of water saved means less energy used. Colgate's Save Water campaign has increased consumer awareness globally to impact water usage and GHG emissions associated with the use of our products. We estimate that billions of gallons of water were saved and millions of metric tons of GHG emissions were avoided as a result of changed consumer behavior driven by the campaign between 2016 and 2021.*
* Estimates based on consumer surveys conducted in select countries between 2016 and 2022 and calculation methodology applied by an independent third party. Consumer surveys measured awareness of the Save Water campaign and averaged reported changes in consumer behaviors when using certain oral care, personal care and home care products. Calculation methodology takes into account quantities of product, water, and energy consumed per product use event, as well as emission factors for electricity grids and energy/carbon impacts associated with water supply.

iii) Case Study: Colgate-Palmolive India and METRO Cash & Carry collaborated for a ‘Save Water’ Awareness program for business customers across 27 METRO Cash & Carry stores in the country. The month-long initiative created awareness about water conservation efforts and addressed critical issues of water inaccessibility across

geographies in India. As part of the program, Colgate contributed INR 10/- on the sale of every unit of select Colgate packs purchased from any of the stores during the campaign period. Proceeds were provided to water-starved geographies through our NGO partner Water For People India Trust. Sales of select SKUs were up 15%-19% in that month. Colgate was honored with the "Sustainability Partner" award by Metro; this recognition was a value-add to strengthen our brand.

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1150000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Colgate's consumer messaging program is intended to drive awareness of water conservation while enhancing brand equity and growing brand preference. The impact of this campaign varies by geography and scale/scope of execution, but an indicative estimate can be derived based on a recent execution. As an example, a partnership with one of the biggest retailers to encourage consumers to Save Water contributed to incremental net sales of approximately USD $1.15 million in U.S. stores activating the campaign in 2018, and is therefore provided as a representative estimate of financial impact.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Santiago

Latitude
20.98053

Longitude
-100.421211

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1654

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
1654

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

546

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
546

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1108

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facilities 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 presented a much lower volume of withdrawals and discharges because of a decrease in manufacturing volumes and the adoption of our Net Zero program.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Italy - West Coast)

Latitude
41.512121

Longitude
12.626552

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
316

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
301

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
15

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
74

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
74

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
241

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facilities 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 presented a much lower volume of withdrawals and discharges because of a decrease in manufacturing volumes and the adoption of our Net Zero program.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Thailand	Other, please specify (Gulf of Thailand Coast)

Latitude
13.42

Longitude
101.03

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
506

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
506

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
62

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
62

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
444

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facilities 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 presented a much lower volume of withdrawals and discharges because of a decrease in manufacturing volumes and the adoption of our Net Zero program.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (India West Coast)

Latitude
13.544818

Longitude
79.997827

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
72

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
32

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
40

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
35

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
26

Discharges to third party destinations
9

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
37

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facilities 4 and 9 had slight increases in manufacturing volumes impacting the withdrawals.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (Sabarmati)

Latitude
22.996617

Longitude
72.255517

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
73

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
11

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
62

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
41

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
41

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
33

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facilities 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 presented a much lower volume of withdrawals and discharges because of a decrease in manufacturing volumes and the adoption of our Net Zero program.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan	Indus

Latitude
31.281944

Longitude
74.175278

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
50

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
31

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
19

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
11

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
11

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
39

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facility 6 had an increase in discharges due to increasing the number of cleaning and sanitation instances.Sites 4 and 9 had slight increases in manufacturing volumes impacting the withdrawals.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Indus

Latitude
20.98053

Longitude
76.834829

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
97

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
19

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
78

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
54

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
54

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
43

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facilities 7 and 10 had increases of ~20% in manufacturing volumes leading to a much higher volume of withdrawals and discharges.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Morocco	Other, please specify (Africa North West Coast)

Latitude
33.629444

Longitude
-7.50924

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
22

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
22

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
16

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
16

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
6

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facilities 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 presented a much lower volume of withdrawals and discharges because of a decrease in manufacturing volumes and the adoption of our Net Zero program.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Saudi Arabia	Other, please specify (Arabian Peninsula)

Latitude
26.388833

Longitude
50.149233

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
9

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
9

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
1

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
8

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facilities 4 and 9 had slight increases in manufacturing volumes impacting the withdrawals.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Argentina	Other, please specify (South America, Colorado)

Latitude
-33.321667

Longitude

-66.374426

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
25

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
25

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
19

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
8

Discharges to third party destinations
11

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
6

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool to identify the locations with "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress (BWS). As explained in 1.2d, location coordinates are based on the specific geolocation of each manufacturing site.

Withdrawals from fresh surface water include rainwater for use and direct reinjection into the ground.

We do not have withdrawals or discharges to brackish surface water/seawater or withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable sources or use produced/entrained water.

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly associated with city water, and discharges to 'Third-party destinations' are mainly associated with city wastewater treatment.

Regarding the changes vs previous year, we consider an absolute reduction/increase between 2% and 5% as "Lower"/"Higher" respectively, anything above that as "Much Lower" or "Much Higher" and anything lower than that as "About the Same".

Facilities 7 and 10 had increases of ~20% in manufacturing volumes leading to a much higher volume of withdrawals and discharges.

Consumption is calculated as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. In some instances, these metrics do not change linearly, causing the consumption change to not match the trend of withdrawals and discharges.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
As part of our annual global environmental data validation, Apex (formerly Bureau Veritas (BV)) reviews both data at the global and site levels including key water related metrics. Apex has done a detailed site level review (either in person or virtually) which included this water aspect. Apex utilizes ISAE 3000 as the verification standard.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
As part of our annual global environmental data validation, Apex (formerly Bureau Veritas (BV)) reviews both data at the global and site levels including key water related metrics. Apex has done a detailed site level review (either in person or virtually) which included this water aspect. Apex utilizes ISAE 3000 as the verification standard.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
As part of our annual global environmental data validation, Apex (formerly Bureau Veritas (BV)) reviews both data at the global and site levels including key water related metrics. Apex has done a detailed site level review (either in person or virtually) which includes about 50% of this water aspect. Apex utilizes ISAE 3000 as the verification standard.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
As part of our annual global environmental data validation, Apex (formerly Bureau Veritas (BV)) reviews both data at the global and site levels including key water related metrics. Apex has done a detailed site level review (either in person or virtually) which included this water aspect. Apex utilizes ISAE 3000 as the verification standard.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to reduce or phase-out hazardous substances Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change Other, please specify (Our water policy is incorporated within corporate EHS policy)	Colgate's company-wide Water Stewardship Strategy covers the following areas where we have the opportunity to manage impact: Direct Operations, Supply Chain, Consumer Use, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Ecosystem Protection. This company-wide policy, alongside our EHS and Ingredient Safety Policies, is geared to protect our brand and and manage water-related risks and opportunities for the Company and our stakeholder communities. Colgate's water footprint consists of the water used by our suppliers to produce the raw and packaging materials we purchase, the water used by our facilities to manufacture our products and the water associated with consumer use of our products. Our footprint defines the boundaries of our Water Stewardship Strategy and our strategy is communicated within water-related disclosures in our sustainability report, investor surveys and other public disclosures. For example, we describe our dependency on water availability and quality, water related goals, our strategy to achieve the goals, KPIs to measure our progress, the role of water KPIs in our supply chain assessments, our participation on the United Nations CEO Water Mandate Action Platform as part of our commitment to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)/alignment with SDG6, and the innovation used to save water in our manufacturing facilities, such as the ongoing Ecolab Project. We communicate the linkage between water use and energy/GHG, therefore our Science Based Target includes consumer use of our products. Colgate's water-specific targets address engaging high-risk material suppliers, reducing manufacturing water intensity, achieving Net Zero Water at manufacturing sites, promoting water conservation awareness to our consumers, and reaching communities with WASH education. Colgate's global Water Stewardship Standard helps all our manufacturing facilities and technology centers develop responsible and appropriate programs to ensure that water-related risks are understood and managed, and that water conservation opportunities are continuously evaluated and implemented in support of Colgate's environmental and sustainability targets. Additionally, our global EHS policy addresses our operational water targets and striving to eliminate the use of hazardous materials in our operations, while our Ingredient Safety policy describes our standards for screening potential impacts of ingredients across the value chain to avoid hazardous materials.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	i. Water-related responsibilities: Within our Board, the Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCR Committee) oversees our sustainability program, including our 2025 Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy. The NGCR Committee receives regular updates from management on sustainability matters, risks and opportunities, including our actions to preserve the environment and to accelerate action on climate change, including water stewardship. In addition, our Board is kept abreast of climate-related risks through the Audit Committee, which oversees the Company's enterprise risk management (ERM) process and the implementation of appropriate risk monitoring and management systems. In this capacity, the Audit Committee receives regular updates from members of the Company's Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERM Committee), which has identified sustainability (where water is on the heat map) as a critical risk facing the Company. ii. Water-related decisions within 2 years of 2022: The Board approved the financial statements for inclusion in the Annual Report on Form 10-K, which, in turn, includes our risk factors related to climatic and sustainability risks (which includes water risk). The NGCR Committee also reviewed our strategy as related to our sustainability efforts, providing input into Colgate's development of our new 2025 Sustainability Mission including water targets, announced in July 2020. Sustainability is an underlying topic that helps drive our strategy, and therefore is considered by all committees. The NGCR Committee was reconstituted and renamed in 2020 to heighten the Board's focus on sustainability (including climate change and water), social responsibility and corporate citizenship matters.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities	Oversight of ESG issues has been and remains one of the Board's key priorities, particularly through the Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (the NGCR Committee), which was reconstituted and renamed in 2020 to heighten the Board's focus on sustainability (including water), social responsibility and corporate citizenship matters. The NGCR Committee oversees our 2025 Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy and receives regular updates from management on sustainability matters, risks and opportunities, including our efforts to accelerate action on climate change, reduce our environmental footprint and achieve our sustainability targets, working with our partners and operations to, among other things, save water and conserve natural resources. The NGCR Committee is scheduled to meet quarterly and a sustainability-related topic, which may include topics directly or indirectly related to climate change including water, is typically presented and discussed at each scheduled meeting. In 2022, the Committee met four times. The Committee makes regular reports of its proceedings to the Board, which may include issues related to sustainability and climate change. Additional information regarding the Board's oversight of sustainability is available in our public TCFD Report: https://www.colgatepalmolive.com/content/dam/cp-sites/corporate/corporate/common/pdf/sustainability/colgate-palmolive-task-force-on-climate-related-disclosures-report-tcfd-2022.pdf

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Through professional experience, certain Board members have gained significant direct and/or indirect experience and competency in sustainability issues, as described in our Proxy Statement. The NGCR Committee seeks to compose a Board with members who have a broad range of experiences and skills and different perspectives, with one aspect being environmental and social responsibility. The Board has adopted a written statement, known as the Independent Board Candidate Qualifications and made available on our website, outlining the qualities sought in our directors. This statement, which is refreshed periodically and was most recently updated in January 2023, is used by the NGCR Committee in evaluating individual director candidates. Given the critical importance of sustainability and human capital matters to our culture, business and growth strategy, directors with experience with environmental and social responsibility issues strengthen the Board's oversight of these matters, including the risks and opportunities associated with them. They also bring important perspectives to our business, including with respect to our 2025 Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy, DE&I strategy and initiatives such as our Bright Smiles, Bright Futures oral health education program. As of 2022, several of our directors have relevant experience with sustainability and/or social responsibility, as reported in our Proxy Statement.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Conducting water-related scenario analysis
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Managing annual budgets relating to water security
Providing water-related employee incentives

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Quarterly

Please explain
The CSO is a key leader of the Sustainability Steering Committee, which sets and oversees progress on water-related goals. The CSO, with the Senior Vice President and Fellow of Global Sustainability, implements decisions to manage our environmental and product sustainability, with the support of our Global Sustainability and EHS teams. The CSO is also responsible for managing external relationships and helping to shape the Company's Supply Chain Strategy, which may be impacted by water-related issues.

Quarterly updates on sustainability matters, which may include water-related issues, are generally provided to the NGCR Committee by the CSO and Chief Supply Chain Officer. Topics may include reputation, goal progress, supply chain disruptions, NGO/regulatory, and initiatives.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
President

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Quarterly

Please explain
We have a team of people responsible for assessing and monitoring climate-related issues (including water), led by our Group President, Growth and Strategy, a member of our leadership team who reports to our Chairman of the Board, President and CEO. Board updates occur no less than quarterly, and are coordinated by the Chief Sustainability Officer, reporting to the Group President, Growth and Strategy. Collectively, this team has responsibility for our overall 2025 Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy and monitors progress against our sustainability targets, including our water-related targets.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Sustainability committee

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Conducting water-related scenario analysis
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Quarterly

Please explain
The Sustainability Steering Committee is responsible for setting water-related goals and overseeing our progress towards these goals. Additionally, the Global Sustainability team gathers the content for our annual corporate social responsibility report, and the Sustainability Steering Committee reviews the final report content. The Committee also engages with the Water Security Task Force, created in 2021, which is tasked with the primary objective to develop a comprehensive water security framework and recommend water security assessment tools for Colgate's global operations.

The NGCR Committee is informed on sustainability-related issues quarterly, which may also include decisions/actions required related to water.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Our Chief Sustainability Officer's performance based compensation is determined, in part, by high impact (material) targets and our achievements against them, including water-related initiatives. Additionally, the achievement of Colgate's global sustainability initiatives and targets, including water-related targets, are among the individual objectives used to determine the compensation for many of Colgate's senior managers and director-level employees (where individual performance is a component of their compensation).

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer (Chief Supply Chain Officer)	Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Company performance against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security score, etc.) Implementation of water-related community project Supply chain engagement	The Water Stewardship Strategy and associated indicators were defined by specific challenges. Water is an ingredient in many Colgate products and required in almost every phase of products' life cycles. Clean water is also vital to the communities we serve, yet in many regions of the world, it is becoming an increasingly scarce resource. Additionally, other related issues, such as flooding, threaten to have negative consequences on our supply chains and the delivery of raw materials, as well as the finished goods to the customer. Therefore the Water Stewardship Strategy covers the following areas where we have the opportunity to manage impact and create a better environment for communities: Direct Operations, Supply Chain, Consumer Use, Water and Sanitation Access, Ecosystem Protection, and Collaboration and Disclosure. We have a performance management process in place for all individuals at Colgate. We assess performance based on results (achieving targets) and how those results are achieved. The thresholds were set based on our water stewardship targets.	These performance indicators are part of our overall 2025 Sustainability and Social Impact Strategy, including our Water Stewardship Strategy. Our Water Stewardship Strategy targets include engaging high-risk material suppliers, reducing manufacturing water intensity, achieving Net Zero Water at manufacturing sites, promoting water conservation awareness to our consumers, and reaching communities with WASH education. This would be one objective within the wider overall objectives for the CSO. Progress against the objective set, will make up part of the overall assessment of performance. This forms part of the annual incentive outcome, specifically related to the individual component.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	While we have non-monetary rewards for the non-executive employees such as The Chairman's "You Can Make a Difference Award" Program" introduced in 1986, we do not have any non-monetary rewards for the executive level employees and above for these targets.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, trade associations

Yes, funding research organizations

Yes, other

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

i) Description of the process to ensure consistency: Colgate participates with trade associations (e.g. Consumer Goods Forum), leading water NGOs (e.g. World Resources Institute, The Nature Conservancy, Water for People) and public initiatives (e.g. United Nations Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate action platform, Water Resilience Coalition) on water-related issues consistent with our water policy and water stewardship strategy. These activities support the progression of key water stewardship issues which ultimately influence policy and drive action. The process we use to ensure consistency with our water stewardship strategy across different business decisions and geographies includes internal subject matter selection of potential actions that align with our water stewardship strategy, then engagement with 3rd parties by sharing of our strategy and goals to socialize our intentions and gain feedback, vetting of 3rd party policies, and finally developing a value proposition on actions to make appropriate recommendations to our management on partnerships and/or participation.

ii) Where inconsistencies are identified between our activities and our strategy, we seek to understand how the inconsistency occurred by engaging with the relevant stakeholder who pursued the actions. We then share the appropriate actions or course corrections based on the management-approved recommendations developed through the above described process. Finally, we course correct as appropriate.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	i) Actions taken to integrate water-related issues into this aspect of the strategic business plan: Colgate is working to fully embed sustainability into our growth strategy and across all facets of our business. Our Sustainability mission is to invite a billion homes to create a healthy and sustainable future. Several water issues, such as water scarcity, water quality, and water accessibility are incorporated into our Water Stewardship ambition to promote water stewardship, ensure security and resilience across our value chain (supply chain, operations, consumer use), protect ecosystems and support water access in our communities. The shaping of our Water Stewardship ambition is vital to achieve our long-term business objectives and company mission to "be a caring, innovative growth company that is reimagining a healthier future for people, their pets and our planet." We created this ambition to help Colgate avoid operational disruption and loss of revenue potentially resulting from such water issues, mitigate any anticipated higher water costs or lack of water availability over the longer term, and to improve consumer habits and behavior among the many households that purchase our products through our target to promote water conservation awareness to 100% of our global consumers and reducing emissions associated with consumer behavior. The time horizon chosen reflects the long term nature of our business strategies and timing of potential chronic water risks.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	i) Actions taken to integrate water-related issues: Each water issue (water scarcity, water quality and water accessibility) addressed by our Water Stewardship Ambition has specific targets and plans of action. We are encouraging water security best practices in our supply chain through our goal to engage 100% of our material suppliers with operations in water-stressed regions to take action on water security by 2025. Colgate proactively reaches out to gather water-use data and works with suppliers to improve outcomes in water-stressed regions. Such water-footprint analytics will likely influence our decisions on which ingredients we use and where we source them. Operationally, we focus capital expenditures on new technology and opportunities to reduce, recycle or return water, such as water treatment automation, rainwater harvesting, cleaning and sanitization efficiency, submetering and others; these are key elements to attain Net Zero Water. In our product portfolio we work to embed water issues into each phase of R&D to offer our consumers products that contain less water and/or allows consumers to use less water at home. We are also expanding our ongoing promotion of water conservation awareness with our Save Water messaging targeting 100% of our global consumers, with a strong focus on water-stressed areas. The time horizon reflects the long term nature of both our business strategies and the timing of potential chronic water risks.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	i) Actions to integrate water-related issues: Integrated water issues include supplier disruption risks, operational disruption risks, water contamination and quality risks, reputational risks, and cost risks. Understanding water risks and opportunities as they relate to long-term finance is an important part of driving Colgate's water stewardship strategy. Water purchase costs, availability/cost of certain raw materials, citing locations of future facilities, impacts to consumers purchasing and using our products, and water as a brand reputational issue all have potential financial implications, and are considered. These issues are integrated into our objectives via our risk management processes, R&D, business reviews and external sustainability commitments related to water. Our capital expenditure program builds in at least 5% a year for Planet related projects, with a minimum of 1% typically targeted to projects aligned with our Water Stewardship Strategy. We have also started conducting water-related scenario analysis to understand financial quantification and ROI of potential impacts and actions. Colgate is working to fully embed sustainability into our growth strategy and across all facets of our business, which requires incremental investment. The time horizon reflects the long term nature of our business strategies, the timing of potential chronic water risks, and the need to plan budgets to achieve our business objectives and water stewardship goals.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-83

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

218

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

7.5

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

-2

Please explain

CAPEX: Colgate commits at least 5% of its manufacturing CAPEX annual budget to planet-related projects, of which at least 1% is typically directed to water conservation projects. The percentage attributed solely to water can vary annually. In 2022, this amount decreased to approximately 0.3% of our CAPEX budget, compared to 1.16% in 2021. This was primarily due to an increase in our overall capital budget, thereby reducing the proportion of water allocations. Projects are reviewed by teams at manufacturing sites, and can include technology to reduce, recycle or return water, such as water treatment automation, rainwater harvesting, cleaning and sanitization efficiency, submetering, etc.

OPEX: OPEX are related to the costs of water supply and wastewater disposal. Both aspects increased from 2021 to 2022, including off-site and on-site wastewater treatment spend increases mainly due to rising material costs. Our treatment costs may increase as we increase water recycling and reuse.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Colgate is working with a third party tool to quantify and monetize the impact of water risks and mitigate actions under different potential scenarios, which may help us make strategic decisions on risk management and mitigation approaches, investments, etc. The different scenarios could be, for example, a declining water table, groundwater depletion, water quality issues, etc. Scenarios can also vary in likelihood, timescale, duration, etc. They are informed by the water risk assessment and exposure at each of the pilot sites, conversations with our local teams, past experiences, contingency plans, etc. This results in a better understanding of financial impact of water related risks, potential proactive action towards adaptation and business continuity, and our progress towards water-security. Colgate has and continues to carry out exploratory climate-related scenario analyses which include qualitative water risk insights under the physical risk portion of the assessment.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	Climate-related scenario analysis: Colgate is currently exploring additional third party tools to conduct climate scenario analysis including a 1.5 degree scenario/pathway which aligns with the Paris Agreement Aspiration of 1.5 degrees warming and Net Zero Carbon by 2050. These scenarios represent assumptions about policy implementation, energy outlooks, technological innovation, and a global temperature change pathway that limits warming to 1.5 degrees. This includes aggressive carbon pricing in all global jurisdictions alongside a suite of other regulatory measures. For a prior analysis, we used research from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to assess the potential impact of different climate scenarios on our business. The selected scenarios provided a range of possible future states from low, moderate and high levels of potential impacts to conduct a thorough assessment of transition related to physical risks. Specifically, for physical risks, we used the following scenarios: Low Climate Change Scenario (RCP 2.6), Moderate Climate Change Scenario (RCP 4.5), and High Climate Change Scenario (RCP 8.5). The qualitative and quantitative analysis covered a range of time horizons depending on the risk type. For example, physical risk was evaluated using 2020 as a baseline, as well as 2030 and 2050. We considered our global operations in the analysis, with particular attention to manufacturing sites and global technology centers. Water-related scenario analysis: We are piloting a third party tool that assesses catchment risk and allows us to subsequently create water-related risk scenarios for Colgate facilities in those catchments. Such scenarios are created considering the exposure at the pilot site, conversations with our local teams, past experiences, contingency plans, etc. The variables modelled in our pilot include water availability, impact on cost and revenue, likelihood, time horizon, etc.	Climate-related scenario analysis: We recognize that water availability/stress and related pricing consequences are a risk to our global operations. Colgate, according to the analysis, is exposed to moderate physical risk with highest exposure to water stress, cold waves and heat waves. The analysis found risks related to water-related events such as flooding and hurricanes are low. While many plants exposed to water stress are located in Asia and the Middle East, the analysis validated our previously reported findings for water-stressed sites. Water-related scenario analysis: An example of water-related outcomes that this tool can help identify is diminishing groundwater recharge rates in catchments where we have manufacturing operations. as well as total water demand increase in the industrial sector. These outcomes could impact water supply for Colgate, potentially disrupting operations.	i) Operational/strategic response: The analysis primarily validated our existing response to water-related risks. We are monitoring projections of water scarcity and pricing increases with WRI Aqueduct and the Water Risk Monetizer tool developed by Ecolab, and are evaluating other third party tools to monetize our water risk scenarios at a more granular level. We also invest in water replenishment and other capital projects to manage risks, with particular attention to strategic sites. We continue to evaluate opportunities to design more products with less water, and promote water conservation awareness to consumers, with a strong focus on water-stressed areas. Other implemented actions to further reduce our risk exposure include setting our targets: 1) Engage 100% of our priority material suppliers with operations in water-stressed regions to take action on water security, 2) Achieve Net Zero Water Factories in water-stressed areas by 2025 and all others by 2030, and 3) Reduce our manufacturing water intensity by 25% by 2025 vs 2010. ii) Timescale: Further monitoring and evaluation of tools are already underway, while water projects are undertaken annually through our manufacturing CAPEX annual budgets. Colgate's water conservation projects - including for product design as well as consumer awareness - are also longstanding initiatives. We expect to invest further into our water-related strategic response to meet our targets, set for 2025.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?
Yes

Please explain
As a way to help to improve transparency to the most accurate and true internal price of water, Colgate developed a simple tool which all manufacturing sites utilize to estimate costs and develop water reduction budgeting. Our True Cost of Water Toolkit, developed in partnership with a university program, is a manufacturing-based tool designed to help sites quantify some of the hidden costs of water, such as pretreatment and pumping. Knowing the costs encourages focus on opportunities for financial and environmental improvement. This tool also helps support Colgate's 5% for the Planet initiative which seeks to dedicate 5% of annual capital budgets for our global factories to reduce energy, water and waste.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	As part of our Water Stewardship Strategy, Colgate is addressing multiple aspects of a product's lifecycle in terms of reducing water impact. For example, we have a target to reduce manufacturing water intensity by 25% by 2025 against a 2010 baseline, which we believe may result in low water impact products where innovation has resulted in substantially less water used during product manufacture. In addition, we are exploring R&D efforts to also develop new products that do not require as much water in the packaging. Finally, we promote water conservation awareness with messaging to 100% of our global consumers. These elements may be used to consider products as having low water impact.	<Not Applicable>	We are seeking to embed sustainability into each phase of R&D and have developed products that ship with less water in the package. One example is that of hello brand's new mouthwash concentrate. The product uses 34% less plastic and 92% less water shipped per bottle of concentrate - with an innovative, recyclable pump (compared to a 16 fl. oz. hello adult mouthwash bottle dosed at 20 mL twice a day and using 2 pumps of concentrate twice a day compared to a 16 fl. oz. hello adult mouthwash bottle). The example presented is representative of significant reduction of water in the formula. Significant means that it is larger or much larger than any potential manufacturing variation could yield in the original formulation.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?
Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	No, but we plan to within the next two years	
Water withdrawals	No, but we plan to within the next two years	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water use efficiency

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Increase in water withdrawal efficiency (i.e. revenue generation per water withdrawal volume)

Year target was set
2021

Base year
2010

Base year figure
0

Target year
2025

Target year figure
25

Reporting year figure
11

% of target achieved relative to base year
44

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain
By 2025, Colgate's goal is to reduce 25% manufacturing water intensity against a 2010 baseline. This goal helps ensure that our owned operations pursue water stewardship by increasing efficiency with water use to minimize costs and environmental impacts in their communities, while increasing resiliency to water-related risks and help ensure water security. Key elements of our operations program include: our 5% for the Planet investment program, our Water Treasure Hunt program, our global EHS Water Stewardship Standard and as well as other global programs and initiatives. For example, we invest in water conservation strategies at our global facilities through our manufacturing capital expenditure program, '5% for the Planet,' and by implementing our Water Stewardship Strategy. A minimum of 1% of the manufacturing capital expenditure budget is targeted specifically toward water conservation projects. In 2022 we invested 0.3% of the capital budget in water projects.

Note that the specific indicator used to assess progress is total water use, minus water in products, divided by production tonnage.

Colgate has had manufacturing water conservation goals since 2002, and since then we have reduced the water consumed per unit of production in the manufacture of our products by 52%, exceeding our 2020 target.

Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Other, please specify (Manufacturing stewardship according to Net Zero Water standard)

Target coverage
Business activity

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (% of manufacturing sites in water-stressed areas achieving Net Zero Water)

Year target was set
2021

Base year
2020

Base year figure
0

Target year
2025

Target year figure
100

Reporting year figure
10

% of target achieved relative to base year
10

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain
As part of our 2025 Water Stewardship Strategy, we have a goal to achieve Net Zero Water at our manufacturing sites in water-stressed areas by 2025, and all other sites by 2030. We follow the USGBC definition under their LEED Zero program which requires us to minimize total water consumption, maximize alternative water sources (e.g., rain or condensation), and minimize wastewater discharge and return water to the environment.

In 2021, we formed regional teams with members representing our manufacturing sites to share best practices to attain Net Zero Water. These teams also review technology and opportunities to reduce, recycle or return water, such as water treatment automation, rainwater harvesting, cleaning and sanitization efficiency.

In 2022, Colgate joined the Corporate Water Leaders-Beauty & Personal Care (CWL-BPC), a working group dedicated to solving industrial water challenges and furthering water stewardship. Spearheaded by Global Water Intelligence (GWI), the initiative brings together water management and sustainability professionals from major companies to collaborate on innovative solutions to mutual challenges. The CWLBPC's ultimate goal is to drive sustainable water management within the BPC industry. The group's current focus is advancing water circularity in factory operations.

Our plants deploy more efficient practices as we keep driving down our water manufacturing intensity. Cleaning processes, for example, now require far less water and energy due to single-step sanitization.

In addition, rainwater harvesting, on-site water treatment and returning water to the environment are key to our Net Zero Water efforts around the world, especially in water-stressed areas like India.

We continue to work to reduce pollutant-loading in our wastewater discharges prior to treatment. In selected locations where water stress is high, Colgate treats wastewater

to levels appropriate for cooling, toilet flushing, gardening and other purposes.

Target reference number
Target 3

Category of target
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Number of people reached with WASH initiatives)

Year target was set
2015

Base year
2015

Base year figure
0

Target year
2025

Target year figure
1000000

Reporting year figure
500000

% of target achieved relative to base year
50

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain
Our goal is to reach one million people with water, sanitation systems and health/hygiene education.

Colgate is proud to continue our commitment to support WASH programming through our partnership with Water For People as they pursue their mission to reach Everyone Forever with WASH services across Guatemala, India and Peru. From 2013 through 2022, Colgate's total support of more than $2.2 million has helped more than 500,000 people in communities, schools and clinics gain access to safe water services.

Our flagship Colgate Bright Smiles, Bright Futures® program engages our retail customers, drives consumption and helps communities understand the importance of good oral health. Since 1991, we have reached more than 1.6 billion children and their families in over 80 countries with oral health education - including the importance of brushing twice a day - as well as toothpaste and a toothbrush, dental screenings and treatment referrals.

Target reference number
Target 4

Category of target
Supplier engagement

Target coverage
Company-wide (including suppliers)

Quantitative metric
Increase in the proportion of suppliers engaged

Year target was set
2022

Base year
2022

Base year figure
0

Target year
2025

Target year figure
100

Reporting year figure
14

% of target achieved relative to base year
14

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain
Our goal is to engage 100% of our material suppliers with operations in water-stressed regions to take action on water security.

Colgate has mapped our suppliers using WRI's Aqueduct tool to determine if they are located in areas of water stress. We used 2020 data to align with the baseline for our

target to engage 100% of suppliers in water stressed regions.

Aqueduct categorizes water stress into multiple levels of risk, ranging from Low, Low-Medium, Medium to High, High, and Extremely High. We consider the High or Extremely High risk results to have potential substantive impact.

We approach this goal by engaging suppliers as follows: 1) Inviting suppliers to participate in a Water Security webinar led by the Colgate Sustainability and Procurement teams 2) Request certain suppliers to respond to the CDP Water survey through our membership of the CDP Supply Chain Program, and 3) Conduct one on one engagement with key suppliers to discuss and share our approaches to water security and areas of potential collaboration and innovation in water.

In 2021, we started engaging our suppliers in water stressed regions of India and held a webinar to share Colgate's Water Stewardship commitment and trajectory and explain how our suppliers can join us in this journey. We are continuing this work in North America and Latin America in 2023. The webinar highlighted some best practices of water stewardship projects and processes that we have put in place regarding water issues at Colgate. It also included a call to action to our suppliers to start measuring and managing their own water risk and consumption.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W8 Targets	Water Withdrawals, Water Consumption and Water in Product volumes	ISAE 3000	In order to track our target of manufacturing water efficiency (water/ton) we utilize the water consumed, and the water in products as a metric to subtract from the total incoming water. This data is verified by International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Please select	Please select	

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	Please select	
Production of durable plastic components	Please select	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	Please select	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	Please select	
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Please select	
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Please select	

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

N/A

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Group President, Growth & Strategy	President

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	No, this is confidential data	

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

No

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms