Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

From our California Gold Rush beginnings, we have grown into one of the world's largest brand-name apparel companies. A history of responsible business practices, rooted in our core values, has helped us build our brands and engender consumer trust around the world. Under our Levi's®, Dockers®, Signature by Levi Strauss & Co.™ and Denizen® brands, we design, market, and sell – directly or through third parties and licensees – products that include jeans, casual and dress pants, tops, shorts, skirts, dresses, jackets, footwear, and related accessories for men, women, and children around the world. Our newest brand, Beyond Yoga®, acquired in 2021, is a body positive, premium athleisure apparel brand focused on quality, fit and comfort for all shapes and sizes. Beyond Yoga water use numbers have been incorporated into our total figures in this disclosure. Our products are sold in approximately 50,000 retail locations worldwide, including approximately 3,200 brand-dedicated stores and shop-in-shops.

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	November 27, 2021	November 27, 2022

W0.3

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

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cambodia
Canada
Chile
China
China, Macao Special Administrative Region
Colombia
Czechia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Hungary

India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mauritius
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand

Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
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 operational control is exercised

W0.6

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

No

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, an ISIN code	US52736R1023

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	Not very important	Vital	Direct use: Freshwater use in our direct operations is limited and only accounts for 0.1% of our total water use across our value chain. The freshwater that is used to support our direct operations is primarily for hygiene, food preparation, cleaning, maintenance, and drinking water for employees. While good quality freshwater is necessary for hygiene, food preparation, and drinking water, these uses require relatively small amounts of water when compared with agricultural production or manufacturing processes and are therefore considered not very important. Indirect Use: The vast majority of our total value chain freshwater use, about 99.9%, comes from indirect usage throughout our supply chain. Our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers use good quality freshwater (sometimes mixed with recycled water) during every stage of textile manufacturing, making it a vital resource that is critical for our products. Freshwater is used for growing fibers – such as cotton – and dyeing and finishing wet processing for products. Water access, sanitation, and hygiene is also vital for our supply chain workforce and the communities that they operate in. Water scarcity and drought can disrupt our ability to manufacture products and grow fibers and represents a risk to business continuity. In total, future direct and indirect freshwater dependency is expected to decrease as we continue to implement our 2025 Water Action Strategy. For example, we have committed to reducing our freshwater use in manufacturing by 50% in areas of high-water stress against a

			2018 baseline, and all key fabric and garment suppliers have set contextual WaterLess® targets. Additionally, water is utilized by our consumers as part of product care. Instructions are available to consumers to wash denim as little as possible on our Product Care site at levi.com The Definitive Guide to Denim Care | Off The Cuff (levi.com).
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not very important	Important	Direct use: Recycled, brackish, and produced water is considered not very important for our direct operations because freshwater is required for all hygiene, food preparation, cleaning, maintenance, and drinking water activities, which are the primary uses at these facilities. Some of our facilities use recycled water for landscape irrigation, but this use is limited and not critical for our business operations. Indirect Use: The use of recycled water in our supply chain is important because water is a critical input for our textile manufacturing processes. Our suppliers do not use brackish or produced water. Dyeing, washing, and finishing processes used at the mills and laundries that manufacture our products use recycled water (mixed with freshwater) whenever possible to conserve freshwater resources. In 2014, we became the first major apparel brand to author a standard for water recycling and reuse for manufacturing facilities. Our Recycle & Reuse Standard and Guidelines establish that facilities must adhere to the 'Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Foundation's wastewater guidelines' "progressive" standard and recycle more than 20% of the water used in manufacturing. Between 2014 and 2022, approximately 14 billion liters of water have been recycled at product and fabric manufacturing facilities that apply our water Recycle & Reuse Standard. Future dependency on recycled water is expected to increase as we expand our Recycle & Reuse Standard and Guidelines and WaterLess® finishing techniques throughout our supply chain to reduce freshwater dependency and mitigate risk in areas of water stress.

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%	Monthly	This is quantified through a combination of primary data from utility invoices and estimations based on square footage and the water withdrawal intensity of similar facilities of the same type.	The scope here is our direct operations, which refers to our owned & operated sites that includes retail, offices, distribution centers, and 2 factories. We quantify 100% of our owned & operated sites here because they are within our control.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	Not monitored			We do not have complete visibility into the source of water withdrawals from our owned & operated sites due to lack of data availability. The scope here is our direct operations, which refers to our owned & operated sites that includes retail, offices, distribution centers, and 2 factories.
Water withdrawals quality	Not monitored			We do not receive this data in our direct operations, which refers to our owned & operated sites that includes retail stores, offices, distribution centers, and 2 factories.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Monthly	This is quantified through a combination of primary data from utility invoices and estimations based on square footage and the water discharge intensity of similar facilities of the same type.	Our direct operations refers to our owned & operated sites that includes retail, offices, distribution centers, and 2 factories. We quantify 100% of owned & operated sites here because they are within our control. It is worth noting that effluent from our owned & operated sites are treated at municipal publicly-owned treatment works (POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment

				plant' in some regions) in accordance with local regulations and therefore is not directly discharged to local waterways by LS&Co.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	Not relevant			100% of effluent from our owned & operated sites are treated at municipal publicly-owned treatment works (POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions) in accordance with local regulations and therefore is not directly discharged to local waterways by LS&Co.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	Not relevant			100% of effluent from our owned & operated sites are treated at municipal publicly-owned treatment works (POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions) in accordance with local regulations and therefore is not directly discharged to local waterways by LS&Co.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	Not relevant			100% of effluent from our owned & operated sites are treated at municipal publicly-owned treatment works (POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions) in accordance with local regulations and therefore is not directly discharged to local waterways by LS&Co. and so it would not be recommended to monitor these water quality parameters .
Water discharge quality – emissions to water	Not relevant			100% of effluent from our owned & operated sites are treated at municipal publicly-owned

(nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)				treatment works (POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions) in accordance with local regulations and therefore is not directly discharged to local waterways by LS&Co.
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant			100% of effluent from our owned & operated sites are treated at municipal publicly-owned treatment works (POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions) in accordance with local regulations and therefore is not directly discharged to local waterways by LS&Co.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Monthly	This is quantified through a combination of primary data from utility invoices and estimations based on square footage and the water discharge intensity of similar facilities of the same type.	The scope here is our direct operations, which refers to our owned & operated sites that includes retail, offices, distribution centers, and 2 factories. We quantify 100% of sites here because they are within our control.
Water recycled/reused	Less than 1%	Yearly	One of our owned factories, based in South Africa, uses 100% recycled water in its manufacturing processes sourced from a local POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions.	The scope here is our direct operations, which refers to our owned & operated sites that includes retail, offices, distribution centers, and 2 factories. Aside from our owned factory in South Africa, we do not receive this data in our direct operations.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely	100%	Yearly	Direct monitoring	LS&Co.'s Sustainability Guidebook requires that all direct operations sites are in accordance with local regulations regarding

managed WASH services to all workers				access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.

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	15,530	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Mergers and acquisitions	This is quantified through a combination of primary data from utility invoices and estimations based on square footage and the water withdrawal intensity of similar facilities of the same type. Our uncertainty range is between 10 – 20% because of data gaps. The scope here is our direct operations, which refers to our owned & operated sites that includes retail, offices, distribution centers, and 2 factories; and supply chain locations considered high risk.
Total discharges	13,046	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Mergers and acquisitions	This is quantified through a combination of primary data from utility invoices and estimations based on square footage and the water discharge intensity of similar facilities of the same type. Our uncertainty range is between 10 – 20% because of data gaps. The scope here is our direct operations, which refers to our owned & operated sites that includes

						retail, offices, distribution centers, and 2 factories; and supply chain locations considered high risk.
Total consumption	2,485	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Mergers and acquisitions	This is quantified as the difference between 'total withdrawals' and 'total discharges'. Our uncertainty range is between 10 – 20% because of data gaps. The scope here is our direct operations, which refers to our owned & operated sites that includes retail, offices, distribution centers, and 2 factories; and supply chain locations considered high risk.

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	11-25	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	WRI Aqueduct WWF Water Risk Filter	This is quantified through a combination of primary data from utility invoices and estimations based on square footage and the water withdrawal intensity of similar facilities of the same type. We report withdrawal for 100% of our direct operations facilities based on the location of the sites

								as we do not have data on the original withdrawal source location for all sites. We use the WRI Aqueduct tool to generate approximate lat/long coordinates for all these O&O sites. Risks for owned & operated facilities are identified through a combination of indicators from the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter tools, as well as key data from the LS&Co. enterprise risk management framework and expert judgement of external consultants. For owned & operated facilities, facilities are determined to be 'at risk' if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) located in an area of high or extremely high Aqueduct Overall Water Risk - Textile OR WRF Final Basin Risk – Textiles; AND 2) located in an area of high or extremely high current (Aqueduct BWS or WRF water depletion) or future water stress (Aqueduct Future BAU 2030 or 2040); AND 3) contain

								material water withdrawal >= average of all company-operated facilities; AND 4) are determined to be business critical facilities.

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	6,169,000,000	15,530	397,231.165486156	As we continue to make progress on the goals outlined in our 2025 Water Action Strategy, we anticipate that our total water withdrawal efficiency will improve moving forward.

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	No	LS&Co. has a rigorous product quality testing program based on an industry-standard Restricted Substances List (RSL)

W1.5

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

	Engagement
Suppliers	Yes

Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes

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)
Supplier dependence on water
Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

26

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

1-25

Please explain

For Tier 1 & Tier 2 key supplier facilities, suppliers are categorized into areas of low, medium, & high-water stress based on the raw Aqueduct Overall Water Risk – Textile indicator from the WRI tool. LS&Co defines ‘high water stress’ as either the ‘high’ or ‘extremely high’ rating from the WRI tool.
Key supplier facilities in low and medium stress areas receive progressive efficiency targets, and facilities in areas of high-water stress are assigned more stringent absolute water use targets. We would consider a ‘substantive’ impact to the company to be a scenario in which a disruption to our suppliers’ effects >1% of annual revenue. These water use targets roll up into our 2025 commitments.
To address water quality impacts from our suppliers, we set a recurring annual target: Our key supplier factories (which manufacture

approximately 80% of annual product) fully comply with the ZDHC Wastewater standard, which includes concentration limits for all standard effluent parameters.

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
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Reducing water demands in water stressed basins

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

1-25

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Off-site third-party audit

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

Retain and engage

Comment

Facilities in low and medium stress areas receive progressive efficiency targets, and facilities in areas of high-water stress are assigned more stringent absolute water use targets.

These water use targets roll up into two 2025 commitments: 1) reducing our water use in manufacturing by 50 percent against a 2018 baseline in areas of high-water stress; and 2) Ensuring all key mills and factories, which represent approximately 80 percent of product units, will meet their geographically contextual WaterLess® targets.

Our partners in the Supplier Sourcing Management function communicate their expectations that these suppliers meet our water-related requirements.

W1.5d

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

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services

% of suppliers by number

51-75

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

51-75

Rationale for your engagement

Our WaterLess® water stewardship program began in 2011 and focuses on ways to maximize water efficiency and recycling in apparel production. We prioritize WaterLess® initiatives in our 49 ‘key vendor laundry suppliers’ that represent approximately 80% of our garments. product units are used as a proxy for procurement spend. We have also shared the WaterLess® innovation manual with the apparel industry to foster collective action. Moving forward, we will be evolving the WaterLess® program into a facility-level qualification that is tied to 2025 contextual water targets.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

As of FY 22, 46% of all our bottoms products were made met either our WaterLess® finishing requirements using the third-party EIM tool or were made in facilities that meet our water recycle and reuse guidelines. Our suppliers have recycled almost 14 billion liters of water since the program began in 2012. Success of the WaterLess® program moving forward will be 100% of key facility-level contextual water targets achieved by 2025. To aid in this process, we are setting intermediate 2023 supplier-specific water reduction targets to serve as roadmap milestones as suppliers progress towards their overall 2025 target. These intermediate targets will indicate which suppliers are on track and can be considered WaterLess® suppliers for a two-year period.

Comment

n/a

W1.5e

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

Type of stakeholder

Other, please specify

NGO Partnerships

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce water impacts in products and services

Encourage stakeholders to work collaboratively with other users in their river basins toward sustainable water management

Rationale for your engagement

Water is necessary for people, communities and the planet — and to create many of the beloved products our consumers enjoy. LS&Co. has long been working to ensure that water is available for both communities and commerce.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

LS&Co. has been at the forefront of water stewardship in the apparel industry. In addition to engaging our key vendor suppliers, we also participate in global initiatives and NGO partnerships. For global initiatives, we are a CEO Water Mandate signatory and member of the Water Resilience Coalition. These initiatives help guide our water stewardship actions throughout our value chain and ensure that we collaborate with our peers on collective action opportunities in key basins. Success for participation in these global initiatives is measured by achieving the three goals outlined by the Water Resilience Coalition by 2050.

We also partner with the ZDHC Foundation and Waves for Water Foundation. Our partnership with the ZDHC Foundation has helped us develop initiatives aimed at reducing the use of hazardous chemicals, water recycling, and wastewater treatment throughout our value chain. Success for this initiative is measured by meeting our zero discharge of hazardous chemicals goal. Our partnership with Waves for Water Foundation helps us provide clean water access to communities in need adjacent to our key vendor suppliers. Success for this partnership is measured by completion of the three-year agreement.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

No

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	Comment
Row 1	No	n/a

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
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	LS&Co. has an internal program called Screened Chemistry (SC) that is designed to understand the potential human and environmental hazards of chemicals before they enter the supply chain. The process incorporates GreenScreen & the U.S. EPA's Safer Choice Program to determine which chemical substances are best in class or better alternatives. Formulations that contain a Benchmark-3 or Benchmark-4 chemical substance (or full green circle on the U.S. EPA SCIL list) are considered preferred substances and will earn a higher score than formulations that contain, for example, Benchmark-1 substances. This scoring system allows us to create a preferred list of chemicals, work with chemical suppliers and garment manufacturers to eliminate chemicals of concern. After aligning with the AFIRM Group (Apparel Footwear Industry RSL Management) RSL for many years, we formally adopted the AFIRM RSL (Restricted Substances List) in 2022. Metrics used in our RSL program include: 1)number of chemicals on the LS&Co. Preferred Chemical List, which encourages our suppliers to use safer alternatives in their manufacturing; 2) number of factories using LS&Co.'s Preferred Chemical List and reporting chemical use to the CleanChain tool; 3) pass rate of suppliers in restricted

		substances list testing; and 4) pass rate of suppliers in random product testing (at 80% of Tier 1 factories). The indicators used in SC and the ZDHC MRSL are based on measures of ecotoxicity and potential human health hazards.

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

Inorganic contaminants impact taste, color, and odor of drinking water. These contaminants are created mainly by dyeing and wastewater treatment processes. This can potentially impact local aquatic ecosystems.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Provision of best practice instructions on product use
Water recycling
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Upgrading of process equipment/methods
Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

Please explain

The following procedures are in place:
- Implement ZDHC MRSL / Wastewater Guidelines as industry best practice
- Annual on-site assessment of supply chain factories by internal and 3rd party assessors
- Expand the water reuse and recycle within the supply chain factories
- Implement Screened Chemistry for R&D and mass production chemical use for continuous hazardous substances elimination. In 2021, we set a goal that all strategic garment wet finishing manufacturing and fabric mills will use 100% certified Screened Chemistry by 2026

Water pollutant category

Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Results in impacts to the level of dissolved oxygen in waterways.

These contaminants are created mainly by laundry factory and fabric mill wet processes. This can potentially impact local aquatic ecosystems.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

Provision of best practice instructions on product use
Water recycling
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
Upgrading of process equipment/methods
Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

Please explain

The following procedures are in place:
- Implement ZDHC MRSL / Wastewater Guidelines as industry best practice
- Annual on-site assessment of supply chain factories by internal and 3rd party assessors
- Expand the water reuse and recycle within the supply chain factories
- Implement Screened Chemistry for R&D and mass production chemical use for continuous hazardous substances elimination. In 2021, we set a goal that all strategic garment wet finishing manufacturing and fabric mills will use 100% certified Screened Chemistry by 2026

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 as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
External consultants

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
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

Comment

n/a

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?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

WWF Water Risk Filter

External consultants

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Impact on human health
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

Comment

n/a

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	LS&Co. completes water risk for all of our direct owned & operated (O&O) facilities and our key Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers. For our O&O facilities, risks are identified through a combination of indicators from the WRI and WWF water risk tools. For O&O facilities, facilities are determined to be 'at risk' if they meet all of the following criteria: 1)	The following contextual issues are considered in our risk assessment: · Water availability at a basin / catchment level is considered because uncertainty around short-term weather conditions or more prolonged climate change, water shortages, natural disasters, and extreme weather conditions have	The following stakeholder issues are considered in our risk assessment: · Customers are considered since about one quarter of our product's lifecycle impact occurs after the point of sale – during the consumer use phase.	LS&Co. uses the data collected as part of its annual water risk assessment in multiple decision-making contexts. For example, if the basin/catchment level baseline water stress (per Aqueduct and/or WRF) changes drastically compared to our 2018 baseline year for a given set of key suppliers, we may rescope the 2025 facility-level target assigned to that supplier. Additionally,

	located in an area of high or extremely high Aqueduct Overall Water Risk - Textile OR WRF Final Basin Risk – Textiles; AND 2) located in an area of high or extremely high current (Aqueduct BWS or WRF water depletion) or future water stress (Aqueduct Future BAU 2030 or 2040); AND 3) contain material water withdrawal >= average of all company-operated facilities; AND 4) are determined to be business critical facilities. For Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier facilities, suppliers are categorized into areas of low, medium, and high-water stress if they are located in an area with a high or extremely high Aqueduct Overall Water Risk – Textile indicator. Facilities in low and medium stress areas receive progressive efficiency targets, and facilities in areas of high-water stress are assigned more stringent absolute water use targets. These targets roll up into two 2025 commitments:1) reducing our water use in manufacturing by 50 percent against a 2018 baseline in areas of high-water stress; and2) Ensuring all	the potential to reduce or disrupt product availability within our supply chain and increase our cost of goods. · Water regulatory frameworks are considered to help us appropriately respond to regulations in the jurisdictions where we operate. · Status of ecosystems and habitats is considered because water availability and quality are important factors in the health of all ecosystems and habitats. · Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services are considered because our employees and the communities that we operate in rely on access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene – basic human rights.	· Employees are considered as they are showing increasing interest in our sustainability performance, and we consider them an important stakeholder group for our program · Investors are considered as water-related risks could impact our ability to operate in certain locations and potentially impact our financial performance. Local communities are considered because we aim to maximize our efforts where they are most needed and to take actions that result in measurable benefits beyond the fence-line of our manufacturing facilities.	every year the Enterprise Risk Management committee (ERC) undergoes a robust process to identify and proactively address emerging risks to the company. The ERC consists of 12 leaders in the company including our CFO, CCO, COO, Chief Legal Officer, CHRO, CIO, CMO and Global Controller, as well as senior leaders from sustainability, security, audit, compliance and product development and sourcing. The top 15 entity-wide risks identified are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board on an annual basis. The ERC and risk management process enables LS&Co. to identify and manage risks entity-wide, improve resource deployment and enhance our enterprise resilience. The ERC identifies ongoing work to mitigate and prevent to the extent possible the risk from having an impact on our business. This includes scenario planning, risk forecasting, testing crisis and business continuity plans.

	key mills and factories, which represent 80 percent of product units, will meet their geographically contextual WaterLess® targets.			

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, only in our value chain beyond our direct operations

W4.1a

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

Water-related matters are evaluated 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. When evaluating particular water-related matters, we consider, among other factors, the potential impact on operations, business strategy, cost and availability of raw materials, measurable financial impact that may be one or more percentage points of our annual net revenues, and whether we are able to offset such impact, and the potential for stakeholder or reputational impact. Any one of these elements or a combination thereof could be the basis for determination that a water-based risk may have a substantive financial or strategic impact.

For purposes of evaluating water-based risks, we consider the following when determining whether a water-based risk may have a substantive financial or strategic impact: a 1% or greater impact on our annual net revenues – such as overall product cost increases or significant risk to product availability, resulting in a financial impact of 1% or greater on our annual net revenues. For FY22, our annual net revenues were $6.2B, 1% of which is $62M.

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	26	26-50	Although there is a potential risk to each of these individual facilities, we intentionally have redundancy in our supply chain to mitigate any disruptions. This estimate covers the key supplier facilities in our supply chain.

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

India

Other, please specify

India East Coast

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

2

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Comment

We do not disclose net revenue detail disaggregated by our supply chain facilities.

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

8

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Comment

We do not disclose net revenue detail disaggregated by our supply chain facilities.

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

Sabarmati

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

3

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Comment

We do not disclose net revenue detail disaggregated by our supply chain facilities.

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

9

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Comment

We do not disclose net revenue detail disaggregated by our supply chain facilities.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

Hong (Red River)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Comment

We do not disclose net revenue detail disaggregated by our supply chain facilities.

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Rio Verde

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Comment

We do not disclose net revenue detail disaggregated by our supply chain facilities.

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

Ziya He, Interior

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Comment

We do not disclose net revenue detail disaggregated by our supply chain facilities.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Tigris & Euphrates

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Comment

We do not disclose net revenue detail disaggregated by our supply chain facilities.

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

India

Other, please specify

India East Coast

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales due to value chain dissruption

Company-specific description

Apparel production depends heavily on water availability—from growing cotton to manufacturing to consumer care at home. Using the WRI Aqueduct tool we found that 39% of our key suppliers are located in geographies that are considered “high water stress”. And based on a life cycle analysis (LCA), in general, we found that nearly 70% of water withdrawals occur in the fiber phase (e.g., cotton growing) while approximately 6% occur in the fabric production phase. Additionally, our 2022 completed scenario modeling indicated a similar high risk from climate change. The modeling indicated that there may be some initial short-term benefits to cotton due to warming temperatures and rising CO2 concentrations but that these would diminish over time towards 2050, and we are likely to see increase in acute weather events that will negatively impact cotton production. As a result, our supply chain is potentially exposed to significant physical risks from climate change,

including unpredictable rain patterns, decreases in precipitation, rising temperatures, and extended drought, etc. All of these risks can threaten the availability of freshwater critical to our mills, laundries, and factories as well as the farms that provide the material basis for our products, specifically cotton. Cotton is grown in some of the most arid regions in the world, and climate change can significantly impact cotton availability, quality, and pricing. If global cotton production were to fall or water were to become more expensive as a result of climate change, the price of cotton could go up, which, in turn, could drive up our production costs.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

30,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

90,000,000

Explanation of financial impact

Potential financial impacts from chronic changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns are related to increased cost of raw materials, specifically cotton, which represents a key component of our manufacturing costs. Cotton costs may increase as a result of decreased cotton supply or increased cost of water needed for cotton growing. A study from the USDA on 'Climate Change, Water Scarcity and Adaptation in the U.S. Fieldcrop Sector' estimated that by 2040, production-weighted price for cotton would likely increase by 10% - 30%.

Raw materials, such as cotton, generally represent about half (50%) of the cost of goods sold (COGS) in the apparel industry, with variations driven by the materials, product specifications, production regions and quantity purchased.

To estimate the potential financial impact as a result of water-related cotton price increases, we first assumed a 10% to 30% cotton price increase; for the purposes of this estimation, we are taking a very conservative approach and assuming this cotton price increase within a 1 year period. That price increase was applied to half (50%) of LS&Co.'s COGS for FY22 [10%*50%* $2.62 B = $131M; 30%*50%*$2.62 B = $393M]. However, this assumes that cotton production and prices will be impacted globally at the same levels, rather than at a country-level.

According to the US Department of Agriculture, India is responsible for 23% of total cotton production. We assume, for this calculation, that LS&Co. cotton sourcing per country is roughly proportional to total cotton production per country. Expanding on the calculation above, that estimated potential cotton price increases on a global level, here we assume that a water-driven event in India would result in roughly 23% of the overall price increase. $131M * 23% = $30M; $393M * 23% = $90M

The resulting estimate represents the range of potential impact for one fiscal year, assumes elevated cotton price are in place for the entire year, and no other supply chain disruption or no mitigating actions are taken. This estimated potential financial impact range is highly dependent on other external forces and sourcing strategy and is subsequently subject to change.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Other, please specify

Promote the adoption of sustainable irrigation practices among suppliers

Description of response

Our continued promotion and support for The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), US Cotton Trust Protocol, and Organic Cotton Accelerator empowers cotton farmers to increase their yields through less water and less chemical use and invest in regenerative farming techniques. In 2022, 99.5% of our Cotton was organic, recycled or Better Cotton.

Cost of response

45,000

Explanation of cost of response

Annual brand membership fees for BCI are 45,000 Euro

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales due to value chain dissruption

Company-specific description

According to WRI Aqueduct, our suppliers in the Arabian Sea Coast watershed face significant water risk. Supplier facilities in this watershed are predominantly factories and mills and are vital links in our supply chain. If water risk forces any of these facilities to reduce or pause operations, >1% of LS&Co.'s country-level product units could be temporarily impacted until production could be shifted.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact would be significant as we have eight key suppliers exposed to water risk in the Arabian Sea Coast watershed. However, we have redundancy in our supply chain and would be able to shift some production to other vendors. The cost estimate included represents the worst-case scenario in which all production could not be replaced. This disruption could be either strategic or financial in nature.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Establish supplier performance targets

Description of response

We set contextual water targets for they key facilities exposed to water risk in the Arabian Sea Coast watershed. These targets require each supplier to reduce their freshwater use by 50% by 2025.

Cost of response

67,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response is estimated to be in the medium range ($100,000-$250,000) given the large number of facilities exposed to water risk in the watershed. The response might consist of paying for local consultants to provide expertise on internal water usage audits, water efficiency upgrades, and/or available water recycling technologies in the short-term (<3 years) as part of our PaCT program with IFC. On average, each

PaCT assessment costs $25,000 and the fee is split equally (1/3 each) between the IFC, the supplier, and LS&Co. Therefore, LS&Co.'s costs would be 8 facilities x $25k x 1/3 = $67k)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales due to value chain dissruption

Company-specific description

According to WRI Aqueduct, our suppliers in the Indus watershed face significant water risk. Supplier facilities in this watershed are predominantly factories and mills and are vital links in our supply chain. If water risk forces any of these facilities to reduce or pause operations, >1% of LS&Co.'s country-level product units could be temporarily impacted until production could be shifted.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

There would be potential financial impact as we have two key suppliers exposed to water risk in the Indus watershed. However, we have redundancy in our supply chain and would be able to shift some production to other vendors. This disruption could be either strategic or financial in nature.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Establish supplier performance targets

Description of response

We set contextual water targets for the key facilities exposed to water risk in the Indus watershed. These targets require each supplier to reduce their freshwater use by 50% by 2025.

Cost of response

75,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response is estimated to be in the low range ($0-$100,000). The response might consist of paying for local consultants to provide expertise on internal water usage audits, water efficiency upgrades, and/or available water recycling technologies in the short-term (<3

years) as part of our PaCT program with IFC. On average, each PaCT assessment costs $25,000 and the fee is split equally (1/3 each) between the IFC, the supplier, and LS&Co. Therefore, LS&Co.'s costs would be 9 facilities x $25k x 1/3 = $75k)

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

Sabarmati

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales due to value chain dissruption

Company-specific description

According to WRI Aqueduct, our suppliers in the Sabarmati watershed face significant water risk. Supplier facilities in this watershed are predominantly factories and mills and are vital links in our supply chain. If water risk forces any of these facilities to reduce or pause operations, >1% of LS&Co.'s country-level product units could be temporarily impacted until production could be shifted.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The potential financial impact would be significant as we have seven key suppliers exposed to water risk in the Sabarmati watershed. However, we have redundancy in our supply chain and would be able to shift some productions to other vendors. The cost estimate included represents the worst-case scenario in which all production could not be replaced. This disruption could be either strategic or financial in nature.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Establish supplier performance targets

Description of response

We set contextual water targets for the key facilities exposed to water risk in the Sabarmati watershed. These targets require each supplier to reduce their freshwater use by 50% by 2025.

Cost of response

25,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response is estimated to be in the medium range ($100,000-$250,000). The response might consist of paying for local consultants to provide expertise on internal water usage audits, water efficiency upgrades, and/or available water recycling technologies in the

short-term (<3 years) as part of our PaCT program with IFC. On average, each PaCT assessment costs $25,000 and the fee is split equally (1/3 each) between the IFC, the supplier, and LS&Co. Therefore, LS&Co.'s costs would be 3 facilities x $25k x 1/3 = $25k)

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

Hong (Red River)

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales due to value chain dissruption

Company-specific description

According to WRI Aqueduct, our suppliers in the Hong significant water risk. Supplier facilities in this watershed are predominantly factories and mills and are vital links in our supply chain. If water risk forces any of these facilities to reduce or pause operations, >1% of LS&Co.'s country-level product units could be temporarily impacted until production could be shifted.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

There would be potential financial impact as we have two key suppliers exposed to water risk in the Hong watershed. However, we have redundancy in our supply chain and would be able to shift some production to other vendors. This disruption could be either strategic or financial in nature.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Establish supplier performance targets

Description of response

We set contextual water targets for the key facility exposed to water risk in the Hong watershed. These targets require the supplier to reduce freshwater use by 50% by 2025.

Cost of response

8,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response is estimated to be in the low range ($0-$100,000). The response might consist of paying for local consultants to provide expertise on internal water usage audits, water efficiency upgrades, and/or available water recycling technologies in the short-term (<3

years) as part of our PaCT program with IFC. On average, each PaCT assessment costs $25,000 and the fee is split equally (1/3 each) between the IFC, the supplier, and LS&Co. Therefore, LS&Co.'s costs would be 1 facilities x $25k x 1/3 = $8k)

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Rio Verde

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales due to value chain dissruption

Company-specific description

According to WRI Aqueduct, our suppliers in the Rio Verde watershed face significant water risk. Supplier facilities in this watershed are predominantly factories and mills and are vital links in our supply chain. If water risk forces any of these facilities to reduce or pause operations, >1% of LS&Co.'s country-level product units could be temporarily impacted until production could be shifted.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

There would be potential financial impact as we have two key suppliers exposed to water risk in the Rio Verde watershed. However, we have redundancy in our supply chain and would be able to shift some production to other vendors. This disruption could be either strategic or financial in nature.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Establish supplier performance targets

Description of response

We set contextual water targets for the key facility exposed to water risk in the Rio Verde watershed. These targets require the supplier to reduce freshwater use by 50% by 2025.

Cost of response

8,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response is estimated to be in the low range ($0-$100,000). The response might consist of paying for local consultants to provide expertise on internal water usage audits, water efficiency upgrades, and/or available water recycling technologies in the short-term (<3

years) as part of our PaCT program with IFC. On average, each PaCT assessment costs $25,000 and the fee is split equally (1/3 each) between the IFC, the supplier, and LS&Co. Therefore, LS&Co.'s costs would be 1 facilities x $25k x 1/3 = $8k)

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

Ziya He, Interior

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales due to value chain dissruption

Company-specific description

According to WRI Aqueduct, our suppliers in the Ziya He watershed face significant water risk. Supplier facilities in this watershed are predominantly factories and mills and are vital links in our supply chain. If water risk forces any of these facilities to reduce or pause operations, >1% of LS&Co.'s country-level product units could be temporarily impacted until production could be shifted.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

There would be potential financial impact as we have two key suppliers exposed to water risk in the Ziya He watershed. However, we have redundancy in our supply chain and would be able to shift some production to other vendors. This disruption could be either strategic or financial in nature.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Establish supplier performance targets

Description of response

We set contextual water targets for the key facility exposed to water risk in the Ziya He watershed. These targets require the supplier to reduce freshwater use by 50% by 2025.

Cost of response

8,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response is estimated to be in the low range ($0-$100,000). The response might consist of paying for local consultants to provide expertise on internal water usage audits, water efficiency upgrades, and/or available water recycling technologies in the short-term (<3

years) as part of our PaCT program with IFC. On average, each PaCT assessment costs $25,000 and the fee is split equally (1/3 each) between the IFC, the supplier, and LS&Co. Therefore, LS&Co.'s costs would be 1 facilities x $25k x 1/3 = $8k)

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Tigris & Euphrates

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales due to value chain dissruption

Company-specific description

According to WRI Aqueduct, our suppliers in the Tigris - Euphrates watershed face significant water risk. Supplier facilities in this watershed are predominantly factories and mills and are vital links in our supply chain. If water risk forces any of these facilities to reduce or pause operations, >1% of LS&Co.'s country-level product units could be temporarily impacted until production could be shifted.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

There would be potential financial impact as we have two key suppliers exposed to water risk in the Tigris - Euphrates watershed. However, we have redundancy in our supply chain and would be able to shift some production to other vendors. This disruption could be either strategic or financial in nature.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Establish supplier performance targets

Description of response

We set contextual water targets for the key facility exposed to water risk in the Tigris - Euphrates watershed. These targets require the supplier to reduce freshwater use by 50% by 2025.

Cost of response

8,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of the response is estimated to be in the low range ($0-$100,000). The response might consist of paying for local consultants to provide expertise on internal water usage audits, water efficiency upgrades, and/or available water recycling technologies in the short-term (<3

years) as part of our PaCT program with IFC. On average, each PaCT assessment costs $25,000 and the fee is split equally (1/3 each) between the IFC, the supplier, and LS&Co. Therefore, LS&Co.'s costs would be 1 facilities x $25k x 1/3 = $8k)

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	As part of our FY 22 direct operations water risk assessment, we conducted a climate-related scenario analysis. Using the WRI Aqueduct tool, we evaluated changes in future water stress in 2030 and 2040 assuming a business-as-usual scenario, SSP2 RCP 8.5.This scenario is defined by Aqueduct as a world with stable economic development and steadily rising global carbon emissions, with CO2 concentrations reaching ~1370 ppm by 2100 and global mean temperatures increasing by 2.6–4.8°C relative to 1986–2005 levels. However, none of the direct operations sites identified in this analysis were large or strategically important enough to reach our threshold for substantive financial or strategic impact, which we define as a 1% or greater impact on our annual net revenues – such as overall product cost increases or significant risk to product availability, resulting in a financial impact of 1% greater impact on our annual net revenues. For example, we have an owned & operated factory in South Africa but the amount of production does not cross this '1% of revenue' threshold. Similarly, we have a smaller distribution center in Mexico but it was excluded because the site's operations are not critically dependent on water availability and, even in the case of a serious water shortage, the redundancy in our logistics supply chains allows us to redirect operations quickly, as needed.

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

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

WaterLess®, our flagship water stewardship program launched in 2011 to maximize water efficiency in apparel production. Today, the WaterLess® program is the driving force for our continued innovation and improvement in water stewardship. We continue deploying and scaling new water-saving innovations, while also recognizing that the program highlights some of the opportunities apparel companies have to decrease manufacturing water use through a variety of changes in equipment and processes. We published our open-source Water Action Strategy to inspire collective action and progress across our industry. The strategy is the driving force behind our geographically contextual, facility-level targets to address local water stress. One of our water commitments is that 100% of key fabric and garment suppliers will meet their new contextual WaterLess® (our comprehensive water stewardship program) targets by 2025.

Examples:
One of our key strategy intentions is to evolve our WaterLess® program into a facility-level qualification. Suppliers can achieve this qualification by attaining their 2025 facility water targets. We have set intermediate reduction targets to serve as milestones for suppliers as they progress to help indicate which suppliers are on track and can be considered WaterLess® suppliers for a 2-year period. At our company-operated factories in Plock, Poland, and Epping, South Africa, a variety of water-savings processes are in place. Both factories use WaterLess® production processes and have installed water-efficient retrofits on washing machines. Additionally, the Epping facility uses 100% recycled water in manufacturing, rather than relying on the stressed local freshwater supply.

Timescale: WaterLess® launched in 2011 to maximize water efficiency in apparel production through a series of garment finishing techniques and water recycling guidelines. Ten years later, these techniques have become standard practice. We continue working to apply and capture new innovations, and because many of our suppliers operate in geographies of high water stress, we will continue reporting their progress to reduce freshwater use.

Outcome: Between 2011 and the end of 2022, approximately 14 billion liters of water have been recycled at product and fabric manufacturing facilities that apply our water Recycle & Reuse Standard or use our WaterLess® techniques. As of the end of 2022, 46% of all LS&Co. bottoms products were designated as WaterLess®.

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)

2,100,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

LS&Co. anticipates the benefits of this opportunity to increase brand equity and revenues among certain consumer segments. Potential financial impacts from this market opportunity are based on the estimated revenue driven solely by our products being recognized as sustainable. The low end potential financial impact is based on the percent of total bottoms products that were WaterLess® in 2022 (46%). While we know that sustainability impacts purchasing patterns, it is difficult to account for the causation sustainability has on final purchasing decisions due to the

high degree of confounding variables, it was conservatively assumed that 0.1% of these sales were driven solely by consumer preference for the WaterLess® line having sustainable attributes. These percentages were applied to the portion of total fiscal year 2022 net revenue related to bottoms products (75%) as reported in our 2023 Proxy Statement on Form DEF14A ($6.2 B * 75% = $4.6B): 46%*0.1%* 4.6B = $2.1M. This estimation is judgmental and is subsequently subject to change.

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

Viet Nam

Hong (Red River)

Latitude

20.930227

Longitude

106.361335

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

802

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

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

802

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

674

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

674

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

128

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and 'textile industry' weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Latitude

31.561918

Longitude

74.348075

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,817

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

1,817

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,526

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

1,526

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

291

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation:

Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Latitude

31.561918

Longitude

74.348075

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,451

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

1,451

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,219

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

1,219

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

232

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and 'textile industry' weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Latitude

31.561918

Longitude

74.348075

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

637

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

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

637

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

535

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

535

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

102

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Latitude

31.561918

Longitude

74.348075

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

291

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

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

291

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

244

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

244

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

46

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from

third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Latitude

31.561918

Longitude

74.348075

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

675

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

675

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

567

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

567

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

108

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Latitude

31.561918

Longitude

74.348075

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

548

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

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

548

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

460

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

460

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

88

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Latitude

31.561918

Longitude

74.348075

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

291

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

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

291

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

244

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

244

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

47

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from

third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 9

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Latitude

31.561918

Longitude

74.348075

Located in area with water stress

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

219

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

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

219

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

184

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

184

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

35

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 10

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Indus

Latitude

31.561918

Longitude

74.348075

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,318

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

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

1,318

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,107

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

1,107

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

211

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 11

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Latitude

24.871938

Longitude

66.98806

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

989

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

989

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

831

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

831

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

158

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from

third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Latitude

24.871938

Longitude

66.98806

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

443

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

443

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

372

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

372

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

71

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 13

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Latitude

24.871938

Longitude

66.98806

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

690

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

690

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

579

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

579

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

110

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 14

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Latitude

24.871938

Longitude

66.98806

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

447

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

447

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

375

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

375

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

71

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and 'textile industry' weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 15

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Latitude

24.871938

Longitude

66.98806

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

329

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

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

329

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

276

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

276

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

53

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 16

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Latitude

24.871938

Longitude

66.98806

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1,073

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

Withdrawals from third party sources

1,073

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

901

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

901

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

172

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 17

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Latitude

24.871938

Longitude

66.98806

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

95

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

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

95

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

80

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

80

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

15

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and 'textile industry' weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 18

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

Other, please specify

Arabian Sea Coast

Latitude

24.871938

Longitude

66.98806

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

586

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

586

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

492

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

492

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

94

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 19

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

India East Coast

Latitude

12.976746

Longitude

77.575279

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

671

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

671

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

563

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

563

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

107

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation:

Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 20

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

India East Coast

Latitude

12.976746

Longitude

77.575279

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

468

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

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

468

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

393

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

393

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

75

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and 'textile industry' weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 21

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify

Rio Verde

Latitude

20.38644

Longitude

99.999633

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

216

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

216

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

182

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

182

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

35

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 22

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

Sabarmati

Latitude

23.014509

Longitude

72.591758

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

20

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

20

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

16

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

16

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

3

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from

third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 23

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

Sabarmati

Latitude

23.014509

Longitude

72.591758

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

75

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

75

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

63

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

63

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

12

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 24

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India

Other, please specify

Sabarmati

Latitude

23.014509

Longitude

72.591758

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

259

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

259

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

217

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

217

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

41

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 25

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

Ziya He, Interior

Latitude

37.070602

Longitude

114.504852

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

455

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

455

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

382

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

382

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

73

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called ‘waste water treatment plant’ or ‘effluent treatment plant’ in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and ‘textile industry’ weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

Facility reference number

Facility 26

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey
Tigris & Euphrates

Latitude

37.167403

Longitude

38.795514

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

167

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

167

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

140

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

140

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

27

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

The scale used to measure this change is as follows: +/- 0-3% = About the Same; +/- 4-10% = Higher or Lower; +/- >10% = Much Higher or Much Lower. Withdrawals are estimated at this facility and consumptive use coefficients were used to estimate consumption. Withdrawals from third-party sources refers to local municipal suppliers. Discharges to third-party destinations refers to POTW, also called 'waste water treatment plant' or 'effluent treatment plant' in some regions in accordance with local regulations. The total discharge was calculated using this equation: Discharge = Withdrawal – Consumption. The baseline water stress indicator and 'textile industry' weighting from the WRI Water Risk Atlas were used to define this area as water stressed.

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

Not verified

Please explain

We anticipate working with a third-party in the next 2 years to verify this data.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We anticipate working with a third-party in the next 2 years to verify this data.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not anticipate verifying this data because our analysis shows that this is not material to the business nor a significant impact area for the company.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We anticipate working with a third-party in the next 2 years to verify this data.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not anticipate verifying this data because our analysis shows that this is not material to the business nor a significant impact area for the company.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We anticipate working with a third-party in the next 2 years to verify this data.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We anticipate working with a third-party in the next 2 years to verify this data.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We anticipate working with a third-party in the next 2 years to verify this data.

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 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	Our publicly available water policies provide details on our water-related impacts and dependencies and state our company water targets and goals aimed at reducing water use and improving the quality of our wastewater. Details of these initiatives can be easily located in our Sustainability Report and in our 2025 Water Action Strategy. Our Sustainability Report and 2025 Water Action Strategy describe in detail our business dependency on water, (primarily from growing cotton), our contextual water targets and goals that we have set for 2025, our commitment to water stewardship and collective action through the Water Resilience Coalition, and the acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation through our partnership with Waves for Water. We also have a Sustainability Guidebook that outlines the requirements that our suppliers must meet in terms of topics like water use and water recycling. We have commitments to various global water initiatives – CEO Water Mandate, Water Resilience Coalition, and UN SDGs for example – that have helped develop our policies, targets, and goals at LS&Co. Our water-related standards and practices are made publicly available both to help hold us accountable for meeting our goals and to help our peers develop more advanced water stewardship initiatives. We recognize that access to high quality water is an essential human right and believe that water stewardship is vital in mitigating climate change.

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	Levi Strauss & Co. has multiple board committees with responsibility for oversight of water-related issues. This includes the Nominating, Governance & Corporate Citizenship Committee and the Audit Committee. The Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee reviews the risks associated with our corporate citizenship and sustainability initiatives and approves all public facing water and sustainability-related goals and targets. The Audit Committee reviews major financial risk exposures, and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures. In this context, management engages in discussions with the Audit Committee and the Board concerning risk, both periodically and annually, during a review of the key risks to the company's plans and strategies and mitigation plans for those risks, which include climate-related risks. Additionally, the Audit Committee assists the Board in its oversight of the integrity of our ESG disclosures, including climate and sustainability related disclosures. Supporting programs and initiatives are managed by accountable functions in the organization including but not limited to global sustainability, product development and sourcing, product design, finance, marketing and commercial. Our vision is to build sustainability into everything we do, so that our profitable growth helps restore the planet. As an example of decision made, in 2022, the Board reviewed a new holistic sustainability strategy to be adopted by LS&Co. This new strategy included sustainability goals across three main pillars, Climate, Consumption, and Community. The strategy, which includes 16 clear goals, demonstrates our commitment to both a comprehensive definition of sustainability and progress. 1 of the goals is water related: Reduce freshwater use in manufacturing by 50% in areas of high water stress by 2025.

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 - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding strategy	The Board of Directors' Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on corporate governance matters, which includes, the impact of the Company's business operations and business practices with respect to environment, health and safety, corporate citizenship, public policy, and community involvement. To satisfy their responsibilities on business practices impacting the environment, the Chief Sustainability Officer and Chief Operations Officer report to the Board two times per year and the Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee four times per year on sustainability issues, which may include water-related matters.

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
Row 1	Yes	The Board of Directors' Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee assists the board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on sustainability issues, which includes, but is not limited to corporate citizenship and may

		include water-related issues. Each board member is evaluated based on their qualifications, skills and attributes that are relevant to their ability to serve on the board and represent the long-term interests of our shareholders.

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 Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Our President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) holds the highest responsibility for water-related risks and opportunities below the board level and provides direction to the Chief Operations Officer (COO).

Our COO, in conjunction with our Chief Sustainability Officer, are responsible for assessing and managing product innovation as it relates to water-related issues. These targets are included in their annual performance objectives.
Water-related issues are monitored through many corporate initiatives, including raw material purchasing and management of our water targets. To ensure the company's policy actions are aligned with business strategies there is a monthly leadership meeting on policy, which includes the CEO, CFO, General Counsel, Chief Legal Officer, Chief Communications Officer, Chief Operations Officer, CSO and Head of Global Policy and

Advocacy.

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	Certain employees are eligible for incentive compensation for the effective management of sustainability issues. LS&Co. bases each employee's annual bonus allocation on a combination of company and individual performance. Individual performance is assessed against annual objectives, which for certain employees includes effective management of sustainability issues, including water-related issues.

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 Operating Officer (COO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – supply chain	Helps ensure accountability across the organization for achieving our targets and necessary prioritization of resources to address water targets	LS&Co.'s Chief Operations Officer has accountability for achievement of our 2025 water reduction targets in water stressed geographies built into the annual individual performance objectives. The CSO has the accountability and responsibility for

		Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations Improvements in wastewater quality – supply chain Improvements in wastewater quality – product use Reduction of water pollution incidents Increased access to workplace WASH – supply chain		achievement of our 2025 water reduction targets in water stressed geographies, by leading the teams across the value chain focused on water reductions, investments and accounting built into their annual individual performance objectives.
Non-monetary reward	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Company performance against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security score, etc.)	Internal recognition of our efforts to better disclose the details of our water programs in our Sustainability Report drives employee engagement.	In 2022, the CSO and his Sustainability team received a prestigious internal company award for publishing a very thorough and effective FY21 Sustainability Report that includes robust metrics on our water programs that investors were requesting, including GRI and SASB indicators.

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

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?

LS&Co.'s organizational structure requires close collaboration across key departments. Our Sustainability function works with business leaders from across the company (including Global Policy and Advocacy) to evaluate, reassess and build alignment on the Company's 2025 Water Action Strategy, ensuring strong integration into the business. In order to ensure all of LS&Co.'s policy activities are aligned with business strategies, including our water objectives, LS&Co.'s holds monthly cross-functional policy meetings, which include the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer, Chief Communications Officer, Head of Global Policy and Advocacy, and Chief Supply Chain Officer, who oversees the sustainability function. This ensures that even in a dynamic policy environment, executives have an opportunity to confirm the Company's policy activity supports all aspects of the company's strategy, including water. If an inconsistency is found between the Company's policy activity and the internal 2025 Water Action Strategy, these cross-functional policy meetings would be an opportunity to adjust course.

W6.6

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

No, and we have no plans to do so

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	21-30	LS&Co.'s sustainability strategy is aligned with the Water Resilience Coalition's 2050 commitments. These commitments state that LS&Co. will achieve the following by 2050: 1) Net positive water impact: Achieve a measurable and net positive impact in water-stressed basins on availability, quality and accessibility through industry-leading water operations and basin initiatives; 2) Water-

			resilient value chain: Develop, implement, and enable strategies to support leading impact-based water resilience practices across the global value chain; and 3) Global leadership: Raise the global ambition of water resilience through public and corporate outreach. These actions are reflected in our sustainability annual plan. Examples of additional actions taken to integrate the water-related issues identified into our long-term (21-30 year timeframe) business objectives. • LS&Co. has long been working to ensure that water is available for both communities and commerce. Examples of how water has been integrated into LS&Co.'s long term business objectives, includes programs in the early 1990s where we established the apparel industry's first wastewater quality guidelines. • To further extend its benefits, the 2025 Water Action Strategy includes focused strategies to drive resilience beyond manufacturing in areas experiencing high water stress. This is intended to bring greater resilience to our operations and to the communities and watersheds affected by our business.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Our life cycle assessments (LCAs) highlighted the relative water intensity of cotton production and manufacturing. As a result of this information, we developed the WaterLess® program, which significantly reduces water usage in production. Our Levi's® WellThread® line collection features fabric and the first-ever commercialized use of "cottonized hemp," which uses far less water and land to grow. A pair of jeans and a trucker jacket from our Levi's® WellThread® x Outerknown Spring/Summer collection, for example, are made with a 70/30 cotton-to-cottonized hemp blend. The hemp was sourced from a rain-fed hemp crop and thereby reduced the water used in fiber cultivation by roughly 30%. Below are examples of actions taken to integrate the water-related issues identified into each aspect of the strategic business plan and to achieve our near to midterm (11–15-year timeframe) sustainability product strategy goals:

			In 2019, we published our 2025 Water Action Strategy, which leverages the best and most current publicly available data sources to address water stress in the supply chain. The strategy is the driving force behind our geographically contextual, facility-level targets to address local water stress. We are incorporating these contextual water targets into our WaterLess® program. As with other LS&Co.-developed resources, we published our Water Action Strategy as an open-source document to inspire collective action and progress across our industry.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	LS&Co.'s sustainability operational planning has been influenced by water-related risks and opportunities, because we see an opportunity in reducing our operating costs through water efficiency measures as well as in enhancing our reputation and improving the resilience of our operations. Below are examples of actions taken to achieve our near to midterm (11–15-year timeframe) financial planning goals: • To limit potential financial impacts on our business operations and enhance the resilience of our operations, we use the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to help us gain a basin-level understanding of the local water stress contexts where we operate. We then categorize our suppliers into areas of low, medium and high water stress. As we work with suppliers on water efficiency targets, the low and medium stress areas receive progressive efficiency targets, while suppliers in areas of high water stress are assigned aggressive absolute water use reduction targets compared to a 2018 base year. • We plan to revisit our 2025 Water Action Strategy during FY2024 and will explore potential ambitious 2030 targets to continue deepening our impact in the long-term.

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)

0

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

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

139

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

-67

Please explain

Water-related CAPEX remained the same between FY21 and FY22 and is anticipated to remain unchanged between FY22 and FY23. CAPEX remained the same between FY21 and FY22 because LS&Co. invests in water-related CAPEX as needed, and no additional fixed assets were needed to be acquired or upgraded. CAPEX funds have been used in the past to fund more water-efficient manufacturing equipment in our two O&O factories.

Water-related OPEX increased 139% between FY21 and FY22 but is anticipated to decrease between FY22 and FY23 because our water programs are mature and stabilized for now. LS&Co. We implement a number of water stewardship programs requiring water-related operating expenditures, such as:Water Resilience Coalition membership,expanding the WaterLess® program, EIM measurement software licenses,on-site verifications according to our Recycle & Reuse program (for suppliers in Vietnam, India, Cambodia, and Mexico), consultant for CDP-Water Security, and TNC’s Greater Cape Town Water Fund.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	n/a

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	As part of our FY22 direct operations water risk assessment, we conducted a climate-related scenario analysis. Using the WRI Aqueduct tool, we evaluated changes in future water stress in 2030 and 2040 assuming a business-as-usual scenario, SSP2 RCP 8.5, defined by Aqueduct as a world with stable economic development and steadily rising global carbon emissions, with CO2 concentrations reaching ~1370 ppm by 2100 and global mean temperatures increasing by 2.6–4.8°C relative to 1986–2005 levels.	For FY22, we found that in 2030 and 2040 scenarios, our percentage of direct operations located in water-stressed areas, defined as "High" or "Extremely High" water stress, increased from 45% in 2021 to 59% in 2030 and 60% in 2040. It should be noted that these are near and long-term forecasts with a high degree of uncertainty.	As part of our sustainability strategy, utilizing the result of the FY 22 2030 and 2040 scenario analysis, we will now expand our list of direct operations facilities that are exposed to high water-stress. By classifying a facility with an 'at risk' ranking, we will consider amending our 2025 Water Action Plan to include this facility along with associated contextual based water targets. We anticipate making this change over the next fiscal year to our sustainability operational work.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

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

Please explain

LS&Co. recognizes that water is drastically undervalued. The price of water does not accurately reflect the actual total cost of services, including, but not limited to, costs related to extraction, transport, supply and sanitation services, treatment, energy use, discharge, regulatory permits and compliance, and maintenance. Furthermore, complexities of pricing water increase when accounting for the environmental and socio-cultural values of water. Although recognizing the true value of water will help to make better decisions about how we protect, share, and use it, LS&Co. does not anticipate using an internal price on water within the next two years.

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	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	WaterLess® is our flagship water stewardship program that was launched in 2011 to maximize water efficiency in apparel production. All products that meet certain performance thresholds are labeled as WaterLess® products. The primary way that we validate that a product has a low-water impact (and thus can be labeled as WaterLess®) is by using Jeanologia's Environmental	Our suppliers have recycled almost 14 billion liters of water since the program began in 2012. Success of the WaterLess® program moving forward will be 100% of facility-level contextual water targets achieved by 2025. To aid in this process, we are setting intermediate 2023 water reduction targets to serve as milestones as suppliers progress towards their 2025 target.

		Impact Measurement (EIM) software platform to measure and track progress at a product-level.. As of FY 22, 46% of all our bottoms products were made met either our WaterLess® finishing requirements using the third-party EIM tool or were made in facilities that meet our water recycle and reuse guidelines.	These intermediate targets will indicate which suppliers are on track and can be considered WaterLess® suppliers for a two-year period.

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	Yes	
Water withdrawals	Yes	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, but we plan to within the next two years	We are working with WaterAid in 2023 to develop a framework for 2030 WASH targets in our supply chain.
Other	Yes	

W8.1b

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (including suppliers)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in total water withdrawals

Year target was set

2019

Base year

2018

Base year figure

17,423

Target year

2025

Target year figure

8,711.5

Reporting year figure

15,030

% of target achieved relative to base year

27.4694369512

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

We are 28 % towards our 2025 target of reducing our water use in manufacturing by 50% against a 2018 baseline as of FY 2021.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Supplier engagement

Target coverage

Company-wide (including suppliers)

Quantitative metric

Increase in the proportion of suppliers in compliance with water-related requirements

Year target was set

2019

Base year

2018

Base year figure

0

Target year

2025

Target year figure

26

Reporting year figure

7

% of target achieved relative to base year

26.9230769231

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

We are 27% towards our 2025 target of ensuring all of our key mills and factories will meet their geographically contextual WaterLess® (withdrawal) targets

---

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water pollution

Target coverage

Company-wide (including suppliers)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

Increase in the proportion of suppliers in compliance with water-related requirements

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2021

Base year figure

81

Target year

2022

Target year figure

80

Reporting year figure

90

% of target achieved relative to base year

-900

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

We set a recurring annual target: 80% of key supplier factories fully comply with the ZDHC Wastewater standard, which includes concentration limits for all standard effluent parameters. The "-900%" automatic calculation is misleading: our recurring annual target is consistently 80% and our 2022 reporting year figure is 90%, so we have actually achieved 100% of our annual target.

W9. Verification

W9.1

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

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

W10. Plastics

W10.1

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

	Plastics mapping	Please explain
Row 1		

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	Please explain
Row 1		

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	Please explain
Row 1		

W10.4

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

	Targets in place	Please explain
Row 1		

W10.5

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

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

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	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	6,169,000,000

SW1.1

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

Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in W5.1

SW1.1a

(SW1.1a) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in W5.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Facility reference number

Facility 21

Facility name

Requesting member

Wal Mart de Mexico

Description of potential impact on member

According to WRI Aqueduct, one of our suppliers in Mexico faces significant water risk. Supplier facilities in this watershed are predominantly factories and mills and are vital links in our supply chain. If water risk forces any of these facilities to reduce or pause operations, >1% of LS&Co.'s product units could be temporarily impacted until production could be shifted.

Comment

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.

Product name

All LS&Co. products

Water intensity value

11,042.0229

Numerator: Water aspect

Water withdrawn

Denominator

Global revenue

Comment

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.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms