Cabot Corporation

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP]

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Cabot Corporation is a leading global specialty chemicals and performance materials company, headquartered in Boston MA USA. Revenue in our fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, was 3.9 billion US Dollars. Calendar year 2023 revenue was also of 3.9 billion US Dollars. Our materials innovation, manufacturing capabilities commercial strength, global footprint and commitment to safety and sustainability have enabled us to garner market leading positions and deliver shareholder value. As a market leader we continually extend the boundaries of what is possible, leveraging our team's expertise and the latest technology to create materials that deliver improved performance, efficiency and sustainable benefits. We are committed to bringing the power of innovative chemistry to our customers, to help solve many of the sustainability challenges facing our world. We continuously strive to be a good neighbor and contribute our time and resources to help strengthen the communities in which we operate. Cabot's purpose is to create materials that improve daily life and enable a more sustainable future. We drive materials innovation support our customers and embrace sustainability as a strategic imperative to create a more sustainable world for Cabot and for society. Cabot has manufacturing operations at 37 sites, in over 20 countries with global headquarters in Boston, MA, USA. We have research and development capabilities at 8 locations and sales and administrative staff in over 20 locations around the globe. Cabot organizes its global businesses into two operating segments: Reinforcement Materials and Performance Chemicals. Our broad range of innovative products are being used or developed for use in a wide range of industries. Reinforcement Materials produces Reinforcing Carbons and Engineered Elastomer Composites (E2C) for use in industrial rubber products and tires. Performance Chemicals produces: Specialty Carbons for use in adhesives, batteries, coatings, displays, inks, plastics and toners; Fumed Metal Oxides for use in adhesives, batteries, coatings, cosmetics, inks, pharmaceuticals, polishing, slurries, sealants, silicone elastomers and toners; Battery Materials for use in advanced lead acid lithium ion batteries for

electric vehicles, consumer electronics and energy storage systems; Inkjet Colorants for use in inks for commercial and industrial printing, corrugated packaging and inkjet printing; Specialty Compounds for use in agricultural plastics, automotive, consumer products, electronics and industrial infrastructure; Aerogel for use in batteries, coatings, and industrial insulation. At the beginning of FY 2022, we introduced our "Creating for Tomorrow" strategy. The focus of our strategy is on driving advantaged growth, delivering innovative chemistry, to address our customer's most pressing application challenges and relentlessly pursuing continuous improvement in everything that we do. As a company we have long been focused on reducing our environmental impact and this is reflected in our 2025 sustainability goals, which include goals to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity and water withdrawal intensity. In 2023 98.4% of our scope 1 GHG emissions were associated with the production of carbon black which uses carbon rich feedstocks to produce a 98% carbon product. Scope 2 emissions associated with the production of carbon black represent 74.4% of our total with 17.8% of scope 2 emissions being associated with fumed metal oxide production and 7.8% being associated with our other operations. Carbon black production requires the management of exhaust gas from the process. Our most common method for controlling these gases is through combustion which produces useable energy as a byproduct. Currently thirteen out of twenty carbon black manufacturing sites have energy centers which allow us to utilize these gases through some form of energy cogeneration, such as the export or reuse of steam, gas, or electricity. Cabot withdraws water directly or indirectly from surface waters, fresh and brackish and reclaimed water, for use in our production operations. In some cases, we convert water into steam and supply that to our customers. Where feasible water from our operations is recovered and reused, with the remaining water discharged directly, or indirectly to waterways. We are currently focused on achievement of our 2025 goals and strive to continue to elevate our aspirations. To this end we previously announced our ambition to achieve net zero emissions globally by 2050, in support of the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Cabot continues to support CDP's efforts to promote measurement management reporting and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and water related impacts. More information on our sustainability programs can be found in our 2024 Sustainability Report, which can be found at https://www.cabotcorp.com/sustainability.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1

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

Select from:
☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 2

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

Select from:
☑ 1 year
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

3924000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US1270551013

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US1270551013

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

127055101

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CBT

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

K05C0SER542GQ6VLRO68

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

001013580

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

2890
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Argentina
☑ United States of America
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Belgium
☑ Indonesia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Arab Emirates

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*This is confidential data*

[Fixed row]

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Bulk inorganic chemicals

☑ Carbon black

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

☑ Other, please specify :Masterbatch polymers, Inkjet, Fumed metal oxides, Aerogel and Elastomer composites

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

15205

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Primary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Cabot sources paper bags, card boxes and wooden pallets to package and transport a small portion of primary product. Approximately 1% of Cabot's total procurement spend is spent on these timber-based commodities. The % of Cabot's revenue dependent on these commodities is based on the % of total procurement spend figure. It is also based on Cabot's revenue being primarily dependent to the sale of reinforcement materials, performance chemicals and energy products, with most of these products not being shipped in timber-based packaging. Forests and timber products are therefore not considered material to Cabot's sustainability programs and have not been identified as material in our most recent materiality assessment.

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Processing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Rubber based raw materials

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:
☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply
☑ Data is confidential

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Data is confidential. The % of revenue dependent on the commodity is confidential and marked as unknown as there is no option to respond "confidential".
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Value chain mapping is not an immediate strategic priority due to no significant risks being identified in our value chain.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*This is not an immediate strategic priority*

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

0

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

This is a short-term horizon that is rapid (

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

This time horizon occurs within Cabot's long range planning cycle of 1 to 3 years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

This time horizon is beyond Cabot's long range financial planning cycle and so 3 years.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

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

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

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

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Cabot utilises a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program to identify the risks that could impact the company's ability to meet corporate objectives as established during the long-range planning process. The process includes consideration of water related risks. Cabot also uses other tools including water stewardship assessment, ISO 14001 management systems and scenario analysis aligned to TCFD to identify water related dependencies impacts and opportunities and to support the ERM risk identification process. The ERM process is undertaken Cabot's businesses functions and regions annually while ISO 14001 management systems, water stewardship assessment and impact assessments are used at a site level on a continual basis. The Board of Directors provides oversight for the Enterprise Risk Management process and Executive Management discusses the top risks, as well as monitoring and mitigation plans with the Board annually.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Wildfires
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

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

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Cabot utilises a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program to identify the risks that could impact the company's ability to meet corporate objectives, as established during the long-range planning process. This process includes consideration of climate related risks. Cabot also uses other tools including environmental impact assessment, ISO 14001 management systems and scenario analysis aligned to TCFD, to identify climate related dependencies, impacts and opportunities and to support the ERM risk identification process. The ERM process is undertaken by Cabot's businesses functions and regions annually, while ISO 14001 management systems and impact assessments are used at a site level on a continual basis. The Board of Directors provides oversight for the Enterprise Risk Management process and Executive Management discusses the top risks as well as monitoring and mitigation plans with the Board annually.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Cabot has not established a procedure for assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities as this has not been identified as an immediate priority.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We assess business continuity risks in relation to water availability and quality, drought and flood through our property insurer. Priority sites from a water risk perspective are identified through water stewardship risk assessment.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

20000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Cabot defines substantive effects on our business as those items, including climate and water-related effects, that change a material trend or would otherwise materially influence strategy or how a shareholder views the financial results or prospects of a business segment or Cabot. Cabot aligns to the standard definition of materiality under the federal securities laws which is a fact that would have been viewed by the reasonable investor as having significantly altered the 'total mix' of information made available. The effect type "risks" is defined by Cabot's risk management process using both quantitative and qualitative measures. Cabot utilizes a risk matrix that details a likelihood of occurrence with ratings from 1 to 5 from "rare" which is less than 1% change of occurrence to "almost certain" if it is a greater than 90% chance of occurrence. The quantitative risk is based on EBITDA with ratings from 1 to 5 from "insignificant" which is less than 5 million to "fundamental" which is greater than 50 million. For example, a risk is defined quantitatively as high when it could result in a 20 million decrease in EBITDA and when it is almost (90%) certain that the risk will occur. Top risks are reviewed and prioritized by the Executive Committee and assigned an Executive Committee Owner. Risk management details are documented, and a top risk summary is reported to the board of directors.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Other, please specify :Is there a sustainability benefit?

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Cabot defines substantive effects on our business as those items, including climate and water-related effects, that change a material trend or would otherwise materially influence strategy or how a shareholder views the financial results or prospects of a business segment or Cabot. Cabot aligns to the standard definition of materiality under the federal securities laws, which is a fact that would have been viewed by the reasonable investor as having significantly altered the 'total mix' of information made available. For an opportunity to be considered to have sufficiently substantive effect to advance, we consider a range of quantitative metrics including revenue, variable margin at maturity; EBITDA at maturity; Net Present Value (NPV); and Investment Rate of Return (IRR). We also consider a range of qualitative factors including technical risk, alignment to business strategy and sustainability benefits. As a range of qualitative and quantitative factors are considered,

a threshold for a specific indicator to reach before an opportunity is determined substantive is not specified by Cabot. For the purposes of answering this question an arbitrary increase in revenue of 1 is used as part of our definition, as a decrease in revenue would be a clear adverse effect.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

For all new and existing facilities, we monitor and evaluate our water-related regulatory compliance obligations closely in accordance with methods from the US EPA or, other national government methods. There are specific pollutants that can be associated with our manufacturing facilities which regulatory authorities and Cabot believe could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems, for example reducing dissolved oxygen levels and/or increasing turbidity due to suspended solids. We take the appropriate precautions to mitigate these impacts and have controls and monitoring systems in place to ensure the pollutant levels are monitored as required and maintained below levels that are deemed to be detrimental. In many cases, we have real-time systems that alert us to potential issues with water discharge constituents so we can correct any problems prior to a discharge limit exceedance. Further, any monitoring result that is an exceedance of a specific limit is tracked at the corporate level and the facility is required to conduct a follow-up root-cause investigation to understand why the deviation occurred and what corrective actions are needed to ensure the deviation does not reoccur. The learnings from these investigations are shared globally throughout Cabot.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Microplastics and plastic particles

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Cabot handles and produces polymer products, principally in its Masterbatch business. Cabot's products could be spilled during transportation or use, which could potentially affect localized water quality.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Our products are all classified in accordance with GHS and EU REACH. Information on safe handling and use is provided on product Safety Data Sheets. A wide range of information on the proper handling and disposal of our products is also available to customers on our web site. During transportation, our products are labelled with an emergency response number which provides access to a third-party service. This service has information available on all our products and can advise on how to respond to spills and how to manage any water impacts. We measure success by tracking the events and working with our transporters to ensure they have the necessary information to mitigate any event. We also pledged to take actions to reduce plastic loss at our EMEA masterbatch facilities as part of the Operation Clean Sweep program. As part of that commitment, we have assessed the risk of plastic losses and established mitigating actions.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

High or low pH in our discharge that can damage infrastructure or alter water quality in localized areas near the discharge.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Compliance requirements for pH in our discharge water are outlined in our facility water permits or in our private agreements with third parties. We actively monitor this parameter, typically with systems that can identify a change in expected pH so that we can address the situation in advance of a permit exceedance. We measure success in this area by maintaining our pH control systems and levels within the discharge limits. If exceedances occur, those events are carefully investigated to determine the issue and corrective actions are implemented to prevent re-occurrence.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Excess nutrients, particularly phosphate, leads to algae growth and poor water quality. Algae prevent light reaching through the water and use up oxygen, causing a decline in the health of the water environment.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Where required by permits or private agreements with third parties, we monitor our water discharges for phosphates while ensuring compliance with emissions limits. Monitoring and mitigation will vary by facility who will use third party labs at a frequency defined by our discharge permits, which could be continuously, daily, weekly, or monthly. This data is maintained at the facility level. In CY2023 11 sites reported that they were monitoring phosphates and ensuring compliance with permitted limits. We measure success in this area by keeping the emission levels below the limits.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

High levels of oxygen demand created by excessive organic pollution in the discharge, depleting oxygen from the receiving body of water, potentially causing localized aquatic damage.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Compliance requirements for BOD and COD in our discharge water are outlined in our facility water permits or in our private agreements with third parties. We actively monitor this parameter and attempt to address any issues in advance of a permit exceedance. We measure success in this area by keeping the BOD/COD levels below the limits. If exceedances occur, those events are carefully investigated to determine the issue and corrective actions are implemented to prevent re-occurrence.

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Nitrates are essential plant nutrients, but in excess amounts they can cause significant water quality problems. Nitrates in excess amounts can accelerate eutrophication, causing dramatic increases in aquatic plant growth and changes in the types of plants and animals that live in the stream.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Where required by permits or private agreements with third parties, we monitor our water discharges for nitrates while ensuring compliance with emissions limits. Monitoring and mitigation will vary by facility who will use third party labs at a frequency defined by our discharge permits, which could be continuously, daily, weekly, or monthly. This data is maintained at the facility level. In CY2023 13 sites reported that they were monitoring nitrates and ensuring compliance with permitted limits. We measure success in this area by keeping the emission levels below the limits.

Row 7

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Excess solids in our discharge potentially creating water quality issues, including increased turbidity that can affect aquatic life in localized areas near the discharge.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In many cases, our products are solid materials that could end up in our water discharge systems. We have implemented housekeeping requirements which include regular cleanings of our processing and warehouse areas to minimize solids on the ground at our plants. In many cases, we also have filtration systems to catch material prior to discharge. Water discharge requirements are outlined in our facility permits or in our private agreements with third parties. We carefully monitor levels of solids as required to ensure ongoing compliance with requirements. We measure success in this area by tracking the number of events and minimizing the impact of spills of our products or other solid materials through mitigation. If spills or exceedances occur, those events are carefully investigated to determine the issue and corrective actions are implemented to prevent re-occurrence.

Row 8

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

High levels of oil or grease in the discharge contaminating water supplies and impact wildlife causing localized aquatic damage.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Compliance requirements for oil and grease in our discharge water are outlined in our facility water permits or in our private agreements with third parties. Where needed, we have oil/water separators in our water system to collect any oil prior to discharge. We measure success in this area by keeping the oil and grease levels below the limits. If exceedances occur, those events are carefully investigated to determine the issue and corrective actions are implemented to prevent re-occurrence.

Row 9

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Petrochemical and other industrial chemicals that can affect water quality and wildlife including decreased available dissolved oxygen that can affect aquatic life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Our products require various raw materials for our manufacturing process and our management plans include measures to minimize the potential impact to water from the delivery and use of those materials. Those measures include physical barriers and containment procedures around delivery areas for oil-based feedstocks. In addition, our facilities have developed emergency repose plans to respond to any spills which may impact surrounding water ways. These requirements are outlined in our corporate-wide Standards which outline the minimum requirements for emergency response preparedness as well as bulk chemical delivery, storage *and inspections. Compliance with these Standards is regularly audited as part of our corporate audit and self-assessment requirements. We measure success in this area by minimizing the spills of our raw materials. Any spill incidents that do occur are investigated to determine root causes and corrective actions are implemented and shared throughout our network of plants. We also provide training to those delivering raw materials, so they are aware of our requirements and any site-specific hazards.*

Row 10

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Cabot produces large volume inorganic chemicals. Cabot's products could be spilled during transportation or use, which could potentially affect localized water quality.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Compliance requirements for inorganic pollutants in our discharge water are outlined in our facility water permits or in our private agreements with third parties. Where needed, we have systems prior to treat effluent prior to discharge. We measure success in this area by keeping the emission levels below the limits. If exceedances

occur, those events are carefully investigated to determine the issue and corrective actions are implemented to prevent re-occurrence. Our products are all classified in accordance with GHS and EU REACH. Information on safe handling and use is provided on product Safety Data Sheets. A wide range of information on the proper handling and disposal of our products is also available to customers on our web site. During transportation, our products are labelled with an emergency response number which provides access to a third-party service. This service has information available on all our products and can advise on how to respond to spills and how to manage any water impacts. We measure success by tracking the events and working with our transporters to ensure they have the necessary information to mitigate any event.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

We may be exposed to certain operational, regulatory and financial risks related to climate change, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations. Risks include extreme weather impacts such as food and water shortages, as well as current and emerging regulation including emissions trading carbon taxes and associated cost increases. We may not be able to offset the effects of new or more stringent laws and regulations and compliance costs through price increases, which could adversely affect our business and negatively impact our growth. Increased public awareness and adverse publicity about potential impacts of climate change, or environmental harm from us or our industry, could also harm our reputation or otherwise impact the Company adversely. In recent years investors have also begun to show increased interest in sustainability and climate change as it relates to their investment decisions. Our failure to develop and execute a sustainability strategy that adequately responds to these environmental concerns could harm our reputation and negatively impact the value of our securities. In addition, new mandatory disclosure requirements may negatively impact our business by diverting resources, increasing our compliance costs and harming our reputation. Further increasing weather related impacts on our operations and plant sites may impact the cost or availability of insurance. Furthermore, the potential impact of climate change and related regulation on our feedstock suppliers and customers is highly uncertain and there can be no assurance that it will not have an adverse effect on the availability and cost over time of our traditional carbon black feedstocks, our customer's businesses and sourcing arrangements and on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, many of our tire customers have set sustainability goals for the 2030 to 2050 time-period to purchase more sustainable raw materials including reduced use of fossil derived materials, which could reduce demand for our traditional carbon black products. However, we cannot *accurately predict the potential impact that climate change risks will have on our business. Consequently, we have not identified climate related risks with a substantive financial or strategic effect.*

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Forest related risks have not been identified as a material sustainability topic for Cabot in our most recent materiality assessment. Consequently, we have not identified any forest related risks with a substantive financial or strategic effect.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Water related risks include flood and water shortages and these may impact our operations and the cost or availability of insurance. Several organizations and regulatory agencies have become increasingly focused on the issue of water scarcity, water conservation and water quality, particularly in certain geographic regions. We adhere to stringent environmental regulations and standards set by regulatory agencies. Our compliance with these regulations ensures that our water use practices are not only sustainable but also legally sound. We are engaged in various activities to promote water conservation and wastewater recycling, particularly given that some of our manufacturing processes are water intensive. The costs associated with these activities are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our operations. Notably in June 2024 Cabot curtailed operations at its facility in Altamira, Mexico, due to a water shortage. At the time the plant was unable to operate all production units and was running limited production. However, production resumed and the impact at this stage is not considered substantive. Consequently, we have not identified water related risks risks with a substantive financial or strategic effect.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics related risks include release to the environment in our direct operations and in upstream and downstream transportation. These risks are managed through use of appropriate operational control procedures. Other risks include broader legal regulatory and social responses to the use of plastics, and we cannot predict the impact that these will have on our business. Consequently, we have not identified plastics related risks risks with a substantive financial or strategic effect.
[Fixed row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*There were no environmental fines or safety fines incurred in 2023.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS
☑ Mexico pilot ETS
☑ Ontario EPS - ETS
☑ Tianjin pilot ETS
☑ Shanghai pilot ETS
☑ Netherlands carbon tax

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

17

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

498452

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

1

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

616635

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Cabot operates four facilities which are subject to EU ETS. Cabot wholly owns three of these facilities and the fourth is a joint venture where Cabot owns 52%.

(3.5.2.10) Comment

EU ETS covers Scope 1 emissions only. 616,635 MT of verified Scope 1 emissions covered by EU ETS is 17% of Cabot's total scope 1 emissions in 2023. The EU ETS Scope 1 figure differs slightly from the equivalent figure calculated for our sustainability report. This is due to some subtle differences in the methodologies used *for compliance reporting compared with the method used for sustainability reporting. Cabot purchased allowances in 2023, however the exact number purchased is confidential business information. For this reason, the number of allowances purchased is not disclosed and an arbitrary figure of 1 is used to indicate that allowances were purchased.*

Mexico pilot ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

8

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

288688.7

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The Mexico pilot ETS was active in 2023. The Mexico Pilot ETS covers only direct CO_2 emissions from stationary sources from industrial processes and the combustion of fuels. 288,688.7 MT of "verified Scope 1 emissions" reported to the Mexico ETS in 2023 is 8% of Cabot's total scope 1 emissions in 2023. The Mexico Pilot ETS Scope 1 figure differs slightly from the equivalent figure calculated for our sustainability report. This is due to some subtle differences in the methodologies used for compliance reporting compared with the method used for sustainability reporting.

Ontario EPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

6

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

40215

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

230637

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The Ontario EPS covers Scope 1 emissions only. In 2023 Cabot was permitted to emit 190,422 tCO2e at its Ontario facility but emitted 230,637 tCO2e. Cabot therefore purchased 40,215 Excess Emissions Units (EEUs) to close the gap to the permitted emissions. 230,637 tCO2e is 6% of Cabot's total scope 1 emissions in 2023. The Ontario EPS Scope 1 figure differs slightly from the equivalent figure calculated for our sustainability report. This is due to some subtle differences in the methodologies used for compliance reporting compared with the method used for sustainability reporting.

Shanghai pilot ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

7

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

8

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

259422

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

16833.14

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

251610

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

24645.14

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The Shanghai facility is a joint venture with Cabot owning a 70% share.

(3.5.2.10) Comment

At the time of this report and in line with the regulatory timeline, the allowance allocation and purchase requirement for 2023 is an estimate and the Scope 1 and 2 emissions are yet to be verified. Consequently, the data provided in relation to the Shanghai Pilot ETS is subject to change until finalised. The ETS Scope 1 and 2 figure differs slightly from the equivalent figure calculated for our sustainability report. This is due to some subtle differences in the methodologies used for compliance reporting compared with the method used for sustainability reporting.

Tianjin pilot ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

11

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

276104

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

409962.68

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Rubber black production at the Tianjin facility is a JV. Cabot owns 70%. Special black & masterbatch production at the Tianjin plant are a JV. Cabot owns 90%. The Tianjin B facility is wholly owned by Cabot.   Cabot operates all these facilities.

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The Tianjin Pilot Program allows for scope 2 emissions to be offset by steam and electricity exports. Cabot exports more steam and electricity than it consumes in the Tianjin region and so the verified scope 2 emissions are a negative value at -153,833.52. This gives a negative value in the % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS field, at -53%. Cabot receives more allowances than required to cover emissions in Tianjin due to the negative value reported for scope 2 emissions and so zero allowances were purchased in 2023. The ETS Scope 1 and 2 figure differs from the equivalent figure calculated for our sustainability report. This is due to some differences in the methodologies used for compliance reporting compared with the method used for sustainability reporting.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Netherlands carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

5

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

0

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The Netherlands Industrial GHG emissions tax is effectively a "top up" tax on the cost of EU ETS, if the price of allowances during a stated period does not exceed the tax basement price. The basement price was exceeded in 2023, consequently, no tax was paid.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Cabot remains current with local and regional activity around low carbon economies, carbon taxes, and carbon trading in regions where we operate as these programs can have a direct impact on business. Compliance is maintained on a site-by-site basis in every country where we operate with support from regional and corporate level resource and compliance is checked by a program of regular internal and third-party audits. When costs of carbon are identified or expected, Cabot takes the appropriate measures to allocate the necessary resources to remain compliant and competitive. Compliance with future regulation is ensured by maintaining awareness of emerging requirements through engagement with policy makers, consultants, and trade associations and by using available media resources such as Carbon Pulse. When we identify a need to respond to these emerging regulations, we do so by appropriate channels. To exemplify applying this strategy, with reference to the results of actions and timescale for implementation, we began to identify the requirements to comply with EU ETS phase 4 (2021-2030) as early as 2018. At that point we began working with policy makers in the European Commission, consultants, the International Carbon Black Association, and national regulators to understand the compliance requirements. We then worked to comply by submitting the required information to the regulators ahead of the phase 4 compliance period and have since complied with requirements in CY2021 CY2022 and CY2023. In May/June 2024, we submitted baseline data reports for the period 2019-2023 that are relevant for EU ETS Phase 4b period (2026-2030) as well as related additional information in line with new EU ETS requirements that were introduced in 2023.

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.6.3) Please explain

Forests as an environmental issue has not been identified as a material sustainability topic for Cabot in the most recent 2024 assessment.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Italy

☑ Spain

☑ Canada

☑ France

☑ Belgium

☑ Croatia

☑ Czechia

☑ Denmark

☑ Germany

☑ Switzerland

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Greece

☑ Norway

☑ Sweden

☑ Turkey

☑ Austria

☑ Hungary

☑ Ireland

☑ Portugal

☑ Luxembourg

☑ Netherlands

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Cabot continues to advance Masterbatch formulations containing recycled polymer and reclaimed carbon content which generally have a lower life-cycle climate impact than virgin material formulations. Cabot has demonstrated successful use of recycled plastic, polymers, and reclaimed carbon materials in the production of certain black masterbatches and is working to expand these processes and associated products. This focus on use of recycled material is expected to create additional revenues for the masterbatch business as customers look for products with a lower environmental footprint and that help them meet their own circularity goals.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

To complement our TECHBLAK line of products, in 2023, Cabot announced the launch of its new REPLASBLAK product family of circular black masterbatches with third-party certified material. With this launch, Cabot has introduced five new products which are sold as the company's first-ever International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC PLUS) certified black masterbatch products powered by EVOLVE Sustainable Solutions. Cabot's recently launched EVOLVE Sustainable Solutions technology platform which is designed to deliver products that offer sustainable content with reliable performance at industrial scale. With the new REPLASBLAK circular black masterbatches powered by EVOLVE Sustainable Solutions, Cabot can deliver certified circular materials with the reliable performance, quality and consistency that the plastics industry requires at scale. Cabot's EVOLVE Sustainable Solutions technology platform is designed to deliver sustainable reinforcing carbons and other performance materials across three sustainability categories – recovered, renewable and reduced. REPLASBLAK product family of circular black masterbatches includes: REPLASBLAK rePE5475 100% circular black masterbatch, REPLASBLAK rePE5265 70% circular black masterbatch, REPLASBLAK rePE5250 60% circular black masterbatch, REPLASBLAK reUN5285 universal circular black masterbatch and REPLASBLAK reUN5290 universal circular black masterbatch. All five products are classified under the recovered category of Cabot's EVOLVE Sustainable Solutions technology platform and leverage an ISCC PLUS certified mass balance approach. Our range of circular black masterbatches (TECHBLAK and REPLASBLAK line of products), which utilize polymers containing recycled and / or reclaimed plastic and / or carbon black, was approximately 16% of our masterbatch business in CY23 by volume. This product line is expected to grow by 15% by CY2026 compared with CY22 providing additional annual revenues of approximately 6M.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

6000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

6000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our range of circular black masterbatches (TECHBLAK and REPLASBLAK line of products), which utilize polymers containing recycled and / or reclaimed plastic and / or carbon black, was approximately 16% of our masterbatch business in CY23 by volume. This product line is expected to grow by 15% by CY2026 compared with CY22 providing additional annual revenues of approximately 6M.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realise the opportunity is not material and is represented as a nominal 1.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Cabot will continue to work with customers to deliver increased use of masterbatch products containing recycled plastics, polymers, and/or post-industrial carbon black or recycled carbon, through our REPLASBLAK and TECHBLAK product line. To enable Cabot to claim the broader sustainability benefits of these products including the climate impact we commit to utilize life cycle assessment (LCA) methodologies to quantify the circularity efforts and climate benefits. We will therefore be working on cradle-to-gate LCAs for our circular masterbatch portfolio.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :China Coast / Weishan Hu

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Cabot closely manages water resources across its global network of facilities. This is an area of special focus in light of growing concerns regarding water scarcity as a result of global warming and over consumption. As the Company assesses water related risks and opportunities and seeks solutions for securing reliable reserves for water, projects have been identified to reuse water and the Company looks to replicate these methods at other locations. In addition, a water sustainability team established in 2020 works to help identify opportunities and to share best practices across all segments of the company. As an example, our plant in XuZhou China has identified opportunity to reuse cooling water blow down water to reduce water consumption in production.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Financial position, financial performance and cash flows are expected to improve.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is not fully defined a nominal figure of 1 is used to show that a cost is expected.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Cabot has set a goal to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 20% compared with the baseline year of 2019. To achieve this goal, all Cabot sites are expected to identify and pursue opportunities for water conservation, based on their regional risks. All facilities are encouraged to collaborate with the SH&E sustainability team to identify water reduction opportunities and implement projects. Projects can include conserving the amount of water consumed in our production processes; reusing and recycling water at our facilities; harvesting rainwater for use at our facilities; and sourcing gray water from external providers, where feasible. In the case of our XuZhou site, there is an opportunity to reuse cooling water blow down water to reduce water consumption in production. A business case for this project will be prepared and evaluated for investment.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ France

☑ Netherlands

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Energy is a crucial part of our manufacturing processes. Cabot has a sustainability team within our manufacturing organization that leads manufacturing sustainability efforts. Cabot has committed to export 200% of the amount of energy we import by 2025 and this along with our GHG reduction goals drives our energy efficiency improvement efforts. Cabot is continuing to invest in technology to capture and utilize heat generated from its processes to generate and offset the use of grid-supplied electricity. Cabot is also expanding its supply of energy in the form of steam and electricity from captured heat to offset fossil-fired energy generation. Cabot continues to evaluate new energy-saving process technologies, implement capital programs to improve energy efficiency and develop effective means to capture utilize and export waste heat and energy.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Financial position, financial performance and cash flows are expected to improve.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

6000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact figure range is based on the annual benefit of implementing a typical large-scale project to capture, utilize and export energy generated at a Carbon Black production facility.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

100000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost figure range is based on the capital required to implement a typical large-scale project to capture, utilize and export energy generated at a Carbon Black production facility.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realise the opportunity is to complete projects to capture self-generate consume and export energy thus helping our customers to avoid emissions. Beyond this our long-term energy strategy is to continue to identify and implement opportunities to capture utilise and export energy from our processes.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Our circular line of products, TECHBLAK and REPLASBLAK line of products (which utilize polymers containing recycled and or reclaimed plastic and or carbon black which utilize polymers containing recycled and / or reclaimed plastic and / or carbon black, was approximately 16% of our masterbatch business in CY23 by volume. This product line is expected to grow by 15% by CY2026 compared with CY22 providing additional annual revenues of approximately 6M. The additional annual revenue secured in CY 2023 was 2M.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The financial effects of this opportunity are not fully defined.

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Financial figures relating to this opportunity are not fully defined and are therefore represented by an arbitrary "1" and "less than 1%".

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

82000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Our strategy to realize the opportunity is to complete projects to capture self-generate consume and export energy thus helping our customers to avoid emissions. Beyond this our long-term energy strategy is to continue to identify and implement opportunities to capture utilize and export energy from our processes. Energy product revenue in CY2023 was 82million, which is 2% of total revenue in the same period.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Forests have not been identified as a material sustainability topic for Cabot.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Board charter and SHE&S Commitment adopted by Board

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board and its chair are responsible for overseeing the execution of our strategy. In doing so, the Board seeks to provide leadership as the Company navigates critical issues, including matters related to climate change, biodiversity, water security, diversity, equity and inclusion, a changing regulatory climate, and the evolving nature of information security and cybersecurity threats. Our Board has ultimate responsibility for risk oversight and oversees our corporate strategy, business development, capital structure and management of country-specific risks. This includes business continuity risks, including climate-related risks, if identified as having a material impact on our business, strategy, or operations. In May 2023, the Board adopted the Company's updated SHE and Sustainability Commitment which *reflects the Company’s values and aspirations in these areas. Cabot also has Board Committees which have responsibility for risk oversight within their areas of responsibility and expertise. The SHE&S Committee assists the full Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility by reviewing the effectiveness of our safety, health, environment, and sustainability (“SHE&S”) programs and initiatives, including our Environment Social and Governance (ESG) program and overseeing matters related to ES&S stewardship and sustainability of our products and manufacturing processes. The SHE&S Committee also focuses on issues relating to climate change, technological innovation, and the evolving regulatory landscape that affect our manufacturing operations. Cabot’s CEO is a member of Cabot’s Board of Directors and chairs our ESG Steering Committee. The ESG Steering Committee is responsible for: • Review and approval of ESG/sustainability strategy and near, medium and long-term goals, which includes climate strategy and goals. • Establishing and providing oversight of Cabot’s ESG governance structure, which includes climate governance. • Defining scope and providing oversight of the Environment, Social and Governance Committees including overseeing governance of Cabot’s climate program. • Reviewing and approving annual plans developed by the ESG Committees, including the climate program. • Reviewing and supporting investments and resource deployment for ESG activities, including those for Cabot’s climate program. • Prioritizing work and resolving conflict associated with ESG activities and committee objectives, including climate objectives. • Ensuring cross functional and business segment commitment and engagement in the committees. • Monitoring performance, providing feedback and ensuring objectives are met. • Undertaking Bi-annual Steering Committee meetings with report out by each Committee Chair • Providing status updates to Cabot's Board of Directors through the SHE&S committee which meets four times a year and has sustainability including climate, as a standing agenda item.*

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Board charter and SHE&S Commitment adopted by the board

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

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board including its chair are responsible for adopting our SHE and sustainability commitment and overseeing the execution of our strategy. In doing so, the Board seeks to provide leadership as the Company navigates critical issues, including matters related to, water security. Our Board has ultimate responsibility for risk oversight and oversees our corporate strategy, business development, capital structure and management of country-specific risks. This includes business continuity risks, including climate-related risks, if identified as having a material impact on our business, strategy, or operations. Cabot also has Board Committees which have responsibility for risk oversight within their areas of responsibility and expertise. The SHE&S Committee is a board level committee that assists the full Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility by reviewing the effectiveness of our safety, health, environment, and sustainability ("SHE&S") programs and initiatives, including our Environment Social and Governance (ESG) program and overseeing matters related to ES&S stewardship and sustainability of our products and manufacturing processes. The SHE&S Committee focuses on issues around climate change and the evolving regulatory landscape, and oversees our goals related to emissions, energy, wastes and spills, water, and environmental compliance. Cabot's CEO is a member of Cabot's Board of Directors and chairs our ESG Steering Committee. The ESG Steering Committee is responsible for: • Review and approval of ESG/sustainability strategy and near, medium and long-term goals, which includes water strategy and goals. • Establishing and providing oversight of Cabot's ESG governance structure, which includes water governance. • Defining scope and providing oversight of the Environment, Social and Governance Committees. Whereby the Environment Committee is responsible for governing Cabot's water program. • Reviewing and approving annual plans developed by the ESG Committees, including the climate program. • Reviewing and supporting investments and resource deployment for ESG activities, including those for Cabot's climate program. • Prioritizing work and resolving conflict associated with ESG activities and committee objectives, including water objectives. • Ensuring cross functional and business segment commitment and engagement in the committees. • Monitoring performance, providing feedback and intervening to ensure objectives are met. • Undertaking Bi-annual Steering Committee meetings with report out by each Committee Chair

Providing regular status updates to Cabot Board of Directors through the SHE&S committee. The SHE&S committee meets four times a year and has sustainability including water as a standing agenda item. Consequently, Cabot has a Senior Executive and a Sustainability Committee that is responsible for water management strategy and performance.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:** Board charter and SHE&S commitment adopted by board

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

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board including its chair are responsible for adopting our SHE and sustainability commitment and overseeing the execution of our strategy. In doing so, the Board seeks to provide leadership as the Company navigates critical issues, including matters related to climate change, biodiversity, water security, diversity, equity and inclusion, a changing regulatory climate, and the evolving nature of information security and cybersecurity threats. Our Board has ultimate responsibility for risk oversight and oversees our corporate strategy, business development, capital structure and management of country-specific risks. This includes business continuity risks, including climate-related risks, if identified as having a material impact on our business, strategy, or operations. Each Board Committee also has responsibility for risk oversight within their areas of responsibility and expertise. The SHE&S Committee is a board level committee that assists the full Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility by reviewing the effectiveness of our safety, health, environment, and sustainability ("SHE&S") programs and initiatives, including our Environment Social and Governance (ESG) program and overseeing matters related to ES&S stewardship and sustainability of our products and manufacturing processes. The SHE&S Committee focuses on issues around climate change and the evolving regulatory landscape, and oversees our goals related to emissions, energy, wastes and spills, water, and environmental compliance. Cabot's CEO is a member of Cabot's Board of Directors and chairs our ESG Steering Committee. The ESG Steering Committee is responsible for: • Review and approval of ESG/sustainability strategy and near, medium and long-term goals, which includes water strategy and goals. • Establishing and providing oversight of Cabot's ESG governance structure, which includes water governance. • Defining scope and providing oversight of the Environment, Social and Governance Committees. Whereby the Environment Committee is responsible for governing Cabot's water program. • Reviewing and approving annual plans developed by the ESG Committees, including the climate program. • Reviewing and supporting investments and resource deployment for ESG activities, including those for Cabot's climate program. • Prioritizing work and resolving conflict associated with ESG activities and committee objectives, including water objectives. • Ensuring cross functional and business segment commitment and engagement in the committees. • Monitoring performance, providing feedback and intervening to ensure objectives are met. • Undertaking Bi-annual Steering Committee meetings with report out by each Committee Chair Providing regular status updates to Cabot Board of Directors through the SHE&S committee.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Forests have not been identified as a material sustainability topic for Cabot. As such this is not an immediate strategic priority.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Cabot's CEO is a member of Cabot's Board of Directors and chairs our management ESG Steering Committee. Cabot's CEO also heads Cabot's Management Executive Committee. The Management Executive Committee is comprised of the Senior Executives of the business segments, the geographic regions, and the principal functions and together under the CEO's leadership they have overall management accountability for the environmental responsibilities outlined in response to question 4.3.1.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer and Senior Vice President of SH&E reports to Cabot's President and CEO and is responsible for technical direction and guidance for all matters related to SHE&S performance, climate, water and forests-related issues, and is a member of Cabot's Management Executive Committee. Cabot's CSO also chairs our Environment Committee which includes the Climate Subcommittee. The Environment Committee is responsible for: • Defining scope and provide oversight of the Environmental, Climate and Commercial subcommittees. • Quarterly committee meetings with status report by each subcommittee leader. • Resolving challenges and prioritizing work related to key activities and investments for each subcommittee. • Review and approval of annual goal action plans and subcommittee initiatives. • Providing oversight and guidance to the subcommittees regarding goal action plans, using materiality assessment as a basis for determining goals and associated plans. • Providing recommendations to the ESG Steering Committee related to activities, priorities and resources necessary to meet subcommittees objectives. • Ensuring cross functional and business segment commitment and engagement in the subcommittees. • Monitoring performance, providing feedback and intervening to ensure objectives are met. The SH&E SVP and CSO reports out to the SHE&S Committee of the Board of

Directors at least quarterly on environmental issues. At this stage Forests related issued have not been identified as a material sustainability topic for Cabot. Monitoring of this topic is maintained at CSO level.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

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

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Cabot's CEO is a member of Cabot's Board of Directors and chairs our management ESG Steering Committee. Cabot's CEO also heads Cabot's Management Executive Committee. The Management Executive Committee is comprised of the Senior Executives of the business segments, the geographic regions, and the principal functions and together under the CEO's leadership they have overall management accountability for the environmental responsibilities outlined in response to question 4.3.1.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Cabot's CEO is a member of Cabot's Board of Directors and chairs our management ESG Steering Committee. Cabot's CEO also heads Cabot's Management Executive Committee. The Management Executive Committee is comprised of the Senior Executives of the business segments, the geographic regions, and the principal functions and together under the CEO's leadership they have overall management accountability for the environmental responsibilities outlined in response to question 4.3.1.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Cabot provides employees near and long-term incentives to encourage and reward contribution to the business. Bonuses paid, vary from year to year and are based on both individual and company performance against stated objectives. Staff responsible for climate related issues will have climate related objectives and performance against these will influence at least 10% of the award.

Forests

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

Forest related issues have never been identified as a material sustainability topic for Cabot. Consequently, monetary based incentives are not provided in relation to this environmental issue.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Cabot provides employees near and long-term incentives to encourage and reward contribution to the business. Bonuses paid vary from year to year and are based on both individual and company performance against stated objectives. Staff responsible for water related issues will have climate related objectives and performance against these will influence at least 10% of the award.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency
☑ Energy efficiency improvement
☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Pollution
☑ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

Engagement
☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:
☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Cabot provides employees near and long-term incentives to encourage and reward contribution to the business. Bonuses paid vary from year to year and are based on both individual and company performance against stated objectives. The Chief Sustainability Officer has climate related objectives and performance against these will influence the incentive award.

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

The short-term and long-term incentive schemes are tools to motivate achievement of company objectives.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

☑ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Cabot provides employees near and long-term incentives to encourage and reward contribution to the business. Bonuses paid vary from year to year and are based on both individual and company performance against stated objectives. The Chief Sustainability Officer has water related objectives and performance against these will influence the incentive award.

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

The short-term and long-term incentive schemes are tools to motivate achievement of company objectives.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Among other things our global Safety, Health Environmental and Sustainability Commitment states that we: •we have established continuous improvement targets (including those related to water and climate) •design and operate our processes and facilities in a manner that helps to preserve natural resources and biodiversity, promote circularity, and minimize the impact of our operation on our communities and the planet (this extends to preserving climate, water and forests). • partner with our customers and suppliers to advance safe, innovative, and sustainable solutions that improve the life cycle performance of our products. • commit to minimizing our environmental footprint through improving energy and water efficiency and reducing waste and emissions and incorporating sustainability in product design. The commitment therefore illustrates that: • the scope of our commitments covers climate change, forests, water and biodiversity, includes our operations and extends to our customers and suppliers.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

SHE&S Commitment ExCo sign - Letter.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment

☑ UN Global Compact

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

UN Global Compact: As a proud signatory of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) since 2015, we seek opportunities to address the needs of society and the environment through our operations and our actions. We are committed to aligning our strategies, business practices and sustainability goals with the UNGC's ten universal operating principles, which include the following in relation to environment: Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges; Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies. Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment: In 2019 we became a signatory of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment. Each year we report progress against the following commitments: • We will develop and launch additional products that help advance the circular economy. • We will develop and support new product formulations to help address the challenges of sorting black plastic products during the recycling process. • We will implement practices to avoid masterbatch pellet loss to the environment associated with our operations.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

SHE&S Commitment ExCo sign - Letter.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency Register REG number 662210851172-05

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

Cabot engages with governments, either directly, or through industry organizations, to ensure there is an understanding of our businesses and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations, including those that may impact our overall climate strategy. Direct and indirect activities that influence policy on climate change are overseen by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)/Senior Vice President (SVP) of SH&E, who along with other members of the Management Executive Committee, work to ensure consistency across business divisions and geographies, including ensuring that our external engagement activities are consistent with our climate commitments. Centralized oversight is necessary to ensure general consistency with the Company's climate policies and strategies, corporate emissions inventory reporting, setting of benchmarks and allocations, and determining where investments in technology solutions should be implemented to reduce climate change impacts. Cabot also has VP of Governmental Affairs for the EMEA region, a Global Director of Sustainability and a Global Director of Environment that report to the CSO/SVP of SH&E who are responsible for providing technical expertise and advice on regulatory engagement and advocacy strategies as well as monitoring regulatory engagement and advocacy activities regionally and locally to provide feedback to the CSO/SVP of SH&E and the Management Executive Team. At the corporate level, Cabot engages with external organizations including the International Carbon Black Association (ICBA), the American Chemistry Council (ACC), and the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) and the Association of International Chemical Manufacturers (AICM) which provides wide coverage of the geographic regions where Cabot operates. Additionally, the Company seeks leadership roles in many of our trade groups including specific technical environmental and climate committees.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The Ontario Emissions Performance Standards Regulation (O. Reg. 241/19)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Cabot requests that the definition for fixed process emissions in the GHG Emissions Performance Standards and Methodology for the Determination of the Total Annual Emissions Limit document should include "Stoichiometric CO2 industrial process emissions from the production of carbon black". This will only apply to the facility emissions that are directly coming from the reactor while producing carbon black and does not include the stationary combustion emissions that are calculated for the reactors when there is no production or any other onsite combustion equipment.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

For Cabot to achieve its Net Zero ambition and broader sustainability objectives, it is essential that the legal framework ensures a level playing field for all. Cabot's request for the definition for fixed process emissions to include “Stoichiometric CO2 industrial process emissions from the production of carbon black”. is intended to level the playing field. Success will be measured by all carbon black producers incurring a fair cost for GHG emissions.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Chemistry Council

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

A summary of ACC’s climate policy positions is available here https://www.americanchemistry.com/better-policy-regulation/climate-change. To support climate progress, ACC calls on Congress to enact legislation to 1) increase government investment and scientific resources to develop and deploy low emissions technologies in the manufacturing sector; 2) adopt transparent, predictable, technology- and revenue-neutral, market-based, economy-wide carbon price signals; and 3) encourage adoption of emissions-avoiding solutions and technologies throughout the economy to achieve significant emissions savings. These three general principles are aligned to Cabot’s position. Additionally, as a member of ACC Cabot is committed to water stewardship and protecting and preserving drinking water *sources in the communities where we operate. Cabot and ACC are alignment on this overarching commitment. More information on ACC's water commitments can be viewed here https://www.americanchemistry.com/driving-safety-sustainability/water.*

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

133581

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Being a member of ACC enables Cabot to engage with government in collaboration with peer organisations through a trade association. As part of this we work to ensure ACC and government understands our businesses and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations including those that may impact our overall climate and water strategy. We work to ensure that our external engagement activities via this route are consistent with our climate and water commitments so that common objectives including net zero ambitions can be achieved in a collaborative manner.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) [CH only]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Cefic's position papers representing the views of the Chemical Industry in Europe are available here Cefic positions - cefic.org. Cabot is generally aligned to Cefic's positions. For example, Cabot aligns to the following positions relating to Climate, Water and Forests: 1. With regards to Climate, Cefic considers that Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU) technologies can effectively contribute to avoiding additional CO2 emissions and provide critical recovery pathways for the CO2 captured from different sources. CCU technologies are expected to become essential in achieving EU climate and energy goals. With regards to water Cefic supports the overall strategic direction enshrined in the EU Action Plan Towards a Zero Pollution Ambition for water. With regards to Forests CEFIC's position is that there needs to be a careful balance between policies that promote the sustainable production and use of biomass as renewable raw materials for industrial applications and the ones that limit the production and harvesting of biomass for environmental (climate, biodiversity, soil protection, deforestation and forest degradation, …) reasons. Cabot supports policies ensuring reliable, competitively priced energy and increasing incentives to roll-out renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. More specifically, Cabot welcomes an Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) with strong Carbon Leakage measures and a CBAM should avoid undesired de-industrialization of *import of finished (downstream) products in EU, ensuring export protection and preventing circumvention. These positions are aligned with CEFIC's position on EU's main climate regulations ETS and CBAM.*

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

80000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Being a member of CEFIC enables Cabot to engage with government in collaboration with peer organisations. As part of this we work to ensure CEFIC and government has an understanding of our businesses and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations including those that may impact our overall climate and water strategy. We work to ensure that our external engagement activities via this route are consistent with our climate and water commitments so that common objectives including net zero ambitions can be achieved in a collaborative manner.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :The International Carbon Black Association (ICBA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

ICBA is a scientific, non-profit corporation originally founded in 1977. The purpose of the ICBA is to sponsor, conduct, and participate in investigations, research, and analyses relating to the health, safety, and environmental aspects of the production and use of carbon black. Cabot is one of member of ICBA along with six other Carbon Black producers. ICBA's activity includes the environmental aspects of the production and use of carbon black which includes climate and water. Consequently, ICBA may take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate or water. That position would be taken in alignment with ICBAs members and so ICBA's position is typically consistent with Cabot's.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

225000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Being a member of ICBA enables Cabot to engage with government in collaboration with other carbon black producers. As part of this we work to ensure ICBA, and government understands our carbon black business and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations including those that may impact our overall climate and water strategy. We work to ensure that our external engagement activities via this route are consistent with our climate and water commitments so that common objectives including net zero ambitions can be achieved in a collaborative manner.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Association of International Chemical Manufacturers

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Association of International Chemical Manufacturers (AICM) and member companies developed a shared vision to contribute to the development of a harmonious society and the sustainable growth of China's chemical industry. As the representative of the leading international chemical players in China, AICM commits to: 1. Promote Responsible Care and other globally recognized chemical management principles among all stakeholders; 2. Advocate cost-effective, science- and risk-based policies to policy makers; 3. Build up the contributively role of the chemical industry to the economy. AICM founded the Industrial Policy Advocacy Committee (IPAC) to advocate on regulatory development including climate change. AICM and its member companies attach great importance to the Chinese market, have firm confidence in a stable legal and policy environment and a friendly business environment, and are actively committed to dialogue and cooperation with Chinese governments at all levels. At present, AICM member companies have made energy conservation and carbon reduction an important part of their corporate strategy. In accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement on climate change and carbon dioxide emissions reduction, AICM members are actively setting carbon targets to contribute to addressing climate change. These principles and practices are aligned to Cabot's position therefore Cabot plays several key roles in AICM.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

32934.98

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Being a member of AICM, enables Cabot to engage with government in collaboration with peer organizations through a trade association. As part of this we work to ensure AICM, and government understands our businesses and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations including those that may impact our overall climate and water strategy. Cabot China reports annual KPIs to AICM. Cabot China has been enrolled into several AICM committees as a subject matter expert panel and by director positions to be engaged in AICM activities, including: - Participation in regular subcommittee workshops focusing on new regulatory compliance and risk management. - Advocating on policy and regulatory developments. - Undertaking facility Open Day activities for transparent community and government engagement. - Successfully winning the 2023 AICM Responsible Care award as well as the new Energy Efficiency Responsible Care initiative award.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Cabot Corp Sustainability Report 2024 Final.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Cabot publishes information about its response to environmental issues for this reporting year in the annual sustainability report as attached.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Notable mentions on pages 4,7,8, and10,13-16, 18,19,69, 72 and 72.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

10K YE September 2023 0000950170-23-065844.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Cabot publishes information about its response to environmental issues for the reporting year ending September 30, 2023, in the annual 10k filing as attached.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

14, 15, 16 and 20.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Cabot-Corporation-Annual-Report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Cabot publishes information about its response to environmental issues for the reporting year in its 2023 Annual Report which was published on January 26, 2024, as attached.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Forests has not been identified as a material sustainability topic for Cabot. Consequently, scenario analysis for this topic is not a priority at this stage.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Carbon price

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major assumptions and specifically those aligned to the severity of the driving forces were tied to the RCP2.6 climate scenario and the SSP1 socioeconomic scenario. The RCP 2.6 climate scenario is aligned with Paris Agreement with ambitious reductions of GHG emissions and predicted temperature change of a 2C warming limit with the specified 1.5C aim. Historical emissions were taken through to 2014, with the model ending at 2100. It was assumed that emissions would peak around the 2020s and then decline on a liner path to become net negative before 2100. Physical impacts of a 0.5m sea level rise, 8% reduction in access to fresh water, a 6-38% reduction of stable crops and 9-31% of animal species committed to extinction were assumed. In the case of the socioeconomic scenario SSP1, the world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasizing more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within countries. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity. Is was assumed that there were: connected markets with regional production, low growth in material consumption, improved management of local and global issues, policy oriented towards sustainable development, institutions effective at national and international levels, technology change directed away from fossil fuels towards efficiency and renewables (30% renewables by 2050), improving environmental conditions over time and a quick transition to a globally uniform carbon price (72/MT by 2040, 100/MT by 2050).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As recommended by TCFD, scenarios should be sufficiently diverse to allow challenging "what-if" analyses and capture a wide range of insights about uncertain futures. In assessing transition risks, it is recommended to consider using or developing a 1.5C scenario. Cabot therefore selected RCP 2.6 as an aggressive mitigation scenario with a 2C warming limit and 1.5C aim. To add socioeconomic factors to climate scenario analysis, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), are designed to be coupled with the physical climate factors of the RCPs. To create a robust scenario for Cabot's qualitative analysis, RCP2.6 was paired with an SSP1 scenario.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major assumptions and specifically those aligned to the severity of the driving forces were tied to the RCP2.6 climate scenario and the SSP1 socioeconomic scenario. The RCP 2.6 climate scenario is aligned with Paris Agreement with ambitious reductions of GHG emissions and predicted temperature change of a 2C warming limit with the specified 1.5C aim. Historical emissions were taken through to 2014, with the model ending at 2100. It was assumed that emissions would peak around the 2020s and then decline on a liner path to become net negative before 2100. Physical impacts of a 0.5m sea level rise, 8% reduction in access to fresh water, a 6-38% reduction of stable crops and 9-31% of animal species committed to extinction were assumed. In the case of the socioeconomic scenario SSP1, the world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasizing more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within countries. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity. Is was assumed that there were: connected markets with regional production, low growth in material consumption, improved management of local and global issues, policy oriented towards sustainable development, institutions effective at national and international levels, technology change directed away from fossil fuels towards efficiency and renewables (30% renewables by 2050), improving environmental conditions over time and a quick transition to a globally uniform carbon price (72/MT by 2040, 100/MT by 2050)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As recommended by TCFD, scenarios should be sufficiently diverse to allow challenging "what-if" analyses and capture a wide range of insights about uncertain futures. Cabot applied this approach to assessing water related risks. In assessing transition risks, it is recommended to consider using or developing a 1.5C scenario. Cabot therefore selected RCP 2.6 as an aggressive mitigation scenario with a 2C warming limit and 1.5C aim. To add socioeconomic factors to climate scenario analysis, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), are designed to be coupled with the physical climate factors of the RCPs. To create a robust scenario for Cabot's qualitative analysis, RCP2.6 was paired with an SSP1 scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify **:**Carbon price

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major assumptions and specifically those lined to the severity of the driving forces were tied to the RCP6.0 climate scenario and the SSP2 socioeconomic scenario. The RCP 6.0 scenario is a high-to-intermediate emissions scenario where temperature change of 2C to 3.7C warming (including the specified 3.0C – 3.4 C range) is expected. Historical emissions were taken through to 2014, with the model ending at 2100. It was assumed that emissions would peak around 2060 and then decline through the remainder of the century. Physical impacts of a 1 m (3.28 ft) sea level rise this century, a 20% reduction in access to freshwater, four times the wildfire *damage compared to 1-2C, hurricanes increasing in severity, an 8% increase in global proportion of land under drought, and 20-50% plant and animal species committed to extinction we assumed. In the case of the socioeconomic scenario SSP2 the world follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. Development and income growth proceeds unevenly, with some countries making relatively good progress while others fall short of expectations. Global and national institutions work toward but make slow progress in achieving sustainable development goals. Environmental systems experience degradation, although there are some improvements and overall, the intensity of resource and energy use declines. Global population growth is moderate and levels off in the second half of the century. Income inequality persists or improves only slowly and challenges to reducing vulnerability to societal and environmental changes remain. Is was assumed that there would be a semi open globalized economy, material intensive consumption and medium meat consumption, concern for local pollutants but only a moderate success in implementation, a weak focus on sustainability, some uneven investment in renewables (85% fossil fuels in 2050), medium carbon intensity, uneven energy intensity, no reluctance to use conventional fossil fuels, continued environmental degradation, and a transition to globally uniform carbon price (0 - 25/MT), until 2040.*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As recommended by TCFD, scenarios should be sufficiently diverse to allow challenging "what-if" analyses and capture a wide range of insights about uncertain futures. In assessing physical risks, it is recommended to use the current GHG pathway based on government policies currently in place, which according to latest estimates would result in warming of about 2.7C above pre-industrial levels. 2.7C is the median of the low and high ends of current policy projections. Cabot therefore RCP 6.0 where 2C to 3.7C warming is expected (which includes the specified 3.0C – 3.4 C range), as the climate scenarios for TCFD analysis. To add socioeconomic factors to climate scenario analysis, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), are designed to be coupled with the physical climate factors of the RCPs. To create a robust scenario for Cabot's qualitative analysis, RCP6.0 was paired with an SSP2 scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :En-ROADS climate simulator tool

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Carbon price

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To create a robust scenario narrative for Cabot's qualitative analysis, transition factors were developed for the selected RCP scenarios. Cabot then utilized the interactive climate scenario modelling tool: En-ROADS to develop transition levers to get from business as usual (RCP 6.0) down to RCP 2.6. Additionally, sample energy mix by 2050 under one possible RCP 2.6 scenario was created via an En-ROADS simulation to limit warming to 1.5ºC. Sample transition scenario assumptions used included those aligned to RCP 2.6/SSP1: Inclusive development and strong, swift collective action on SDGs; major efficiency gains and improving environmental conditions; quick transition to global carbon price and switch to renewable energy. Energy mix 30% renewables by 2050; 4%/year gains in building and transport efficiency; high public transit use. Carbon price 72/MT by 2040 and 100/MT by 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To create a robust scenario narrative for Cabot's qualitative analysis, transition factors were developed for the selected RCP scenarios. Cabot then utilized the interactive climate scenario modelling tool: En-ROADS to develop transition levers to get from business as usual (RCP 6.0) down to RCP 2.6. This was used to better understand the implications of moving from business-as-usual scenarios and towards a scenario which limits warming to 1.5ºC in alignment with the Pasis agreement and Cabot's ambition to achieve net zero by 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :En-ROADS climate simulator tool

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Carbon price

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To create a robust scenario narrative for Cabot's qualitative analysis, transition factors were developed for the selected RCP scenarios. Cabot utilized the interactive climate scenario modelling tool: En-ROADS to develop physical levers to get from business as usual (RCP 6.0 which includes the temperature range 3.0-3.4 ºC) down to RCP 2.6. Additionally, sample energy mix by 2050 under one possible RCP 2.6 scenario was created via an En-ROADS simulation to limit warming to 1.5ºC. Socioeconomic trends were identified under the two scenarios - population and GDP. Sample transition scenario assumptions were aligned to RCP 6.0/SSP2: Income inequality continues to persist and slow global progress in achieving SDGs; continued environmental degradation with some small improvements in efficiency, transition away from fossil fuels is slow and carbon pricing remains fragmented. Energy mix: 85% fossil fuels in 2050; 1% per year efficiency gains with limited investment in public transit and efficiency. Carbon price: 0-25/MT.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To create a robust scenario narrative for Cabot's qualitative analysis, transition factors were developed for the selected RCP scenarios. Cabot then utilized the interactive climate scenario modelling tool: En-ROADS to develop transition levers to get from business as usual (RCP 6.0) down to RCP 2.6. This was used to better understand the implications of moving from business-as-usual scenarios (including the temperature range 3.0-3.4 ºC) and towards a scenario which limits warming to 1.5ºC in alignment with the Paris agreement and Cabot's ambition to achieve net zero by 2050.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major assumptions and specifically those lined to the severity of the driving forces, were tied to the RCP6.0 climate scenario and the SSP2 socioeconomic scenario. The RCP 6.0 scenario is a high-to-intermediate emissions scenario where temperature change of 2C to 3.7C warming (including the specified 3.0C – 3.4 C range) is expected. Historical emissions were taken through to 2014, with the model ending at 2100. It was assumed that emissions would peak around 2060 and then decline through the remainder of the century. Physical impacts of a 1 m (3.28 ft) sea level rise this century, a 20% reduction in access to freshwater, four times the wildfire damage compared to 1-2C, hurricanes increasing in severity, an 8% increase in global proportion of land under drought, and 20-50% plant and animal species committed to extinction we assumed. In the case of the socioeconomic scenario SSP2 the world follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. Development and income growth proceeds unevenly, with some countries making relatively good progress while others fall short of expectations. Global and national institutions work toward but make slow progress in achieving sustainable development goals. Environmental systems experience degradation, although there are some improvements and overall, the intensity of resource and energy use declines. Global population growth is moderate *and levels off in the second half of the century. Income inequality persists or improves only slowly and challenges to reducing vulnerability to societal and environmental changes remain. Is was assumed that there would be a semi open globalized economy, material intensive consumption and medium meat consumption, concern for local pollutants but only a moderate success in implementation, a weak focus on sustainability, some uneven investment in renewables (85% fossil fuels in 2050), medium carbon intensity, uneven energy intensity, no reluctance to use conventional fossil fuels, continued environmental degradation, and a transition to globally uniform carbon price (0 - 25/MT), until 2040.*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As recommended by TCFD, scenarios should be sufficiently diverse to allow challenging "what-if" analyses and capture a wide range of insights about uncertain futures. In assessing physical risks, it is recommended to use the current GHG pathway based on government policies currently in place, which according to latest estimates would result in warming of about 2.7C above pre-industrial levels. 2.7C is the median of the low and high ends of current policy projections. Cabot and RCP 6.0 where 2C to 3.7C warming is expected (which includes the specified 3.0C – 3.4 C range), as the climate scenario for TCFD analysis to identify water related risks. To add socioeconomic factors to climate scenario analysis, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), are designed to be coupled with the physical climate factors of the RCPs. To create a robust scenario for Cabot's qualitative analysis, RCP6.0 was paired with an SSP2.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Cabot undertook a series of workshops to qualitatively assess potential impacts of the risks and opportunities identified by the scenario analysis. The working group developed and ranked an exhaustive list of potentially relevant risks and opportunities. The working group then agreed upon the key risks and opportunities and categorized them according to the TCFD guidance. Identified risks comprised: regulatory change (carbon pricing) technology disruption impacting competitive position, decreased availability of raw materials, competing product alternatives, reputational risks associated with inadequate climate action, as well as risk of temperature inversions, hurricanes, flooding and drought. However, these risks have not been identified as "substantive". Identified opportunities include reducing resource and water consumption, new technology to enable use of sustainable feedstocks, the development of low impact products. The identified risks and opportunities are used to inform Cabot's selected business management processes. An example of how these results have informed at least one decision or action relates to our capacity building business process and the opportunity to develop low impact products. As an outcome of this opportunity, we have developed and launched several products to reduce rolling resistance and increase durability in tires which provide a lifecycle reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Cabot undertook a series of workshops to qualitatively assess potential impacts of the risks and opportunities identified by the scenario analysis. The working group developed and ranked an exhaustive list of potentially relevant risks and opportunities. The working group then agreed upon the key risks and opportunities and categorized them according to the TCFD guidance. Risk of flooding and risk of drought were identified as water related risks. However, these risks have not been identified as "substantive". Reducing water consumption was identified as a water related opportunity. The identified risks and opportunities are used to inform Cabot's selected business management processes. An example of how these results have informed at least one decision or action relates to our risk and opportunities identification assessment and management business processes the opportunity to reduce water consumption. As an outcome Cabot has identified and

implemented various projects to improve operational efficiency and reduce water usage at our facilities. These projects include water recovery, rainwater capture, and water recycling.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Interim targets to be defined

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Our 2023 Safety Health Environment & Sustainability commitment confirms our commitment to the goals established by the Paris Agreement, and our ambition to achieve Net Zero greenhouse gas emission by 2050. We also have a long-standing commitment to reduce scope 1&2 GHG emissions intensity by 2025. In 2022 we reduced GHG emissions intensity by 11% compared to intensity in 2005 and now intend to reduce emissions by a further 5% by 2025. Beyond this we have initiated a project to set interim targets towards our net zero ambition and will develop a strategy to achieve those targets.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Upon contacting the CDP help center, CDP Disclosure Operations indicated that this question is dependent on responses given to questions 3.1 and 3.6. In response to these questions Cabot indicated that no substantive risks have been identified, but there were substantive opportunities associated with climate change and water. With regards to substantive product related climate change opportunities, there is an opportunity for Cabot to advance Masterbatch formulations containing recycled polymer and reclaimed carbon content which generally have a lower life-cycle climate impact than virgin material formulations. Cabot's strategy to address this opportunity is to work with customers to deliver increased use of masterbatch products containing recycled plastics, polymers, and/or post-industrial carbon black or recycled carbon, through our REPLASBLAK and TECHBLAK product line. To enable Cabot to claim the broader sustainability benefits of these products including the climate impact we commit to utilize life cycle assessment (LCA) methodologies to quantify the circularity efforts and climate benefits. We will therefore be working on cradle-to-gate LCAs) for our circular masterbatch portfolio.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Upon contacting the CDP help center, CDP Disclosure Operations indicated that this question is dependent on responses given to questions 3.1 and 3.6. In response to these questions Cabot indicated that no substantive risks have been identified, but there were substantive opportunities associated with climate change and water. With regards to substantive downstream climate change opportunities, there is an opportunity for Cabot to advance Masterbatch formulations containing recycled polymer and reclaimed carbon content which generally have a lower life-cycle climate impact than virgin material formulations. Cabot's strategy to address this opportunity is to work with customers to deliver increased use of masterbatch products containing recycled plastics, polymers, and/or post-industrial carbon black or recycled carbon, through our REPLASBLAK and TECHBLAK product line. To enable Cabot to claim the broader sustainability benefits of these products including the climate impact we commit to utilize life cycle assessment (LCA) methodologies to quantify the circularity efforts and climate benefits. We will therefore be working on cradle-to-gate LCAs) for our circular masterbatch portfolio.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Upon contacting the CDP help center, CDP Disclosure Operations indicated that this question is dependent on responses given to questions 3.1 and 3.6. In response to these questions Cabot indicated that no substantive risks have been identified, but there were substantive opportunities associated with climate change and water. With regards to R&D investment related climate change opportunities, Cabot spends up to approximately 57 million a year on technology development. On average in the period 2021 to 2023 around 38% of that was strategically spent on applied research and development to support investment in greenhouse gas emissions reduction across our value chain.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Upon contacting the CDP help center, CDP Disclosure Operations indicated that this question is dependent on responses given to questions 3.1 and 3.6. In response to these questions Cabot indicated that no substantive risks have been identified, but there were substantive opportunities associated with climate change and water. With regards to substantive climate change opportunities in direct operations, there is an opportunity for Cabot to recover energy from its processes to use that energy internally and to export energy products thus avoiding emissions that would occur if those energy products were not produced from recovered energy. This opportunity has influenced Cabot's strategy and Cabot has committed to export 200% of the amount of energy we import by 2025. As part of our strategy to achieve this goal, Cabot continues to invest in technology to capture and utilize heat generated from its processes to generate and offset the use of grid-supplied electricity and steam produced from the combustion of natural gas.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Water

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

Upon contacting the CDP help center, CDP Disclosure Operations indicated that this question is dependent on responses given to questions 3.1 and 3.6. In response to these questions Cabot indicated that no substantive risks have been identified, but there were substantive opportunities associated with climate change and water. With regards to substantive water opportunities in direct operations, there is an opportunity for Cabot to reuse water and to replicate fully closed-loop systems for water recovery used at three of our sites with zero wastewater discharge. This opportunity has influenced our strategy as we have established a water sustainability team to help identify and implement opportunities and to share best practices across all segments of the company.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We evaluate the potential financial impact of risks and opportunities, including requirements for operational and capital expenditures over time. The outcome of these evaluations is considered in long range financial planning.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from:	*No comment*

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	☑ Yes	

[Fixed row]

(5.5.3) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

38

(5.5.3.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

24918000

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

44

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Typically, Cabot spends up to approximately 57 million a year on technology development. On average, in the period 2021 to 2023, around 38% of that was spent on applied research and development to support investment in greenhouse gas emissions reduction across our value chain. The average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years is a future forecast is based on the spend in 2023.
[Add row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

To achieve our water goal and other wider sustainability goals, Cabot will need to invest both Capex and OPEX for water-related activities. However, these costs are not individually monitored at Corporation level and are captured by Company's overall capital and operational expenditure budget. No measurable change specific to water related expenditure is expected.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The price used varies based on the market price in the specific region associated with the specific project. When no cost is expected then zero is the value applied. The maximum price used is based on expected price evolution in Europe as an average of forecasts undertaken by various third party market analysts.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The price used varies based on the market price in the specific region associated with the specific project. When no cost is expected then zero is the value applied. The maximum price used is based on expected price evolution in Europe as an average of forecasts undertaken by various third party market analysts.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The price used varies based on the market price in the specific region associated with the specific project. When no cost is expected then zero is the value applied. The maximum price used is based on expected price evolution in Europe as an average of forecasts undertaken by various third-party market analysts. In this case the highest average price forecast used has been 140EUR or 150USD by 2030.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

150

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Opportunity management

☑ Public policy engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Relevant carbon prices are applied on a project-by project-basis

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

As the price varies in each market, it is closely monitored throughout the lifecycle of projects and regularly updated in project business cases. This monitoring enables the financial viability of the projects to be reviewed periodically supporting decarbonization objectives as carbon prices increase.
[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

Engagement with smallholders is not relevant to Cabot's business.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

We are currently reviewing thresholds for how we analyze supplier's impact on climate change in relation to greenhouse gas emissions levels and how we should measure this in the future.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

We are currently reviewing thresholds for how we analyze supplier's impact on water and how we should measure this in the future.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We are advancing our evaluation of our critical suppliers and currently pursue this through our global procurement team. Critical suppliers are determined by procurement spend, strategic value to the organization and where potential risks could occur in the supply chain. We engage with these suppliers as its very important to understand how their organization manages environmental issues as these issues could impact our business and our supply chains. These critical suppliers are reviewed on a regular basis by the global procurement team.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We are advancing our evaluation of our critical suppliers and currently pursue this through our global procurement team. Critical suppliers are determined by procurement spend, strategic value to the organization and where potential risks could occur in the supply chain. We engage with these suppliers as its very important to understand how their organization manages environmental issues as these issues could impact our business and our supply chains. These critical suppliers are reviewed on a regular basis by the global procurement team.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We recognise this as an opportunity for improvement and plan to introduce climate related requirements within the next two years. Meanwhile, Cabot has established a process to gather climate related information from 100% of our suppliers. With this initiative we have reached approximately 10,000 suppliers with an indication of our intent to work in partnership to generate significant positive impacts beyond our own operations. As a first step Cabot has among other things requested information from suppliers on their water usage and reduction targets.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We recognise this as an opportunity for improvement and plan to introduce water-related requirements within the next two years. Meanwhile, Cabot has established a process to gather water security related information from 100% of our suppliers. With this initiative we have reached approximately 10,000 suppliers with an indication of our intent to work in partnership to generate significant positive impacts beyond our own operations. As a first step Cabot has among other things requested information from suppliers on their water usage and reduction targets.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We have established a process to gather climate related information from 100% of our suppliers. This coverage enables us justify coverage of 100% of our supplier related scope 3 emissions. With this initiative we have reached approximately 10,000 suppliers with an indication of our intent to reduce scope 1 2 and 3 emissions while outlining the expectations we have of our suppliers. We will measure success based upon the number of information requests responded to and our scope 3 GHG emissions results. We are also investigating ways to collect additional supplier data using our sourcing platform when onboarding suppliers.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Cabot is committed to conducting business with the highest ethical standards, and we expect the same from our suppliers. As we advance on our sustainability journey, we believe partnering with our suppliers plays an important role in our ability to generate significant positive impacts beyond our own operations. As a first step, Cabot has requested the stated water related information from all suppliers by issuing a questionnaire in 2023. With this initiative we have reached approximately 10,000 suppliers with an indication of our intent to work with our suppliers on water related issues. We will measure success based upon the number of information requests responded. We are also investigating ways to collect additional supplier data using our sourcing platform when onboarding suppliers.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Cabot regularly shares detailed information on our climate change performance and strategy including deployment of low carbon products. This includes customer meetings, making our sustainability report available to all customers and raising awareness of this through various platforms including issuing press releases and through social media campaigns. The rationale for reaching 100% of customers is to cover 100% of downstream lifecycle emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These types of engagements demonstrate Cabot's commitment to sustainability including our GHG goals. They facilitate collaboration in achieving collective goals. Success can therefore be measured by progress made towards both Cabot's and our customer's goals. Measures of success related to this include revenue being generated by specified low carbon products and lifecycle GHG emissions reduction. In CY2023 7% of Cabot's revenue was generated by grades of reinforcing carbon *black which increase tire life or fuel truck fuel economy and provide an overall reduction in life cycle emissions. The impact of engagement to generate revenue from these specific grades is a reduction of lifecycle emissions by 7.8MT CO2 eq/ FU.*

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Cabot regularly shares information on our water related performance and strategy. This includes making our sustainability report available to all customers and raising awareness of this through various platforms including issuing press releases and through social media campaigns. Cabot regularly shares detailed information on our products and relevant certification schemes. This includes socialising our Platinum rating with Ecovadis, (which includes an assessment of actions taken to address all key sustainability issues, including water scarcity and ISO14001 certifications through various channels including customer meetings issuing press releases and through social media campaigns.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These types of engagements demonstrate Cabot’s commitment to sustainability including our water goals. They facilitate collaboration in achieving collective goals and success can therefore be measured by progress made towards both Cabot’s and our customers water-related goals.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Cabot regularly shares information on our water related performance and strategy. This includes making our sustainability report available to all stakeholders and raising awareness of this through various platforms including issuing press releases and through social media campaigns.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These types of engagements demonstrate Cabot's commitment to sustainability including our water goals. They facilitate collaboration in achieving collective goals and success can therefore be measured by progress made towards such goals.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Cabot regularly shares information on our climate related initiatives progress and achievements. This includes making our sustainability report available to all stakeholders and raising awareness of this through various platforms including issuing press releases and through social media campaigns.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These types of engagements demonstrate Cabot's commitment to sustainability including our climate goals. They facilitate collaboration in achieving collective goals and success can therefore be measured by progress made towards such goals.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Cabot's chosen consolidation approach enables Cabot to account for and address environmental impacts from operations over which Cabot has control.*
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Cabot's chosen consolidation approach enables Cabot to account for and address environmental impacts from operations over which Cabot has control.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Cabot's chosen consolidation approach enables Cabot to account for and address environmental impacts from operations over which Cabot has control.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Cabot's chosen consolidation approach enables Cabot to account for and address environmental impacts from operations over which Cabot has control.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Cabot's chosen consolidation approach enables Cabot to account for and address environmental impacts from operations over which Cabot has control.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ No, but we have discovered significant errors in our previous response(s)

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Cabot's first scope 3 inventory was calculated for the calendar year 2022. When developing the scope 3 inventory for calendar year 2023, we identified opportunities for improvement, including improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of reported data. The improvements made for the 2023 scope 3 inventory have been applied to update the inventory for 2022.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Cabot's base year recalculation policy is to update the baseline in line with the GHG protocol, which states: "While the concept of materiality involves a value judgment, the point at which a discrepancy becomes material (materiality threshold) is usually pre-defined. As a rule of thumb, an error is considered materially misleading if its value exceeds 5% of the total inventory for the part of the organization being verified. The verifier needs to assess an error or omission in the full context within which information is presented. For example, if a 2% error prevents a company from achieving its corporate target, then this would most likely be considered material". To take a more prudent approach, Cabot has set 1% as the significance threshold for a net discrepancy that would prompt a restatement of Cabot's scope 1, 2 or 3 baselines. We will therefore adjust our base year emissions inventory to account for significant changes, if the changes drive an overall increase/decrease in emissions of greater than 1%, in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidance. We may also adjust base year emissions if the change is less than 1% if determined appropriate.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

☑ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4028397

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our greenhouse gas calculations were completed in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards (Revised Edition) and drawing guidance from the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories – 2006 and The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol. Emissions were calculated using the operational control approach and IPCC Sixth Assessment Report 100-year global warming potentials and included emissions of CO2, CH4 and N2O. We maintain databases that track monthly usage volumes of feedstock materials and fossil fuels, as well as production volume. Scope 1 CO2 emissions from the manufacturing process are predominantly calculated using Cabot's own data based on a mass balance calculation or Cabot-derived emissions factors. Scope 1 CH4 emissions from the manufacturing process are calculated using an emission factor published in IPCC's 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Scope 1 GHG emissions from stationary combustion are in most cases calculated using emission factors published in IPCC's 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The exception is combustion of butadiene, for which emissions are calculated using a Cabot-derived emissions factor. Scope 1 absolute GHG emissions undergo a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (revised).

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

327828

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG emissions from purchased electricity are calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards (Revised Edition) using the latest available United States Environmental Protection Agency's eGRID emission factors and the latest International Energy Agency's (IEA) country-specific emission factors and the amount of electricity purchased for location-based values.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

335652

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG emissions from purchased electricity are calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards (Revised Edition) using the latest available United States Environmental Protection Agency's eGRID emission factors and the latest International Energy Agency's (IEA) country-specific emission factors and the amount of electricity purchased for location-based values. Market-based values are adjusted for the purchase of any renewable energy certificates or are taken directly from a contract value, or the residual values based on the data from Residual Mix for Market Based Calculation Green-e Energy Residual Mix Rates (December 2023 report on 2021 data) for US values and the Residual Mix values from the AIB 2022 Residual Mix Report for Europe and the amount of energy purchased. All other market-based values use the IEA country-specific value consistent with the location-based values.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3484747

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7258

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154133

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

409488

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54557

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

881

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8107

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40426

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

965117

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137362

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34495

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot does not have any franchises

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33023

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cabot's Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using a mix of primary and secondary data depending on the category, and emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, EcoInvent 3.9.1, EPA, NAICS, LCA, Cabot-derived and industry sources.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other upstream scope 3 emissions have been identified.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other downstream scope 3 emissions have been identified.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

3702510

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our greenhouse gas calculations were completed in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards (Revised Edition) and drawing guidance from the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories – 2006 and The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol. Emissions were calculated using the operational control approach and IPCC Sixth Assessment Report 100-year global warming potentials and included emissions of CO2, CH4 and N2O. We maintain databases that track monthly usage volumes of feedstock materials and fossil fuels, as well as production volume. Scope 1 CO2 emissions from the manufacturing process are predominantly calculated using Cabot's own data based on a mass balance calculation or Cabot-derived emissions factors. Scope 1 CH4 emissions from the manufacturing process are calculated using an emission factor published in IPCC's 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Scope 1 GHG emissions from stationary combustion are in most cases calculated using emission factors published in IPCC's 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The exception is combustion of butadiene, for which emissions are calculated using a Cabot-derived emissions factor. Scope 1 absolute GHG emissions undergo a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (revised).
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

292381

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

306862

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG emissions from purchased electricity are calculated in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards (Revised Edition) using the latest available United States Environmental Protection Agency's eGRID emission factors and the latest International Energy Agency's (IEA) country-specific emission factors, and the amount of electricity purchased for location-based values. Market-based values are adjusted for the purchase of any renewable energy certificates or are taken directly from a contract value, or the residual values based on the data from Residual Mix for Market Based Calculation Green-e Energy Residual Mix Rates (December 2023 report on 2021 data) for US values and the Residual Mix values from the AIB 2022 Residual Mix Report for Europe and the amount of energy purchased. All other market-based values use the IEA country-specific value consistent with the location-based values.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3497120

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate emissions the volume of goods in MT or KG is multiplied by volume-based emissions factors. When volume data is not available spend on goods and services is multiplied by spend based emissions factors. The emissions factors are sourced from EcoInvent 3.9.1 / IPCC 2021 and NAICS.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

40895

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate emissions, spend on capital goods categories is multiplied by spend based emissions factors. The emissions factors are sourced from NAICS.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

119192

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate fuel related emissions the volume of each fuel consumed is multiplied by a fuel specific emission factor. Emissions associated with energy related activities (electricity and steam purchases) are split into two categories comprising Well to Tank (WWT) emissions and Transport and Distribution (T&D) Emissions. Emissions are derived by multiplying electricity purchased and steam purchased by relevant country specific emissions factors. The emissions factors are sourced from EcoInvent 3.9.1 / IPCC 2021.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

284231

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream Transportation and Distribution comprise that by road; ocean; air; rail; and upstream feedstock transportation, as well as distribution and warehousing. For upstream transportation and distribution primary transportation data is obtained for each upstream shipment including feedstock shipments in the relative year including shipment origin, destination, distance travelled (km) and weight (metric ton). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the mass and distance of each shipment by the corresponding emission factor for each mode of transportation. For distribution and warehousing contracted capacity and spend data for Cabot warehouses is obtained. The contracted capacity is converted to a uniform unit. For sites without capacity data, the warehouse size is estimated by using the average contracted capacity in the appropriate region. Final emissions are quantified by multiplying the contracted area by the corresponding emission factor. The emissions factors are sourced from the DEFRA UK 2023 Emission Factors Database.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

53249

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions for each waste category are quantified by multiplying the quantities of waste by the corresponding treatment method emission factor. Emissions factors are used for each type of waste and the treatment method. The emissions factors are sourced from EcoInvent 3.9.1 / IPCC 2021.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

881

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Travel emissions are calculated by multiplying total miles travelled in the respective year by the corresponding emission factor for each mode of transport. Flight emissions calculations are based on emissions factors for three categories: long haul, medium haul, and short haul. The rail length emissions factor is based short haul journeys, while care rental emissions factors are based on those from the car rental companies. Hotel stay emissions are calculated by multiplying the number of nights stayed in the reporting year by the country specific emission factor. The emissions factors are sourced from the DEFRA UK 2023 Emission Factors Database. 2022 source data was used as a proxy for calculating 2023 emissions in this category.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8107

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions are calculated for each Cabot location by using the region's average round trip commuting distance multiplied by the number of employees and the relative percent modal share for each commuting modality's emission factor. Telework emissions are calculated by multiplying the number of remote employees from each Cabot location by the teleworking emission factor. The emissions factors are sourced from the DEFRA UK 2023 Emission Factors Database, and the EPA 2023 GHG Emission Factors Hub. 2022 source data was used as a proxy for calculating 2023 emissions in this category.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

40426

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream leased assets comprise leased transportation used for raw materials deliveries. To calculate emissions total miles travelled are multiplied by the shipment weight and the emission factor. The emissions factors are sourced from the DEFRA UK 2023 Emission Factors Database. 2022 source data was used as a proxy for calculating 2023 emissions in this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4800

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution comprise transportation of shipment categories including by road, ocean, air, rail, and other. Primary transportation data is obtained for each shipment for the relevant year. Shipment origin, destination, and weight is also obtained. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the mass and distance of each shipment by the corresponding emission factor for each mode of transportation. The emissions factors are sourced from the DEFRA UK 2023 Emission Factors Database. 2022 source data was used as a proxy for calculating 2023 emissions in this category.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

965404

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate emissions volumes of product sold and processed by specified downstream processes are multiplied by specific fuel requirement estimates and emissions factors relating to the specified downstream processes. The emissions factors are sourced from EcoInvent 3.6. 2022 source data was used as a proxy for calculating 2023 emissions in this category.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

126824

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Volume of product sold is multiplied by specific emissions factor.

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with the use of sold are derived by multiplying the volume of sold products by the relevant emissions factor. The emissions factor is determined by chemical analysis of the product undertaken Cabot.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

34495

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with end-of-life treatment of sold products are quantified based on the mass of products sold and used in specific applications. To calculate emissions, the mass data for products used in each application is summed, multiplied by the landfilling rate for each application, and the relevant landfilling emissions factor. Emissions factors are sourced from EPA WARM Model v15. 2022 source data was used as a proxy for calculating 2023 emissions in this category.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

12

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream leased asset emissions comprise scope 2 emissions of a single leased asset. Emissions data is derived from electricity consumption at the asset. To derive emissions that data is then multiplied by the most up to date International Energy Agency location-based electricity emissions factor.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Cabot does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

32244

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Cabot's scope 3 emissions associated with investments are based on the total scope 1 and 2 emissions of the investments multiplied by Cabot's % interest.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream scope 3 emissions have been identified.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream Scope 3 sources have been identified.
[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

3484747

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

7258

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

154133

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

409488

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

54557

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

881

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

8107

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

40426

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

4800

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

965117

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

137362

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

34495

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

13

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

0

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

33023

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Cabot's first scope 3 inventory was calculated for the calendar year 2022. When developing the scope 3 inventory for calendar year 2023, we identified opportunities for improvement, including improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of reported data. The improvements made for the 2023 scope 3 inventory have been applied to update the inventory for 2022.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023 Data ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report (Final) - Cabot 2023_CDP (30 Aug 2024).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Complete document

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023 Data ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report (Final) - Cabot 2023_CDP (30 Aug 2024).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Complete document

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1802

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.04

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023 we purchased slightly less renewable electricity than we did in 2022. This was due to one site purchasing renewable electricity consuming less electricity in 2023 than it did in 2022.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80028

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have a pipeline of projects to reduce our CO2e emissions. 5 were implemented in 2023 as documented in our response to question 7.55.1. The total estimated annualized CO2e savings associated with these projects in metric tonnes of CO2e is 89503. However, these projects were not in place for the full year 2023. 1 of these was the procurement of renewable electricity which is captured in the change in renewable electricity consumption category above. The impact of the other four is captured here.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no divestments in 2023.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no acquisitions in 2023.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers in 2023

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

293481

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Production decreased by 117789 MT in 2023 compared to 2022. By multiplying the change in production by 2023 emissions intensity we arrive at a 293481 MTCO2e reduction in emissions associated with the reduction in production. This category includes additional emissions associated with a capacity expansion in Cabot's Masterbatch business.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Methodologies were consistent for 2022 and 2023 data reported in this submission

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Boundaries were consistent for 2022 and 2023 data reported in this submission.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Physical operating conditions were consistent for 2022 and 2023 data reported in this submission.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was no unidentified change.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17030

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Overall emissions for the organization decreased in 2023 compared with 2022. However there was a 17030 MTCO2e increase, which was due to a variety of factors captured within this "other" category, including, changes in feedstock composition and product mix, both of which impact product yield and emissions intensity.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

503

(7.12.1.2) Comment

These are emissions associated with the processing of feedstock with biogenic carbon content. The equivalent figure for 2022 has been restated to 93 metric tons.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

3699146

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

3279

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

85

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

141726

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

7876

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

7876

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1118

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

2601

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

2753

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

221640

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

3327

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

3327

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

238680

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

1126

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

1126

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

957242

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

122478

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

119324

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111343

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

2495

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

2495

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61444

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

11741

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

19143

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

158804

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

1146

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

2743

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6483

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

7898

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

11607

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

55

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

55

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180283

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

1357

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

1357

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185608

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

810

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

1310

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218731

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

5889

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

5889

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128

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

185

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

909

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1232

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

1232

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

267543

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

17187

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

17187

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201313

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

1188

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

1668

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

10

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

10

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15

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

5

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

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33

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

5356

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

5356

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10302

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

3064

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

738

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

739712

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

95355

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

103253

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Process Emissions*	*3554315*
Row 2	*Stationary Combustion*	*148054*

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 3	*Mobile Sources*	*141*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*3702510*	*All scope 1 emissions are associated with the production of chemicals.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Purchased electricity*	*269977*	*284458*
Row 2	*Other purchased utilities*	*22404*	*22404*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*292381*	*306862*	*All scope 2 emissions are associated with the production of chemicals.*

[Fixed row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3702510

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

292381

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

306862

(7.22.4) Please explain

All of Cabot's emissions are attributed to one consolidated accounting group

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All of Cabot's emissions are attributed to one consolidated accounting group
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization’s Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Natural gas

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

10.4

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Data for primary and secondary feedstock used to produce carbon black and MTCS feedstock used to produce FMO in 2023 was used to calculate emissions. Emissions factors for this feedstock were obtained from publicly available data that is well documented.

Row 2

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other (please specify) **:**Coal Tar

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

29.9

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Data for primary and secondary feedstock used to produce carbon black and MTCS feedstock used to produce FMO in 2023 was used to calculate emissions. Emissions factors for this feedstock were obtained from publicly available data that is well documented.

Row 3

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other (please specify) **:**High carbon content feedstock

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

59.7

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Data for primary and secondary feedstock used to produce carbon black and MTCS feedstock used to produce FMO in 2023 was used to calculate emissions. Emissions factors for this feedstock were obtained from publicly available data that is well documented.

[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Additional accuracy could be obtained if the emissions were based on the product grade. This is confidential business information that is not being made public at this stage.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Obtaining more accurate supply chain data would make it easier to calculate total carbon footprints.

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Developing a standardized approach across industry sectors would help address diversity of product lines.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We are currently exploring a means to get more specific data based on grade of product produced to determine if this would provide more useful data for our customers. In 2020, our R&D, Manufacturing and SH&E groups worked together to initiate the development of life cycle analyses (LCAs) for key products and product applications, with our first LCA being completed on our largest product in 2021. Efforts to fully understand the cradle-to-gate impacts for our carbon black products,

including engaging with key suppliers, are ongoing. These activities, along with enhanced customer engagements are ongoing to understand how our products impact their emissions and will serve as the foundation to validate the data necessary to quantify our Scope 3 emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

700783

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

700783

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

32742

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

647983

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

680725

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

73611

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

73611

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

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

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

32742

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1422377

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

1455119
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

700783

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

700783

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

32742

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

647983

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

647983

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

73611

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

73611

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

32742

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1422377

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

1455119
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable – no biomass used.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable – no biomass used.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable – no other renewable biofuel used.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable – no coal used.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2117

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

2117

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Distillate oil and residual fuel oil – includes mobile sources.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

698251

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

673434

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

24817

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This does not include natural gas used as a raw material in our processes.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

415

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

415

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

LPG – includes mobile sources.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

700783

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

675966

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

24817

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption from above fuels.
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

451219

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

318668

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2804665

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

1145906

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

451219

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

418668

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

2631634

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

1145906

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

11275

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy supply evidenced by GOs from various solar farms in Hungary.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

16319

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Colombia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1992

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable electricity purchased to cover production facility operations.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

5148

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ China

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

1716 MWh of renewable electricity was purchased each month to cover a portion of a facility's electricity load in October, November and December. No renewable electricity was purchased to cover the facility's electricity load from January to September.
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25474

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

0

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

0

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

39015

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

64489.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19079

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

19079.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24790

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

20800

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

0

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

0

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

45590.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47719

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

0

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

0

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

40115

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

87834.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

181252

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

163620

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

16959

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

649723

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

1011554.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16319

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

16319.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27164

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

0

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

593

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

28965

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

56722.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21948

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

0

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

0

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

33015

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

54963.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11071

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

0

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

11804

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

24117

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

46992.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

76

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

76.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1733

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

36932

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

0

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

0

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

38665.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2865

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

32842

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

0

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

23978

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

59685.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12666

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

33407

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

0

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

114390

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

160463.00

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1779

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1779.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1986

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1986.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42417

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

0

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

0

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

48161

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

90578.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3800

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

31068

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

0

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

124405

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

159273.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

22.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

205.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11285

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

11285.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14851

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

0

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

0

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

36591

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

51442.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

212494

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

0

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

26675

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

16049

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

255218.00

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.31.1) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Row 1

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Natural gas

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

449482

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ thousand cubic metres

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

2.13

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

11.27

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 3

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Carbon black oils (multiple types)

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

2753238

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

3.3

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

10.42

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

Carbon black feedstock is a mixture of various materials which are typically made up of byproducts from the refinery and steel industries. The emission factor provided assumes all carbon (90% of the feedstock) is converted to CO2. Since we capture up to around 70% of the carbon from the feedstock as our product, only about 30% of the carbon is converted to CO2.

Row 4

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Silanes

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

79700

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

0.29

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

1.5

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

Silanes are used as a feedstock in fumed metal oxide production. This number represents the total volume of silanes used, although not all contain carbon.
[Add row]

(7.31.2) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

Oil

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

89.4

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ Decreased

Natural Gas

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

10.6

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ Increased

Coal

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

Biomass

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

Waste (non-biomass)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

Unknown source or unable to disaggregate

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

[Fixed row]

(7.39) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Carbon black

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1787135

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

2067000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

1.97

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.287

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.008

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

1.44

(7.39.8) Comment

Steam/Heat recovered is based on the amount of energy we capture and do not use internally but is exported outside of the facility. Please note that significant energy is in our product that is not reflected in these numbers.

Row 2

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Aggregated smaller volume products

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

288617

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

448000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.11

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.58

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.15

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

This product grouping includes fumed metal oxides, masterbatch, aerogel and inkjet products. As well as Hydrochloric acid by-product.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.001

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

3994891

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3924000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Cabot's location-based intensity stayed almost constant at 0.0018 MTCO2e/USD from 2022 to 2023. Revenues decreased by 8.4% in 2023 from 2022 while emissions decreased by 8.3% in the same timeframe.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.001

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

4009372

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3924000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Other emissions reduction activities
☑ Change in output
☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Cabot's market-based intensity stayed almost constant at 0.0018 MTCO2e/USD from 2022 to 2023. Revenues decreased by 8.4% in 2023 from 2022 while emissions decreased by 8.3% in the same timeframe.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.92

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

3994891

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2079088

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Cabot's location-based emissions decreased by 8.% in 2023 from 2022 while production decreased by only 2% in the same timeframe, equating to a 3% reduction in physical intensity.

Row 4

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.93

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

4009372

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2079088

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Cabot's location-based emissions decreased by 8.% in 2023 from 2022 while production decreased by only 2% in the same timeframe, equating to a 3% reduction in physical intensity.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

161990

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Waste Disposed (MT)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2023, we continued to see a downward trend in absolute waste disposal, supporting our objectives to minimize waste across our operations and seek the highest and best use for any waste we generate. Our efforts build on systematic processes that we have expanded over the years, such as the closed-loop production relationships between several of our fumed metal oxide plants and neighboring manufacturers, as well as plastic waste reduction planning being piloted at masterbatch plants to adopt best practices from Operation Clean Sweep.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**NOx emissions

(7.52.2) Metric value

3.45

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

NOx Emissions (MT)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Product produced (KMT)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

Protecting air quality has important benefits for community health and the environment. Efforts continue within our plants to optimize the air pollution control systems. In 2023, we maintained our NOx intensity at more than 50% below 2019 levels.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water Withdrawal

(7.52.2) Metric value

21.4

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Cubic meters of water withdrawal

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Metric tons of production

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

For this goal Water withdrawal intensity is defined as the volume of water, in cubic meters, withdrawn from surface water, groundwater and purchased water sources and used by Cabot's production facilities, normalized per metric ton of primary product produced. This indicator excludes the use of gray water, rainwater, and water recycled within our facilities. Water withdrawal intensity decreased by 3% compared with 2022, with twenty sites showing improvement compared to baseline (2019) levels. We conducted water balance and water efficiency assessments at eight priority sites based on area water stress level or water savings potential. The water balance assessments measure water withdrawal, use, and discharge patterns. Our sophisticated water efficiency assessments take this analysis a step further by analyzing where and how water flows throughout each plant's operations to understand the drivers of water consumption and uncover opportunities for greater efficiency. Based on this analysis, we addressed leaks to reduce water loss and identified several potential water-saving opportunities that we are pursuing to drive continuous improvement in our water performance. In addition, we reviewed regional risk trends for water basins using the World Resources Institute's newly updated Aqueduct tool, to ensure that our priorities reflect the latest information on water stress levels across the globe.

Row 5

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Energy export ratio

(7.52.2) Metric value

2.08

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Energy exported in GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Energy imported in GJ

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Over the last year, our Manufacturing Sustainability Team has strengthened our ability to work cross-functionally and identify, plan, and execute energy conservation initiatives. Cabot’s total energy use decreased in 2023; however, this trend is intrinsically linked to our use of raw materials and overall production volumes. We continued to focus on maximizing energy efficiency, energy recovery and exports, including steam, district hot water, and electricity supplied to customers and neighbors. For this reason, our energy ratio remained ahead of our 2025 goal of 200% at a ratio of 2.08 GJ exported per GJ imported, despite performance falling 3% short of the 2.15 achieved in 2022.

Row 6

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

56.44

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Energy used (GJ)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Product produced (MT)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Over the last year, our Manufacturing Sustainability Team has strengthened our ability to work cross-functionally and identify, plan, and execute energy conservation initiatives. Cabot's total energy use decreased in 2023; however, this trend is intrinsically linked to our use of raw materials and overall production volumes. We continued to focus on maximizing energy efficiency, energy recovery and exports. For this reason, our energy usage intensity reduced by 6% compared to 2022.

Row 7

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :SO2 emissions

(7.52.2) Metric value

14.62

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

SO2 emissions (MT)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Product produced (KMT)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Protecting air quality has important benefits for community health and the environment. Efforts continue within our plants to optimize the air pollution control systems. In 2023, we made positive progress toward our SO2 intensity reduction target achieving a 10% reduction compared with 2022.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/10/2009

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2005

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

2.05

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

0.18

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

2.2300000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.7840000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

20

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

1.78

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

0.14

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

1.9200000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:
☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

69.51

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Replaced

(7.53.2.84) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

We established this greenhouse gas GHG reduction goal in 2009. At that time, we determined that a GHG intensity-based goal was appropriate to ensure that we continued to grow while increasing process efficiency and investing in process energy recovery. As a result of portfolio changes in 2022 which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we have updated our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline to 2022. While adjusting the baseline to reflect our current portfolio we also updated our calculation methodologies to be consistent with evolving best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, we included byproducts in the production values, which primarily affects our fumed metal oxides product line and is a relatively minor portion of our overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG intensity baseline from 2.67 to 2.23 tons of CO2e per ton of product. By the end of 2022, when compared to the revised 2005 baseline, we increased production of primary products by 4%, decreased absolute GHG emissions by 342,370 MT and decreased GHG intensity by 11%. Given the portfolio changes concluded through 2022 and our corresponding reduced intensity, we reset the baseline year for our 2025 sustainability goals to 2022 and established a goal to further reduce our market-based GHG intensity by 5% below 2022 levels by 2025.

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all material and measurable scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. The target does not include scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions per ton of product produced

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/26/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Methane (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO_2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2022

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

1.83

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

0.15

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

1.9800000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

5

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.8810000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

5

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

1.78

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

0.15

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

1.9300000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:
☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

50.51

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all material and measurable scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. The target does not include scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions per ton of product produced

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

Cabot defined a strategy and actions based on what is realistically achievable to reduce GHG emissions and to progress towards our ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 in alignment with the Paris Climate Agreement. This includes improving the GHG efficiency of our processes to reduce scope 1 emissions and capturing process energy to reduce scope 2 emissions, by reducing reliance on imported energy. By the end of 2023 when compared to the 2022 baseline we decreased absolute GHG emissions by 354262 MT and decreased GHG intensity by 1.93 tons of CO2e per ton of product. According to CDP's calculation this is 50.51% of our goal to reduce GHG intensity by 5% compared with the 2022 baseline.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/28/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

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

Energy productivity

☑ Other, energy productivity, please specify :GJ Energy Exported

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :GJ Energy Imported

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1.66

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

2

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

2.08

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

123.5294117647

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. The amount of energy imported is directly related to our Scope 2 emissions. As we decrease the amount of energy imported our Scope 2 emissions will be reduced. The amount of energy exported to facilities outside of Cabot do not affect our emissions but do lower the emissions of our energy customers reducing the global GHG footprint.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is the ratio of the amount of energy exported outside of Cabot in GJ, to the amount of energy imported (excluding raw materials) in GJ.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To increase energy recovery and improve energy efficiency.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Installation of energy centres which recover energy from process gases and convert it to steam and electricity for internal use and export.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/11/2015

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

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

Net emissions target

☑ Other net emissions target, please specify :Tons of NOX emissions

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2012

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

7.34

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

3.67

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

3.45

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

105.9945504087

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is to reduce our air emissions of nitrous oxides by 50% by 2025 from a base year of 2012. We achieved our original target of a 20% reduction in 2018 and reset the target to 50% in 2019.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To reduce atmospheric emissions and associated impacts.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We have worked towards the target by installing air pollution control systems. The air pollution control project currently under construction at our Ville Platte, LA, USA, facility will substantially decrease NOx emissions in the future.

Row 4

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/11/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

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

Energy productivity

☑ Other, energy productivity, please specify :Cubic meters of water supply

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

24.11

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

19.29

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

21.4

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

56.2240663900

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is to reduce the water withdrawal at our facilities by 20% from a base year of 2019 through 2025. This metric excludes withdrawal of gray water.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To reduce water withdrawal and associated impacts.

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

We are assessing water usage at our facilities as a basis for improvement and identifying and implementing projects that will enable a reduction in water withdrawal.

Row 6

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 4

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/11/2015

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

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

Net emissions target

☑ Other net emissions target, please specify :Tons of SO2

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2012

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

20.88

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

12.53

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

14.62

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

74.9700598802

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is to reduce our sulfur dioxide emissions intensity by 40% by 2025 from a base year of 2012.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To reduce atmospheric emissions and associated impacts.

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

We will work towards the target by installing air pollution control systems. The air pollution control project currently under construction at our Ville Platte, LA, USA, facility will substantially decrease SO2 emissions in the future.

Row 8

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 5

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/11/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Suppliers

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers
☑ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify :Engage with 100% of 182 identified key suppliers to improve our collective sustainability performance.

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is to engage with 100% of 182 identified key suppliers to improve our collective sustainability performance.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The target is to engage with 100% of 182 identified key suppliers to improve our collective sustainability performance.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Engaged a third-party partner to conduct sustainability assessments of 182 critical suppliers. By the end of 2022 we had asked all 182 suppliers to participate.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/02/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Int1
☑ Int2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes Scope 1 direct and Scope 2 indirect GHG emissions for Cabot operated sites calculated annually for all sites based on procedures developed by the IPPC and the GHG Reporting Protocol. We will also work to define inclusion of Scope 3 emissions

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Zet zero by 2050

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

We recover energy from our processes and export energy to customers. The energy recovery investments and partnerships we have made since 2005 have resulted in approximately 464,000 MT of additional avoided GHG emissions in 2023 compared to what was avoided by our energy exports in 2005. Additionally, we are purchasing 25 MT of carbon credits to claim carbon neutrality at our sales office in Sao Paulo. At this stage we are not deducting these credits from our reported emissions total.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Progress towards our net zero ambition including the development of interim targets is reviewed bimonthly in Environment Committee Steering meetings and biannually in ESG Committee meetings.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*67*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*26*	*83000*
Implementation commenced	*11*	*122800*
Implemented	*5*	*89503*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2500

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

1500000

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

4500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No further comment.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

180000

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

1200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No further comment.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify :Alternative feedstock

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

500

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No further comment.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7975

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

5000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No further comment.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

76528

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Financial figures are not quantifiable
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Construction of energy centers (heat recovery facilities) within our manufacturing facilities.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Ongoing yield improvement projects in our manufacturing facilities.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Each year we undertake global sustainability day to engage employees in our sustainability goals, including greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dedicated budget for R&D activities to develop manufacturing process innovations that reduce GHG emissions and increase energy efficiency; R&D activities to develop products that improve energy efficiency for our customers end-users.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Internal calculations with customers

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other
☑ Other, please specify :Carbon black grades which increase tire life or improve truck fuel economy.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cabot produces reinforcing carbon black which is used in the manufacture of tires for road transport vehicles (trucks). Certain grades increase tire life or truck fuel economy, which provides an overall reduction in life cycle emissions. We classify grades that increase tire life or fuel economy as low carbon products.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 ton of product over the lifetime of a tire.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The reference products are equivalent grades which can be used in the same tire applications.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

7.8

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

An LCA for three reinforcing grades of carbon black which increase the life of a tire or improve fuel efficiency of a truck was conducted and compared to the baseline products under the same system boundaries and assumptions. The avoided emissions are based on the comparative LCA and assumptions on extended lifetime and/or fuel consumption savings. The Gabi Database was the principal source of emission factors. All data presented here (including revenue) is based on the three grades subject to LCA.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Envira Amazonia Project – A Tropical Forest Conservation Project in Acre, Brazil The Envira Amazonia Project is a VCS and CCBS designed REDD project in the State of Acre, Brazil which aims to protect up to 200,000 hectares of tropical rainforest. Furthermore, the Envira Amazonia Project will simultaneously preserve rich biodiversity and a wide range of ecosystem services, provide direct benefits to local communities, and mitigate the release of 12.6 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions over the first 10 years of the Project

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :VM0007 REDD+ Methodology Framework (REDD+MF), v1.6

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The VCS Verified Carbon Standard program is one of the main global initiatives for verifying and validating REDD projects Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. For a REDD project to be approved and certified by the VCS it must address several important issues. The project: should establish a baseline scenario for GHG emissions that would occur in the absence of the project considering factors such as historical deforestation future trends and alternative activities; must implement robust Monitoring reporting verification (MRV) systems to quantify changes in GHG emissions over time; must address and mitigate risks associated with potential negative impacts on local communities and the environment; and must demonstrate that conservation and deforestation reduction activities are additional to the baseline scenario. The project must also implement measures to ensure the permanence of climate benefits in the long term and should involve and consult with relevant stakeholders including local communities, indigenous peoples and other affected parties.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

25 credits were cancelled in 2023 to offset emissions associated with the Sao Paulo office, that occurred in 2022, to enable a local claim to be made on climate carbon neutrality at the office. These offsets were not deducted from Cabots corporate level emissions inventories.
[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The scope of Cabot's Forests disclosure regarding timber products is pallets and paper bags. Items outside of this described scope are considered insignificant and excluded from Cabot's disclosure.

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

2023 is the first year that Cabot will disclose on Forests. The scope of Cabot's Forests disclosure regarding timber products is pallets and paper bags. Items outside of this described scope will be of insignificant volume and are excluded from Cabot's disclosure.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :2023 is the first year that Cabot will disclose on Forests. The scope of Cabot's Forests disclosure regarding timber products is pallets and paper bags. Items outside of this described scope are considered insignificant and excluded from disclosure.

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

0.1

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

2023 is the first year that Cabot will disclose on Forests. The scope of Cabot's Forests disclosure regarding timber products is pallets and paper bags. Any items outside of this described scope will be of insignificant volume, are represented by an arbitrary volume figure of 01MT, and are excluded from Cabot's disclosure.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*15205*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*15205*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

720

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume of timber sourced from Latvia is an accurate figure based on volume of wooden pallets sourced by our plant in the Netherlands. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1193

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Sweden is estimated based on apportionment of timber-based packaging sourced by our plants in the Netherlands, Germany, The UK, USA and China. These plants source packaging produced from timber from other countries as well as Sweden so we have estimated the apportionment of sourced volumes. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1030

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Germany is estimated based on apportionment of timber-based packaging sourced by our plants in Germany and Belgium. These plants source packaging produced from timber from other countries as well as Germany so we have estimated the apportionment of sourcing. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2459

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Finland is estimated based on apportionment of timber-based packaging sourced by our plants in the Netherlands, Germany, The UK, USA and China. These plants source packaging produced from timber from other countries as well as Finland so we have estimated the apportionment to the countries of origin. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

410

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Belgium is estimated, based on apportionment of timber-based packaging sourced by our plants in Belgium. These plants source from other countries as well as Belgium so we have estimated the apportionment of sourcing. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Scotland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

560

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Scotland is an accurate figure based on volume of wooden pallets sourced by our plant in the UK. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

350

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Colombia is an accurate figure based on volume of wooden pallets sourced by our plant in Colombia. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

315

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Argentina is an accurate figure based on volume of wooden pallets and paper bags sourced by our plant in Argentina. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

490

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Brazil is an accurate figure based on volume of wooden pallets and paper bags sourced by our plant in Brazil (460MT) plus 30MT tones of wooden pallets sourced by our plant in Dubai. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

140

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Mexico is an accurate figure based on volume of wooden pallets sourced by our plant in Mexico. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1847

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Australia is estimated, based on apportionment of timber-based packaging sourced by our plants in China and Indonesia. These plants source from other countries as well as the Australia so we have estimated the apportionment of sourcing. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1563

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from USA is estimated, based on apportionment of timber based packaging sourced by our plants in the USA. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3909

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Canada is estimated based on apportionment of timber-based packaging sourced by our plants in the US, Canada, China and Indonesia. These plants source from other countries as well as Canada, so we have estimated the apportionment. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

140

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

We are informed that the volume sourced from Japan is an accurate figure based on volume of paper bags sourced by our plants in Japan (60MT) and Indonesia (80MT).A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

35

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from Chile is an accurate figure based on 35MT tones of wooden pallets sourced by our plant in Dubai. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Optional data.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volume sourced from New Zealand is an accurate figure based on 45MT tones of wooden pallets sourced by our plant in Dubai. A review has been initiated to assure that this volume is not associated with deforestation or conversion.
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Deforestation and conversion have not been identified as material sustainability topics for Cabot. However, we will review the opportunity to establish targets within the next two years.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Deforestation and conversion have not been identified as material sustainability topics for Cabot. However, we will review the opportunity to establish targets within the next two years.
[Fixed row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.8.4) Primary reason your organization does not have a traceability system

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.8.5) Explain why your organization does not have a traceability system

As Forests have not been identified as a material sustainability topic for Cabot, we did not have a traceability system in place in the reporting year. However we have initiated development of such a system as part of responding to this questionnaire for the first time this year.
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

Within the scope of this disclosure, Cabot sources timber-based packaging materials. Despite this, Forests has not been identified as a material sustainability topic for Cabot with sourced timber commodities being 1% of Cabot's total procurement spend. By the end of 2023 Cabot had not assessed DF/DCF status of the timber-based packaging that it purchases. However, Cabot expects its timber-based packaging suppliers to conform to our Global Ethics and Compliance Standards. As a part of this Cabot is committed to managing our operations in full compliance with applicable laws and government authorizations. We operate our plants with unwavering care for the communities in which we operate and seek to minimize the environmental impact of our operations. Cabot expects its packaging suppliers to share these same values and to ensure that the timber-based packaging is compliant with applicable requirements. In 2024 Cabot initiated an assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the commodities disclosed in this Corporate Questionnaire submission. At this stage we are not able to accurately quantify if a proportion of our disclosure volume is certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint	Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Deforestation and conversion have not been identified as material sustainability topics for Cabot.*

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

Forests and third-party certification of timber-based products has until now not been identified as a material sustainability issue for Cabot. We have initiated a review to evaluate the feasibility and applicability of this requirement in the future.

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

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

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Cabot does not calculate any GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change as part of its Corporate GHG accounting and has no plans to address this in the next two years.
[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(8.14.5) Please explain

Within the scope of this disclosure Cabot sources timber based primary packaging materials. Cabot expects its packaging suppliers to conform to our Global Ethics and Compliance Standards. As a part of this Cabot is committed to managing our operations in full compliance with applicable laws and government authorizations. We operate our plants with unwavering care for the communities in which we operate and seek to minimize the environmental impact of our operations. Cabot expects its packaging suppliers to share these same values. Forests has not been identified as a material topic by Cabot consequently by 2023 we had not yet assessed compliance of our suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards. In 2024 Cabot initiated a review to assess our supplier's compliance.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Landscape has not been identified as a material opportunity for Cabot at this stage.
[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

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

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon credits gained

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The Envira Amazonia Project A Tropical Forest Conservation Project in Acre Brazil The Envira Amazonia Project is a VCS and CCBS designed REDD project in the State of Acre Brazil which aims to protect up to 200000 hectares of tropical rainforest Furthermore the Envira Amazonia Project will simultaneously preserve rich biodiversity and a wide range of ecosystem services provide direct benefits to local communities and mitigate the release of 126 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions over the first 10 years of the Project. The benefit is not accounted for in our Corporate GHG accounting.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2012

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2041-2045

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

39300.6

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

39300.6

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

8.45

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

70.15

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Every five years

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

1

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon credits gained

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Total investment is not known and indicated by an arbitrary figure of 1. Monitoring is understood to take place every 4 years.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Offices, warehouses, and remote storage terminals are excluded from this disclosure.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

The WASH services water consumed at offices, warehouses and remote terminals is insignificant compared to the volume of water required for manufacturing.

[Add row]

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Typically, each source of water is directly metered, indirectly measured based on utility invoices or calculated based on a mass balance. However, in some cases water withdrawals are estimated based on known factors such as pump capacities and production rates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water withdrawn for use on Cabot's sites is monitored and reported at an organizational level by all sites at least annually for reporting purposes. This data is included in our annual sustainability report.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Typically, each source of water is directly metered, indirectly measured based on utility invoices or calculated based on a mass balance. However, in some cases water withdrawals are estimated based on known factors such as production rates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volume of water withdrawn for use on Cabot's sites is monitored by source and reported at an organizational level by all sites at least annually for reporting purposes. This data is aggregated and included in our annual sustainability report.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The frequency and type of measurement varies by site. Typically, this will be by using automatic water samplers and lab testing. This data is maintained at the facility level.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cabot monitors incoming water quality to ensure it meets manufacturing specifications or when otherwise needed. Water not initially meeting specifications is treated onsite, as needed.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Typically, each discharge of water is directly metered or indirectly measured based on utility invoices. However, in some cases water discharges are estimated based on known factors such as production rates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volume of water discharged is monitored and reported at an organizational level by all sites at least annually for reporting purposes. This data is included in our annual sustainability report.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Typically, each discharge of water is directly metered, or indirectly measured based on utility invoices. However, in some cases water discharges are estimated based on known factors such as production rates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The destination of discharged water is monitored and reported at an organizational level by all sites at least annually for reporting purposes. This data is included in our annual sustainability report.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Typically, each discharge of water is directly metered, or indirectly measured based on utility invoices. However, in some cases water discharges are estimated based on known factors such as production rates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The treatment of discharged water is monitored and reported at an organizational level by all sites at least annually for reporting purposes. This data is included in our annual sustainability report.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor our water discharges for standard effluent parameters, which will vary by facility using third party labs at a frequency defined by our discharge permits, which could be continuously, daily, weekly, or monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor discharge quality where required by permits or private agreements with third parties, in-line with the established requirements. This data is maintained at the facility level.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Where required by permits or private agreements with third parties, we monitor our water discharges for the referenced parameters, which will vary by facility using third party labs at a frequency defined by our discharge permits, which could be continuously, daily, weekly, or monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor discharge quality where required by permits or private agreements with third parties, inline with the established requirements. This data is maintained at the facility level. In CY2023 16 out of 37 (43%) of manufacturing facilities reported that they were monitoring these parameters.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Typically, water discharge temperature is measured continuously by a thermocouple or using a thermometer with a grab sample.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor the temperature of our discharge as required by our permits or as required by our private agreements with third parties. This information is maintained at the facility level.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of water used is the difference between the total water supply volume and the total discharge volume. Both are measured as noted above.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volume of water consumed by Cabot's sites is monitored and reported at an organizational level by all sites at least annually for reporting purposes.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurement is either undertaking by process meters or by surrogate monitoring and estimation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In CY23, Cabot included a reuse and recycled water metric in its environmental data collection procedure.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers is checked on at least a monthly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All Cabot facilities provide safe drinking water and sanitation services for all employees, contractors and visitors and its availability is checked on at least a monthly basis.
[Fixed row]

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

46328.06

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Withdrawal (defined by Cabot as absolute water supply) was 8% lower than the previous reporting year. This decrease was mainly driven by implementation of water recycling projects which helped reduce water withdrawal intensity and an overall decrease in production. We also have projects in plan that are expected to further reduce our water withdrawal in line with our goal to reduce water withdrawal by 20% by 2025 compared to the 2019 baseline. The withdrawal figure reported here includes entrained water, which is not included in the definition of withdrawal used by Cabot. Withdrawals do not balance with discharges this is predominantly driven by the export of steam.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

34286.53

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Discharge was 8% lower than the previous reporting year. This figure is impacted by reduced production at specific facilities and implementation of water recycling projects. We also have projects in plan that are expected to further reduce our water withdrawal and consequentially discharges in line with our goal to reduce water withdrawal by 20% by 2025 compared to the 2019 baseline. Withdrawals do not balance with discharges this is predominantly driven by the export of steam and by evaporation. This figure includes "other" discharges which are not classified by Cabot as discharge to freshwater, brackish water, groundwater, or 3rd parties.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

12041.53

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Consumption was 11% lower than the previous reporting year. This reduction was mainly driven by a reduction in production and more efficient use of water at our facilities by investing in water smart technology/processes. This is reflected by reductions in both withdrawal and discharge. With the reduction in withdrawal and discharge both being 8%. The five-year forecast is based on the trend seen from 2021 to 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

6669

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Reclassification of water stress localities by WRI

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

14.40

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Our most recent evaluation has identified 11 out of 37 (25%) manufacturing facilities that are in areas classified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Tool as being extremely high or high for baseline water stress. Last year 13 facilities were located in such areas. This figure has reduced in 2023 due to reclassification of water stress localities by the WRI Aqueduct tool. The volume of water withdrawn from the 11 facilities in 2023 was 6669m3 which was 14% of our total annual water withdrawal volume. In 2022 the corresponding figures were 8,505m3 and 16%. Our planned water withdrawal reduction projects are currently focusing on our most water intense facilities and those facilities which withdraw the highest volume of water. We will also continue to focus on water use efficiency at those facilities in high water stress areas, to drive continuous improvement.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3837.46

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water withdrawal was 1.2% higher than the previous reporting year. This increase was driven by increased withdrawals at two carbon black facilities in the Americas. Although surface water withdrawal at these two sites was higher in 2023 than in 2022, both performed better in 2023 than in 2021.Cabot does not currently include rainwater in its fresh surface water withdrawal metric.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

27850.7

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish water withdrawal was 8% lower than the previous reporting year. This result is predominantly influenced by one facility which uses brackish water for once through cooling. The reduction in Brackish water use corresponds to a reduction in production at that facility.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1418.54

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable groundwater use reduced by 34% in 2023 compared with the previous year. This reduction was generally linked to a reduction in production. However, one facility in China did not abstract any groundwater in 2023 compared with abstracting 6,072m3 in 2022. That site stopped abstracting from groundwater in September 2022.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Cabot does not withdraw any non-renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13.6

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This metric is based on entrained water which enters the organization's boundary in raw materials. 2022 was the first year that we reported this metric, there was no material variation between the 2022 and 2023 results.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13207.76

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third party water withdrawal reduced by 5% in 2023 compared with the previous year. This reduction was generally linked to a reduction in production. This metric includes purchased water and purchased gray water.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4143.05

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

A 5% reduction in 2023 compared with 2022 is predominantly driven by a reduction in production. Water efficiency improvements also provided a contribution, including reuse and recycling improvements at our plant in Cilegon Indonesia and optimisation of a water recycling system at a facility in the US, reducing water discharge by reuse in the process.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

27850.7

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Brackish water discharge was 8% lower than the previous reporting year. This result is predominantly influenced by one facility which uses brackish water for once through cooling to condense steam. Discharge at this facility is directly linked to withdrawal. The reduction in Brackish water withdrawal and discharge corresponds to a reduction in production at that facility.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Cabot has not discharged to groundwater since 2021. As a discharge to ground water was reported to CDP in 2022, the reported figure this year is lower. The volume reported in 2022 was an error which has been corrected to zero in our historic data.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1704.6

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

There was no material change in third party water discharge in 2023 compared with 2022. The four-year average for discharge to third parties is 1,700 megalitres a year. Discharge in 2023 is consistent with this historic trend.

[Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

70.8

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In CY22, Cabot included a wastewater discharge by treatment level in its environmental data collection procedure for the first time. The reduction observed in 2023 is due to improved reporting accuracy that was applied in 2023 and wastewater reduction from improved reuse/recycle practices. The level of treatment applied by

Cabot is appropriate for Cabot's production processes and is employed to comply with regulatory and/or voluntary standards. No water related regulatory action was taken against Cabot in 2023.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

182

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In CY22, Cabot included a wastewater discharge by treatment level in its environmental data collection procedure for the first time. A 14% increase in discharge by this route in 2023 is predominantly impacted by the quality of incoming water supply at one facility and by a second facility introducing a secondary treatment process. The level of treatment applied by Cabot is appropriate for Cabot's production processes and is employed to comply with regulatory and/or voluntary standards. No water related regulatory action was taken against Cabot in 2023.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2472

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In CY22, Cabot included a wastewater discharge by treatment level in its environmental data collection procedure for the first time. The reduction observed in 2023 is impacted by several site level variations but is predominantly impacted by to a correction in the accounting methodology at a single plant. The level of treatment applied by Cabot is appropriate for Cabot’s production processes and is employed to comply with regulatory and/or voluntary standards. No water related regulatory action was taken against Cabot in 2023.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

30646

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In CY22, Cabot included a wastewater discharge by treatment level in its environmental data collection procedure for the first time. An 8% reduction in wastewater discharged to the natural environment in 2023 without treatment is largely due to a reduction in production. The level of treatment applied by Cabot is appropriate for Cabot's production processes and is employed to comply with regulatory and/or voluntary standards. No water related regulatory action was taken against Cabot in 2023.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

344

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In CY22, Cabot included a wastewater discharge by treatment level in its environmental data collection procedure for the first time. A 17% increase in wastewater discharged to third parties in 2023 is associated with 3 sites. In all cases the increase in discharge is associated with an increase in water used by the production processes. The level of treatment applied by Cabot is appropriate for Cabot's production processes and is employed to comply with regulatory and/or voluntary standards. No water related regulatory action was taken against Cabot in 2023.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

571

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In CY22, Cabot included a wastewater discharge by treatment level in its environmental data collection procedure for the first time. A 46% increase in discharge by this route in 2023 is predominantly impacted by the quality of incoming water supply at one production facility. The level of treatment applied by Cabot is appropriate for Cabot's production processes and is employed to comply with regulatory and/or voluntary standards. No water related regulatory action was taken against Cabot in 2023.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

19

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

13.8MT Nitrates, 5MT Phosphate, 0.2MT Additional Pollutants including Nickel, Hg, Pb, Cadmium

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Where required by permits or private agreements with third parties, we monitor our water discharges for the referenced parameters, which will vary by facility using third party labs at a frequency defined by our discharge permits, which could be continuously, daily, weekly, or monthly. This data is maintained at the facility level and 2022 data was reported to corporate level once. In CY2023 43% of sites reported that they were monitoring at least one of these parameters.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water related risks include flood and water shortages and these may impact our operations and the cost or availability of insurance. Several organizations and regulatory agencies have become increasingly focused on the issue of water scarcity water conservation and water quality particularly in certain geographic regions. We adhere to stringent environmental regulations and standards set by regulatory agencies. Our compliance with these regulations ensures that our water use practices are not only sustainable but also legally sound. We are engaged in various activities to promote water conservation and wastewater recycling particularly given that some of our manufacturing processes are water intensive. The costs associated with these activities are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our operations. Notably in June 2024 Cabot curtailed operations at its facility in Altamira Mexico due to a water shortage. At the time the plant was unable to operate all production units and was running limited production However production resumed and the impact at this stage is not considered substantive. Consequently, we have not identified water related risks as substantive. However closely managing water resources across our global network of facilities is an area of special focus for Cabot. This is due to growing concerns regarding water scarcity because of global warming and over consumption. There is a live opportunity at our XuZhou site to reuse cooling water blow down water to reduce water consumption in production. A business case for this project will be prepared and evaluated for investment.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have not identified any substantive water related impacts risks and opportunities in our upstream value chain.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

XuZhou

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**China Coast / Weishan Hu

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.344561

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

117.960779

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

464.98

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

464.98

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

76.26

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

76.26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

388.72

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The increase in water withdrawal and consumption at this facility is explained by an increase in production. Although water withdrawal and consumption increased, the water intensity at this facility has reduced by 14%. Implementing the identified water recovery opportunity will further reduce the site's water withdrawal intensity.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Third party verification of water metrics is not a priority at this stage and there are currently no plans to verify this data within the next two years.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Third party verification of water metrics is not a priority at this stage and there are currently no plans to verify this data within the next two years.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Third party verification of water metrics is not a priority at this stage and there are currently no plans to verify this data within the next two years.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Third party verification of water metrics is not a priority at this stage and there are currently no plans to verify this data within the next two years.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Third party verification of water metrics is not a priority at this stage and there are currently no plans to verify this data within the next two years.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Third party verification of water metrics is not a priority at this stage and there are currently no plans to verify this data within the next two years.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Third party verification of water metrics is not a priority at this stage and there are currently no plans to verify this data within the next two years.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Third party verification of water metrics is not a priority at this stage and there are currently no plans to verify this data within the next two years.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3924000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

84700.29

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We have projects in plan that are expected to further improve our water efficiency in line with our goal to reduce water withdrawal by 20% by 2025 compared to the 2019 baseline.
[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Bulk inorganic chemicals
☑ Carbon black

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Carbon Black

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

24.6

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

An intensity reduction of 3% compared with 2022 is driven by an improvement in water efficiency across 70% of Cabot's carbon black production facilities. We conducted water balance and water efficiency assessments at priority sites. The water balance assessments measure water withdrawal, use, and discharge patterns. Our comprehensive water efficiency assessments analyze where and how water is extracted and utilized in each plant to uncover opportunities for greater water efficiency and reduction of water used in the process. Based on this analysis, we addressed leaks to reduce water loss and identified several potential water-saving opportunities that we are pursuing to drive continuous improvement in our water performance.

Row 2

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Fumed Metal Oxides

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

6.9

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

An 8% intensity increase compared with 2022 is driven by a decrease in production which did not see a corresponding reduction in water use. Metrics are used internally to allow individual manufacturing sites to compare water withdrawals for the products they manufacture and to identify opportunities for improvement. It is expected that water withdrawal intensity at Cabot's FMO facilities will reduce further as production increases and as more efficient water technologies are identified and implemented.

Row 3

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Masterbatch

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.81

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

A 12% intensity decrease compared with 2022 is predominantly driven by 33% decrease in water use at one facility which at the same time increased production by 52%. It is understood that the decrease in water consumption was achieved by repairing a leaking well.

Row 4

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Aggregated smaller volume products

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

367.2

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

A 79% intensity increase for aggregated smaller volume products, compared with 2022 is driven by an 28% increase in water use and a 29% decrease in production. Smaller volume products are produced at two of Cabot's most water intensive sites and small variations in production can have significant impacts on the aggregated water intensity of this group of products. It is expected that water withdrawal at Cabot's facilities producing smaller volume products will lower as markets mature, production stabilises and more efficient water technologies are identified and implemented.

[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Fumed Metal Oxides

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

6.9

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Metric ton of Fumed Metal Oxide Production

(9.12.5) Comment

An 8% intensity increase compared with 2022 is driven by a decrease in production which did not see a corresponding reduction in water use. Metrics are used internally to allow individual manufacturing sites to compare water withdrawals for the products they manufacture and to identify opportunities for improvement. It is expected that water withdrawal intensity at Cabot’s FMO facilities will reduce further as production increases and as more efficient water technologies are identified and implemented.

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Aggregated smaller volume products

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

367.2

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Metric ton of advanced technology chemicals production

(9.12.5) Comment

A 79% intensity increase for aggregated smaller volume products, compared with 2022 is driven by an 28% increase in water use and a 29% decrease in production. Smaller volume products are produced at two of Cabot's most water intensive sites and small variations in production can have significant impacts on the aggregated water intensity of this group of products. It is expected that water withdrawal at Cabot's facilities producing smaller volume products will lower as markets mature, production stabilises, and more efficient water technologies are identified and implemented.

Row 4

(9.12.1) Product name

Carbon Black

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

24.6

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Metric ton of Carbon Black Production

(9.12.5) Comment

An intensity reduction of 3% compared with 2022 is driven by an improvement in water efficiency across 70% of Cabot's carbon black production facilities. We conducted water balance and water efficiency assessments at priority sites. The water balance assessments measure water withdrawal, use, and discharge patterns. Our comprehensive water efficiency assessments analyze where and how water is extracted and utilized in each plant to uncover opportunities for greater water efficiency and reduction of water used in the process. Based on this analysis, we addressed leaks to reduce water loss and identified several potential water-saving opportunities that we are pursuing to drive continuous improvement in our water performance.

Row 5

(9.12.1) Product name

Masterbatch

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.81

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Metric ton of Masterbatch Production

(9.12.5) Comment

A 12% intensity decrease compared with 2022 is predominantly driven by 33% decrease in water use at one facility which at the same time increased production by 52%. It is understood that the decrease in water consumption was achieved by repairing a leaking well.
[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**This response refers to products within Cabot's commercial product portfolio that are classified as hazardous in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

This response refers to products within Cabot's commercial product portfolio that are classified as hazardous in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Our approach to classification is such that if a product is classified as hazardous under a reputable jurisdiction with established chemical control regulations (EU, US, Canada, for example), we take a conservative approach and apply the hazardous classification to our products globally. The % of revenue associated with products containing the listed substances includes global sales of all commercial products classified as hazardous under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). The majority of the hazardous classifications under GHS were driven by Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation – substances restricted under REACH. 57 commercial products are classified as hazardous. The revenue from those products was compared to revenue for all products resulting in less than 2% of the revenue associated with hazardous products.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

This response refers to products within Cabot's commercial product portfolio that are classified as hazardous in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Our approach to classification is such that if a product is classified as hazardous under a reputable jurisdiction with established chemical control regulations (EU, US, Canada, for example), we take a conservative approach and apply the hazardous classification to our products globally. The % of revenue associated with products containing the listed substances includes global sales of all commercial products classified as hazardous under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). The majority of the hazardous classifications under GHS were driven by Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation – substances restricted under REACH. 57 commercial products are classified as hazardous. The revenue from those products was compared to revenue for all products resulting in less than 2% of the revenue associated with hazardous products.
[Add row]

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Important but not an immediate business priority	*We are in the process of developing a strategic approach to life cycle assessment and this opportunity will be considered as part of that activity.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*No other water related goals.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals
☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/23/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

24.11

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

19.29

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

21.4

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

56

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Water withdrawal intensity is the volume of water m3 withdrawn from surface, ground and purchased water sources and used by Cabot's production facilities per metric ton of production. Water withdrawal intensity does not include gray water, harvested rainwater or water reused, recycled or recovered from within Cabot facilities or production processes.

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

We've achieved 56% of our 2025 goal to reduce water withdrawal intensity compared to a 2019 baseline. Reduction in water withdrawal intensity is mainly driven by more efficient use of water in production, and the implementation of water recycling and rainwater capture projects. We also have projects in plan that are expected to further reduce our water withdrawal intensity in line with our goal.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No further details.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Design and operate our processes and facilities in a manner that helps to preserve natural resources and biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :SO2 and NOx emissions intensity

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Cabot retained ERM CVS to provide limited assurance in relation to its 2023 emissions intensity calculations for SO2 and NOX as part of our approach to monitor and report against related targets. The emissions underwent a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (revised).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023 Data ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report (Final) - Cabot 2023_CDP (30 Aug 2024).pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Cabot retained ERM CVS to provide limited assurance in relation to its CY22 base year Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location based and market based) GHG emissions. The emissions underwent a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (revised).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2022 Data ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Cabot CDP 2023_6Jul2023_FINAL.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice President SH&E, CSO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]