



TOGETHER WE HAVE THE POWER TO WIN





ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

Minimize Environmental Impact of Our Global Operations

- → Achieve carbon neutral status for our owned and controlled global operations by the end of 2025.
- Achieve the approved science-based targets to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 2031.
- Reduce global process water and/or wastewater by 10% annually normalized to production.
- Evaluate reductions in our water footprint in high water-stressed regions.
- Maintain a global operations solid waste recycling rate of 75%.
- Continue progress towards zero solid waste to landfill for 25% of our operations by the end of 2023.



GHG Emission Reduction Goals

Our primary near-term, climate-related goal is for all global operations we own and control to be carbon neutral by 2025, which we intend to achieve by reducing and offsetting our carbon emissions through energy savings projects, renewable energy credits (RECs), purchase power agreements (PPAs), onsite solar projects, tree plantings, and similar carbon credit programs. We already offset greater than 90% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) that we emit today. We also have a new goal to achieve approved science-based targets to reduce our GHG emissions by 2031. For more information about our strategy for achieving these goals, refer to the **Climate Change** discussion beginning on page 91 of this Report.



Managing for Environmental Sustainability & Safety

It is essential for us to make great products in facilities with robust environmental, health and safety performance. We work towards this high-performance culture by adhering to well-established principles defined in our Environmental and Safety Policies. These policies guide our environmental and safety practices and expectations, and they are implemented through the following approach:

- Accountability Each of our facilities has a designated on-site
 environmental and safety manager responsible for monitoring and
 managing environmental and safety issues affecting their location. These
 environmental and safety managers are closely networked to enable peer
 mentorship and best practice sharing across facilities.
- Audits and Inspections Each of our facilities undergoes a third-party conducted environmental audit every other year. All facilities are subject to periodic, unannounced inspections by federal, state and local environmental agencies.
- Awareness We offer regular training for all our manufacturing employees to promote awareness of environmental and safety practices and procedures. This includes an annual Environmental and Safety Conference for facility environmental and safety managers. We have systems to share our key performance indicators at both a site level and corporate level regarding action plan progress and Sustainability performance.
- Awards Each year, we recognize one of our global operations for exemplary environmental safety and sustainability performance. An award is presented to a representative of the operation at a company-wide Town Hall event.

Environmental Performance

We strive to minimize the impact of our expanding global operations and to meet the challenge of managing our environmental footprint. We rely on our employees' strong implementation of our environmental and Sustainability initiatives and on our lean management approaches to achieve our performance goals. We regularly evaluate our primary impact metrics (regulatory compliance, energy use, water use and waste generation) and take necessary actions across the company to optimize our operations. We set goals and track performance against them.

In addition to our longer-term goals regarding carbon neutrality, water reduction and recycling, we have established annual reduction goals normalized to amount of product shipped, including:

- 10% reduction in total energy at our operating facilities/MM lbs. product shipped
- 10% reduction in water intake at our operating facilities/MM lbs. product shipped
- 10% reduction in waste at our operating facilities/MM lbs. product shipped
- 10% reduction in Targeted GHG emissions/MM lbs. product shipped within our targeted GHG scope, includes Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3 finished goods transportation and business travel in North America

2022 Environmental Citations & Penalties Surcharges

All facilities undergo periodic, unannounced inspections by federal, state and local environmental agencies. In 2022, there were 16 such inspections conducted at our operations, which resulted in 1 citation. One additional citation was received related to administrative issues that were not associated with any onsite regulatory inspections. One citation resulted during inspection due to an air permit recordkeeping deficiency. The second was associated with a missed air emission reporting deadline. Corrective actions were identified and immediately implemented. No penalties were assessed or paid by us for the citations received.



Spills/Releases to the Environment

We monitor and report on spills and releases to the environment. This includes our Colonial Heights, VA, plant, which as a result of the manufacturing process, releases ammonia to the atmosphere on a consistent basis each year and in compliance with all air pollution control regulations. We are actively seeking alternate technology that could eliminate ammonia from this process or reduce process emission to below release threshold amounts.

In 2022, we had one reportable accidental release to the environment. A diesel fueling station at one of our locations had a spill impacting the immediate surrounding soils. The spill as identified, ceased and remediated. Impacted soil near the fueling station was excavated and disposed of. The local regulatory agency was notified and approved the response and remedial action. No penalties were issued. Total costs of approximately \$10,000 for the response and clean up were incurred.

Remediation

In 2022, there was limited activity regarding environmental remediation companywide, with the most significant occurring in connection with the closure and remediation activity at sites in Brazil maintained by our wholly owned subsidiary Química Geral do Nordeste Ltda. (QGN). The closure and remediation activities are summarized below.

QGN, Feira de Santana, Brazil

There are ongoing remediation efforts at the closed facility of QGN in Brazil. The remediation efforts include the control and capture of contaminated groundwater through an interceptor trench drainage system, as well as the installation of additional monitoring wells for the site characterization. Remediation spending in 2022 was approximately \$165,000.

QGN, Itapura, Brazil

The mining operations that supported the inorganic salt manufacturing operation for QGN is undergoing closure activity. The remediation efforts in 2022 are primarily the grading and re-vegetation of the slopes of the surface mine. There was no significant remediation spending in 2022.





Energy

Energy used in our operations is a direct contributor to carbon emissions. Energy is required in all phases of our operations from lighting offices to burning fuels for heat or steam for processing to charging electric fork trucks in our warehouses. We use both direct (on site fuel combustion) and indirect (off site electric or steam generation) energy sources in our business. Energy is also used outside our operations by third parties (not directly under our control) who provide raw materials and/or contract manufactured products.

We currently track energy use within our operation from all of our company-controlled locations, including administrative offices, R&D operations, manufacturing plants and warehouse/distribution locations. We track energy consumption in terms of specific fuels, total energy (GJ equivalent for all fuel and electricity use) and our normalized energy consumption in GJ per million pounds of product shipped. Additional information about our Energy Metrics and Targets is included in the **Climate Change** discussion beginning on page 91 of this Report.

Transportation

In an effort to be more fuel efficient, we ship large portions of our freight via rail instead of trucks. When we do ship via trucks, we have selected core transportation suppliers that are reviewing and implementing various strategies and technologies to reduce their carbon footprint.

For example, more than 80% of our freight is transported by carrier(s) that have engaged (or have plans to engage) in one or more of the following:

- Expanded use of Zero-Emissions vehicles, including battery, electric and hydrogen fuel cell technology
- Deployment of advanced idle reduction technologies
- Utilization of next generation clean diesel engines
- Active partnership with EPA's SmartWay Program
- Testing of Climate Battery Powered Auxiliary Power Units (APU), with expected improvements in reduced idle time, lower fuel consumption and higher efficiency meeting thermal demands of the cab environment
- Reduced maximum speeds of tractors by two miles per hour, which lowers wind resistance and emissions output
- Field testing of new axle technology that disengages one of the two drive axles at highway speeds, which results in lower torque and power requirements, allowing the engine to burn less fuel
- Implementing next generation tractor and trailer aerodynamic solutions

We continue to explore ways to minimize transportation impacts, including opportunities to optimize our operations and to quantify and incentivize zero and low emission practices by our carriers. The concentration of our liquid detergents in 2022 reduced bottle sizes and resulted in an estimated reduction of nearly 2,800 truck load volume equivalents to move the same pre-concentration product volume. In 2022, we also revitalized an existing bracket pricing program that incentivized customers to order fewer, larger orders. We estimate this program will result in a reduction of approximately 3,000 truckload trips per year.



Waste

We have a goal to maintain a global operations solid waste recycling rate of 75%, and in 2022, we achieved 70% against that goal. In addition, we have a new goal of continued progress towards zero solid waste to landfill for 25% of our operations by the end of 2023, and at the end of 2022, we were at 13% against that goal.

Through our environmental management system, we have procedures in place to responsibly handle and dispose of waste generated in our manufacturing operations. We use properly licensed contractors to transport and dispose of waste from our facilities, and waste volumes are entered monthly into our centralized environmental data system. In 2022, we generated and managed approximately 59,400 tons of waste.

We have worked extensively to minimize packaging, reduce plastic packaging and increase package recyclability. See Packaging beginning on page 50 of this Report for more information.

In 2022, our total waste generation was down by 5% compared to 2021, primarily driven by returning to a more normal production schedule due to specific waste reduction efforts and fewer supply chain disruptions than experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is notable in the reduction of our nonhazardous/chemical waste, as well as trucked wastewater waste streams. Minor increases in our total general trash and hazardous waste generation were offset by these reductions.





Total recycle weight in 2022 was up nearly 847 tons (5%). For our base material recycling programs, plastic recycle was up (+89 tons) and total corrugate/paper recycle was up (+30 tons). These increases were offset by decreases in wood/pallet, metal and other recycled materials.

Annual Waste Generation Totals [short tons]			
	2020	2021	2022
Total Waste Generation	59,888	62,420	59,471
General Trash	6,416	6,590	7,070
Hazardous Waste	411	452	497
Non-hazardous/chemical/process waste	11,348	13,071	12,205
Wastewater trucked off site	25,322	26,351	22,895
Recycling	16,392	15,956	16,803

Waste Generated and Managed in 2021 [short tons]				
	Onsite	Offsite	Total	
Hazardous Waste (tons)	0	497	497	
Energy Recovery	0	191	191	
Incineration	0	109	109	
Other Disposal	0	197	197	
Diverted from disposal	0	0.125	0.125	

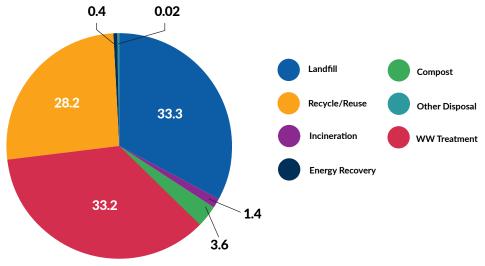
	Onsite	Offsite	Total
Non-Hazardous Waste (tons)	1,678	57,217	58,974
Energy Recovery	0	40	40
Incineration	0	700	700
Other Disposal	1,827	39,753	41,431
Diverted from disposal	0	16,724	16,803

Hazardous waste generation increased by 45 tons in 2022 but still represents less than 1% of all waste generated. Most of our facilities are considered small quantity generators of hazardous waste. No hazardous wastes are treated onsite. All hazardous wastes are transported offsite by properly licensed vendors to appropriate treatment, storage or disposal sites. All solid waste is transported offsite and properly disposed at licensed facilities, with the exception of our facility in Wyoming that maintains an onsite non-hazardous waste landfill. We have no international shipments of hazardous or nonhazardous wastes.

In 2022, our recycle rate was 70%, down from 71% in 2021 just below our target. While our year-on-year recycle volume was up 5%, our general trash volume was also up, resulting in a slight decline in the recycle to general trash metric. We continue to work towards our recycle rate goal of 75% for our combined recycle and general trash waste streams.

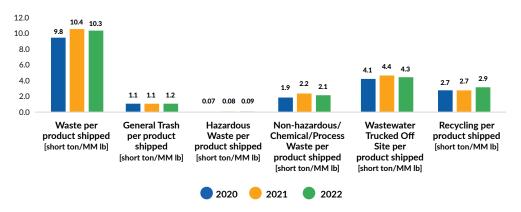
The following charts provide a comparison of the offsite waste disposal methods utilized in 2022 and normalized waste generation quantities for the last three years. Overall, our *normalized waste generation to million pounds of product shipped* was flat in 2022 compared to 2021. This was largely due to decreased mass shipped in 2022. So while our *absolute mass of waste generated* was down, so the mass of product shipped was too, resulting in resulting in minimal change to the *normalized waste to product shipped* value. We did not achieve our 10% reduction in normalized waste (tons/million pounds shipped). In 2023, we will leverage our LEAN processes to help reduce our waste volumes as we continue to strive for our evergreen 10% reduction target for *normalized waste per million pounds of product shipped*.

2022 Waste by Fate (%)





Normalized Waste Trends (tons/MM lb)



We continue to explore ways to save energy, reduce water and minimize waste as we increase production. Our operating plants regularly develop specific, targeted waste minimization projects. While these efforts are not always successful, the net results are reflected in the 2022 metrics described in this Report.



Waste Reduction Projects Eliminate Waste to Landfill

We re-evaluated disposal options for a wastewater stream that required segregation and solidification for landfill disposal. Working with our local sewer authority, we were able to better characterize the waste stream where it is now accepted by the authority, eliminating approximately 1,500 tons of waste previously sent to landfill.

Emphasis on Material Processing/ Handling and Product Reclaim Improvements

Most of our manufacturing plants have processes for reclaim of nonconforming product and/or reclaim/rework of bulk product and wastes built into their operations. These processes include recovery of manufacturing residuals and packaged product rejected due to packaging or label issues. and in some instances, reclamation loops for bulk product. Several of our plants have implemented small to medium-sized projects to improve general material processing, handling and reclamation. Some examples include improved inventory management to minimize raw material losses, movement to bulk raw material receiving to minimize raw material packaging waste, modification of interim product storage practices to limit product degradation and increase yield to packaging, focused maintenance on enclosed transfer equipment to minimize leaks or losses and installation and maintenance of improved product weight measurement and delivery equipment/processes that reduce the amount of container under/over fills and associated wastes. We estimate that approximately 700 tons of line scrap annually has been eliminated due to projects implemented in 2022.

Water

Water is a critical resource for the sustainable future of our business, the communities in which we operate and the planet as a whole. At Church & Dwight, we recognize that responsible management of that resource to ensure the availability of adequate water volume and quality is part of our company contribution to the sustainable future of the communities in which we live and work. Water is a shared resource for all. As part of each water risk assessment and our new location strategy, we evaluate adequate water availability. We regularly work with our public water suppliers and regulatory authorities to support them and to understand potential for local water resource constraints, the needs of other users and potential impacts on our business and the locations where we operate.

Water quality and quantity are critical aspects of our operations as well. Water is a necessary ingredient in many of our products and operations. The majority of our water consumption is as a product ingredient. Water used for cooling, cleaning or other process operations and sanitary use is treated and discharged back to the environment.



In 2022, we achieved a 7% reduction in total water intake and a 3% reduction in water intake normalized per million pounds of product shipped. We did not achieve our annual goal of 10% reduction in water intake per million pounds of product shipped, but we remain committed to reducing our water use. Additional information regarding our water use strategy and performance is provided below.

Water Stress Risk

The World Resources Institute (WRI) water risk evaluation identifies areas with higher exposure to water stress-related risks and is an aggregated measure of selected regional water risk indicators, such as physical quantity, physical quality and regulatory and reputational risk. Our 2023 update of the overall water stress risk associated with our operating locations used the most recent version of the Aqueduct 3.0 Water Risk Atlas, Global Maps Data found on the WRI website (https://www.wri.org/aqueduct). This most recent review found that the overall baseline water-stress risk classification remained at the same risk classifications for all our locations.

None of our facilities are in areas classified with extremely high or high overall water-stress risk as identified by the WRI. Three of our North American locations and our United Kingdom plant are in medium to high water-stress risk areas. The majority of our locations are in low to medium risk or low risk areas as defined by WRI. In terms of overall extraction, approximately 95% of our total water extraction is from locations classified as low or low to medium overall water-stress risk. However, when considering only WRI physical quantity risk, approximately 40% of our water extraction is from locations in areas classified as medium to high, high, or in one case, extremely high water risk for physical quantity. These are mainly in developed areas with significant water use and demand on regional water resources.

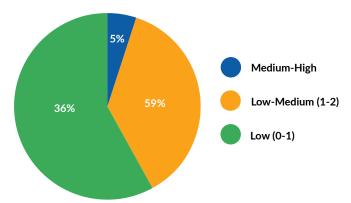




In 2022, we also retained an outside party to perform a water supply and wastewater discharge risk assessment for our highest water extraction sites plus our Madera, CA site (only site in extremely high water quantity risk). The results of the assessment highlighted site-specific risks to water supply and wastewater-related to availability, quality or infrastructure. In 2023, we are examining actions we can take to responsibly mitigate those risks. We continue to periodically assess our water risk through the WRI classification, as well as conducting public water and ground water supply assessments, primarily focused on our high volume or critical water quality locations. Water supply issues are often part of our business interruption risk planning and exercises. As a result of our attention to water issues, we have not experienced any business disruptions related to water availability or quality and have not identified any imminent water supply concerns that would affect our operations or the locations where we operate.

We have established a new goal to evaluate reductions in our water footprint in high water-stressed regions. At our Madera, CA site, we track water use and have implemented practices over the past several years to recover and reuse wastewater, condensate and scrubber water, and we eliminated landscape irrigation to minimize the amount of water required. The site manufactures animal feed supplements and has minimal water demands compared to our other operations, with a total water intake of 640,000 gallons in 2022 and a net consumption of 608,000 gallons.

Percent Total 2022 Water Extraction by WRI Water Risk Category



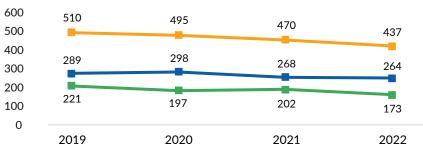
Water Intake & Use

Approximately 82% of our water intake is from public water supply systems. The remaining 18% is from groundwater wells on our facilities. We routinely interact with our public water supply purveyors to evaluate our incoming water quality and quantity to assure it meets drinking water quality standards and that available water capacity can meet company needs. Well water used is regularly tested to verify it also meets our quality standards. Even with incoming water meeting drinking water quality standards, most of our locations engage in tertiary water treatment to provide the highest quality necessary for our production operations.

We define net water consumption as: Net consumption (gal) = Total water intake (gal) - Total water discharges/disposals (gal)

During 2022, our operations required nearly 437million gallons of freshwater intake, down 33 million gallons (-7%) from 2021. Total water discharged decreased by approximately 29 million gallons (-14%) compared to 2021. As a result, total water net consumption was down approximately 1% in 2022. We consumed approximately 60% of the water extracted and discharged 40% back to the environment in 2021. The consumption estimate includes evaporative losses. Our water use efficiency improved as can be seen in our normalized water metric (thousand gallons water intake/mm lbs. product shipped) decreased by -3% from 2021 to 2022. The charts show the absolute and normalized water intake and water consumption for 2019 through 2022.

Total Water (MM gallons)



── Water Net Consumption [MM gal (US)]

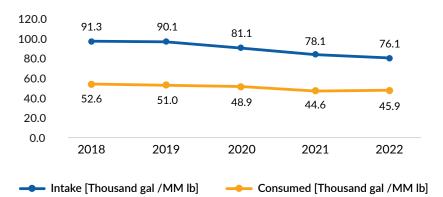
── Water Input (totals) [MM gal (US)]

■ Water Output (totals) [MM gal (US)]



We continue efforts to identify and implement specific projects related to water conservation. Projects include eliminating single pass uses, optimizing water reclaim/recycling systems and improving efficiency in our water handling and treatment equipment, especially at our most water intensive plants. In 2022, we received the water reduction benefit associated with our liquid laundry concentration efforts, which contributed to a 12% decrease in total water intake at our three main liquid laundry detergent manufacturing plants. We continue to seek projects that will have a substantial impact on reducing our water use. We are also making changes on the site level throughout the organization that contribute to our ongoing water minimization efforts. Sites have installed waterless toilets, implemented improved operations and maintenance programs to minimize water leaks or valve failures, installed smart meters to better monitor water use and evaluated opportunities to reclaim or reuse wasted water. Not every effort has been successful, but they all help drive our culture of responsibility, Sustainability and conservation that resulted in an absolute reduction of 33 million gallons of water intake in 2022 vs 2021.

Normalized Water Use (thousand gallons/MM lb shipped)

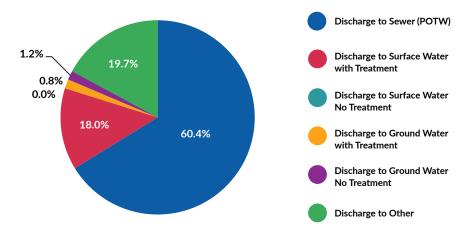




Wastewater Discharges

We generate and discharge industrial and sanitary waste waters from our operations. These discharges have potential to impact water quality of a receiving water body. Approximately 99% of our wastewater is discharged to local municipal wastewater treatment plants, transported offsite for appropriate disposal or treated onsite prior to discharge. The remaining 1% is direct discharge of clean fire system water. Approximately 80% of our wastewater is treated off site by others before being discharged to the environment, which means it is discharged directly to a public treatment works for further treatment, hauled to an offsite facility for further treatment prior to discharge or discharged to off-site evaporation ponds with no direct discharge.

2022 Wastewater Discharge Distribution



Process wastewaters are discharged under permits issued by the appropriate local jurisdiction and treatment authorities. At about one quarter of our locations specific wastewater streams, such as high strength biochemical oxygen demand or surfactant streams, are segregated, collected and transported off site to an appropriate treatment facility when the local wastewater authority is unable to receive the discharges. Priority wastewater treatment (or pre-treatment) of our wastewaters varies by site, operation and local requirements, but may include pH adjustment, solids removal, metals removal (e.g., zinc) and organics reduction.

Our Old Fort, Ohio plant is the only operation with a direct industrial wastewater discharge. This plant manufactures sodium bicarbonate and other products. Under the USEPA Clean Water Act, Categorical Pre-Treatment regulations, the sodium bicarbonate manufacturing process is considered a "zero discharge" process. All wastewater impacted by sodium bicarbonate is recovered and reused in the sodium bicarbonate process or other production. The Old Fort plant treats and discharges sanitary and general wastewater (from mechanical systems, non-contact cooling and other non-sodium bicarbonate processes). Treatment processes include filtration, settling, pH adjustment and microbial disinfection (for sanitary wastes). The discharges are allowed under a permit issued by the state environmental regulatory authority and include regular monitoring of wastewater parameters for compliance with established limits. Parameters include flow, color, dissolved oxygen, solids, nitrogen, fecal coliform, chlorine residual, chemical and biological oxygen demand, oil and grease and pH. No permit excursions or violations occurred in 2022. In 2022, the plant discharged 32.1 million gallons of treated wastewater to the Sandusky River. The lower Sandusky River is classified as an Ohio Scenic River. In anticipation of plant expansion, we received permission in 2021 to expand and upgrade the wastewater treatment capacity allowed by our permit. In 2022, we worked with the regulatory agency and an outside engineer to design the proposed upgrade. The design is currently under review and is expected to be installed in 2023. We continue to work with local regulatory authorities to ensure our wastewater is properly managed prior to discharge minimizing any impact to the receiving waters.



Water Conservation Projects Reverse Osmosis & Water Purification Process Changes

A number of our operating plants conduct water purification processes, including reverse osmosis, to ensure we use the highest quality water in our products. These processes can waste large volumes of water during regeneration, back washing the system treatment media or start-up flushing (reject) the system until the desired water quality is reached. We continued to examine these processes in 2022. Through adjusting performance parameters or installing reject water capture and feedback loops, we saved an estimated 8 million gallons of water in 2022 that otherwise would have been wasted.

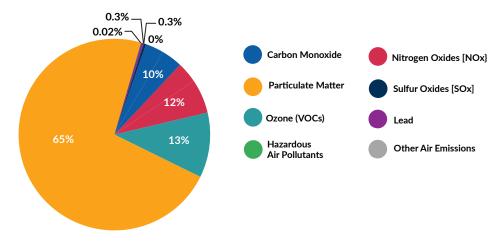
Reformulation

Our R&D product group has focused on a number of projects intended to reduce the amount of water required to produce our products. These include concentration of our liquid laundry products, as well as minimizing certain premix steps and other reduction of water to formula efforts. These changes, along with other water reduction efforts, have contributed to a reduction of approximately 23 million gallons of water intake at the affected plants.

Air Emissions

In addition to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions discussed on the next page under "Climate Change," several of our facilities report on specific air emissions as required by a facility air permit. The chart below represents the breakdown of Criteria Air Pollutant emissions as defined by the USEPA for those facilities that are required to track or report air emissions. In 2022, our total reported air emissions of criteria pollutants were approximately 420 tons with 65% being particulates. Hazardous air pollutants, lead, sulfur oxides and other air pollutants make up less than 1% of total air emissions from our operations.

2021 Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions





Climate Change

It is widely recognized that continued emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) will cause further warming of the planet that could lead to damaging planetary, economic and social consequences.

The urgency of climate change requires us to rethink how we plan. It pushes us to develop new business models, partnerships, solutions and products for a more resilient company. On an ongoing basis, we monitor climate-related issues, such as emerging regulations, extreme weather and changing markets forces, and engage with our stakeholders to understand and align with their ESG and Sustainability requirements and concerns, including those related to climate.

As climate change and other ESG and Sustainability concerns become more prevalent, our stakeholders are increasingly sensitive to these issues. Our customers and consumers are demanding more transparency regarding our efforts to mitigate climate change impacts. We continue to align with Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and report in reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standard to promote transparency regarding these efforts. Additionally, we respond to CDP Climate Change, Water and Forests questionnaires on an annual basis and routinely engage our stakeholders on their Sustainability and climate concerns.

More detailed information on our climate change program is available in our 2022 CDP Climate Change Response, a copy of which is available on our website. In 2021 and 2022, we received a B score from CDP on our Climate Change Response. We will perform a detailed year-over-year analysis of our identified strengths and weaknesses in order to improve our program and reporting. In addition, we will continue to build out a timely and effective climate strategy that aligns with CDP's climate change priorities and expectations and drives continuous improvement in this area.

The following disclosures regarding governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets are intended to align with TCFD's recommended disclosure framework. For more information on the specific TCFD disclosures, refer to the Task Force on Climate-related financial disclosures - Index on page 123 of this Report.



CDP is a nonprofit organization that operates a global disclosure system to provide consistent reporting of key environmental impacts.





Governance

At Church & Dwight, we recognize the urgent need to reduce our carbon footprint and do our part — by realizing resource efficiencies, increasing renewable energy use and focusing on carbon reductions. To meet this need, we incorporate climate change management into our business strategy to drive continuous improvement of our Sustainability approach and performance.

- Our Board of Directors, acting principally through its Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility Committee, oversees our Sustainability program and ESG efforts, including our climate change strategies and initiatives. This framework for Board oversight is designed to facilitate the integration of Sustainability risks, including climate change, into our overall strategic processes.
- The Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility
 Committee meets at least quarterly and reviews the health of our Sustainability program.
- Our Corporate Issues Council (the "Council"), comprised of senior executives representing all our key functional areas, meets regularly throughout the year, guides the integration of Sustainability with all parts of our business and drives continuous improvement in our Sustainability approach and performance. The Council takes the lead in defining and implementing our Sustainability strategies across the six ESG pillars.
- Our Environmental & Safety Operations Department monitors climaterelated issues, such as emerging regulations, extreme weather and business continuity, and changing market forces on an ongoing basis and raises any significant issues and risks with the Council. The Council in turn evaluates and discusses the most significant Sustainability issues, risks and opportunities we face (including climate-related issues) and the functions within the company that should be accountable to them.

- Stakeholder issues are included on the agenda for each of the Council's
 meetings and Sustainability issues raised by investors and other stakeholders
 are reviewed with the Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility
 Committee at each of its meetings.
- Our Executive Vice President and General Counsel, who is a member of the Council, meets regularly with the Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility Committee, together with subject matter experts from the Council, to review the health of our Sustainability program, opportunities for improvement and the status of execution against agreed program priorities.

Through our executive level management and Board oversight approach to Sustainability and performance, our understanding of our full carbon footprint continues to improve as we develop more robust governance processes and build upon our engagement opportunities throughout our operations. Please see Governance on page 12 of this Report for further details about our governance practices.

Strategy

Our climate transition strategy is informed through input from our stakeholders. We evaluate our climate impact from a management perspective through applicable climate frameworks, including Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 300 Series and Science Based Target Initiatives, among others. Within these frameworks we run our business to enable us to assess our carbon impact, evaluate and implement ways to reduce that impact and disclose our progress. Our strategy, directed by the Council, focuses on:

- Reducing and offsetting Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions associated with our operations
- Reducing Scope 3 carbon emissions associated with our value chain



In 2022, our proposed science-based climate mitigation targets were validated by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). These targets extend to 2030 and consider the level of additional carbon reduction needed to meet the goals set forth in the Paris Agreement. In addition, we have committed to working with our supplier base representing 75% of our suppliers' emissions, covering purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution, to develop associated science-based targets by 2026.

As we prioritize actions in support of our science-based targets, we continue progress towards our primary near-term, climate-related goal that our Scope 1 and 2 emissions related to the global operations we own and control will be carbon neutral by 2025. We monitor our Scope 1, 2 and transportation related Scope 3 emissions intensity (targeted emissions). As we work towards our targeted emissions carbon neutral goal, we also work towards reducing our overall emissions. It is our goal to reduce the intensity of these targeted emissions by 20% by 2025, as compared to our 2016 baseline.

To achieve our climate-related goals, we reduce and offset our carbon emissions through energy savings projects, renewable energy credits, onsite solar/green energy projects and carbon offsets, such as tree planting initiatives and similar verified carbon credit programs. As we seek to reduce carbon from our operations, we employ parallel strategies of seeking "bottom up" carbon reduction opportunities and efficiency projects developed and generated at the plant level, while at the same time retaining outside decarbonization and engineering expertise to look at larger scale projects that can reduce significant amounts of carbon emissions from our footprint, including reducing carbon process intensity, energy/heat recovery, use of alternate fuels or carbon capture.

To develop a broader understanding of our climate change impacts in our supply chain, we have increased the level of engagement with contract manufacturers and suppliers. We developed a more complete Scope 3 emissions inventory, based on 2019 data, which was included in our CDP Climate Change Response in 2022. That year, we also updated the inventory based on 2021 data. See further discussion of Scope 3 emissions and our science-based targets under "Metrics and Targets" on page 103.



As we evaluate and strengthen our supply chain to minimize disruptions, we are seeking opportunities to shorten our supply chain and increase resiliency. These efforts are intended to reduce Scope 3 emissions by optimizing and minimizing total miles of material and product transportation. We also encourage our supply chain partners to develop and implement their own carbon reduction programs and goals. In early 2023, we joined CDP as a Supply Chain Member and will engage our primary suppliers (by spend) to encourage them to implement and disclose their carbon reduction targets and strategies to better track removal of carbon from our supply chain.

In addition to our science-based targets and carbon neutral goal, we address the potential impacts of climate change on our operations in our business and planning strategy and through product design. Extreme weather, water and other resource restrictions, as well as increased temperature impacts on food production and other natural resource production, can impact our operations. To prepare for these potential climate change impacts, we develop products with improved carbon or water footprints, such as concentrated laundry detergent, established carbon neutral status for consumer baking soda sales, made commitments to renewable energy and carbon credits for immediate term carbon reduction and are exploring decarbonatization engineering efforts for longer term carbon reductions.

We invest in R&D for new products and packaging formulated to minimize water and energy requirements, reduce package weight and increase recyclability of packaging – all of which help reduce our Scope 3 emissions by reducing our use of resources and remove consumer waste.

Scope 3 emissions associated with our products are the result of activities from assets not owned or controlled by Church & Dwight, but that our organization indirectly impacts either in the upstream supply of materials and resources or in the downstream distribution and use of our products (i.e., our "value chain"). Product innovation efforts include seeking non-plastic alternatives and reducing plastic weight where possible, increasing plastic recyclability and circularity through plastic component simplification and consumer education and increasing the amount of Post-Consumer Recycled (PCR) plastic in our packaging. In 2022, we established carbon neutral status for our consumer baking soda products and distribution. We also completed laundry product concentration and compaction efforts to minimize water and packaging size in line with our overall goals to reduce water use and packaging. Additional information regarding these and similar product initiatives is discussed in the **Packaging, Products** and **Our Brands** sections of this Report.



Our Approach to Climate Resilience

In considering our overall climate resilience strategy, we think of resilience as both the capacity to recover from and adapt to the physical impacts of climate change and ability to respond to the impacts of policy and market shifts in response to climate change. These efforts impact many of the issues identified in this Report, in being active water stewards, reducing packaging waste, encouraging our suppliers to produce our ingredients in more sustainable ways and considering the climate impacts of our operations as we innovate for increased efficiency and better value creation. To advance our climate resiliency, we plan to develop a transition plan within the next two years to outline risks and opportunities related to scenario analysis findings. Our climate resilience approach emphasizes both climate-related risks and opportunities.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into our operations and business strategy at many levels.

Risks

Certain of our business activities, the production of some of the materials used in our products, including petroleum based, agricultural and forest materials and the growing global demand for livestock products (the focus of our Animal and Food Production business), can contribute to deforestation, climate change and reduction in biodiversity, and can adversely impact water quality and availability, people and communities. In turn, climate change is a threat to each of those activities. While we strive to minimize the environmental impact of our global operations, a potential loss in business could result from reduced demand for our products and loss of customers if we do not meet their expectations related to our efforts towards Sustainability and fighting climate change.



A few examples of our most significant climate-related risks are described in our Annual Report and summarized below:

- Reduced availability of transportation or disruptions in our transportation network could adversely affect us. We distribute our products and receive raw materials and packaging components primarily by truck, rail and ship and through various ports of entry. Reduced availability of trucking, rail or shipping capacity due to adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, including climatic events (or any potential effect of climate change), could lead to inflationary cost pressures, cause us to incur unanticipated expenses and impair our ability to distribute our products or receive our raw materials or packaging components in a timely manner. This could disrupt our operations, strain our customer relationships and competitive position.
- Increasing focus and sensitivity by governmental and non-governmental organizations, customers, consumers and investors to ESG issues, including those related to climate change, could result in increased operating or manufacturing costs, which could adversely affect our business. As climate change and other ESG issues become more prominent, so has scrutiny by federal, state and local governments, non-governmental organizations and our customers, consumers and investors. This will likely result in new or increased regulatory requirements, such as the SEC's recent disclosure proposal on climate change and various state-level Extended Producer Responsibility programs and customer and consumer standards. In addition, our stakeholders are increasingly demanding transparency regarding our efforts to mitigate our impacts on climate change. For example, some of our major customers have requested we respond to the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire and use our response and CDP score to evaluate us. Compliance with these requirements, standards and disclosure requests could cause disruptions in the manufacture of our products and/or result in increase in operating costs. For example, we may be unable to obtain certain raw materials, and we have begun, and will continue, to experience increased costs for those materials as a result of these obligations. We may also be required to contribute funds to support recycling and other waste management infrastructure and/or incur costs associated with making necessary changes to our operations and controlling, assessing

- and reporting on certain ESG metrics. These disruptions and additional costs could make our products more costly and less competitive than other products, which would adversely affect our business.
- Any failure to achieve our ESG goals or to effectively respond to new or current legal, regulatory or stakeholder ESG requirements could adversely affect our business and reputation. While we strive to minimize adverse impacts of our global operations, our ability to achieve any stated ESG goal, target or objective is subject to numerous factors and conditions, many of which are outside of our control. We could lose revenue if our consumers change brands, major retailers delist our products or our retail customers move business from us (or states/countries do not allow the sale of our products) because we have not effectively responded to regulatory requirements, complied with their ESG requirements or met their expectations related to our Sustainability efforts, including with respect to climate change. In addition, our failure to achieve our stated ESG goals could result litigation or adverse publicity, which could damage our reputation, reduce consumer demand and devalue our brand equity. Further, ESGconscious investors may choose not to invest in our securities if we do not comply with their expectations, and investment managers may not include our securities in ESG-designated funds.



Opportunities

We have also identified significant climate-related opportunities to improve our business performance, including the following examples:

- Products and services We continue to identify opportunities for new products and packaging formulated to minimize water or energy requirements in manufacture or consumer use and increase recyclability of packaging. Examples of product improvements already implemented include concentration of laundry products and greater recyclability of our product packaging through How2Recycle labeling. Furthermore, this past year ARM & HAMMER™ Baking Soda was Certified Carbon Neutral by measuring the product's carbon footprint and reducing it to zero through verified carbon offsets² and internal reductions in line with The CarbonNeutral Protocol. The ARM & HAMMER Baking Soda CarbonNeutral® product certification and corresponding offsets cover 2022 emissions from raw material production to retail customer delivery in the U.S. and excludes use and disposal.
- Access to new markets We recognize that our customers and consumers are increasingly demanding transparency regarding our efforts to mitigate our impacts on climate change. We continuously strive to respond to customer and consumer concerns or perceptions regarding practices for packaging materials, such as plastic packaging, and their Sustainability performance. In 2022, our continued efforts in key areas of Sustainability earned recognition from various third parties, as noted in this Report. Activities that help establish and improve this reputation enable us to maintain existing markets and expand into other markets and consumer segments where these ideals are valued.



² We purchased carbon offsets equal to our estimated annual emissions. These offsets are generated, verified and tracked in accordance with applicable standards. We've purchased offsets in connection with three project areas globally: electric rail systems and solar water heating in India, the preservation of grasslands in Colorado, and forest protection and sustainable development activities in Colombia.

• Resource efficiency – Reducing energy use will reduce the costs associated with procuring and managing energy, materials and water. Our primary near term climate-related goal is for operations owned and controlled by us to be carbon neutral by 2025, by offsetting our carbon emissions through energy savings projects, renewable energy credits, onsite green energy projects and carbon offsets. As part of this goal, our collective facility-level objectives are designed to reduce total energy consumption or at minimum, remain energy neutral on a year-to-year basis. To achieve this, certain of our plants have implemented a variety of energy efficiency projects. These efforts will be accelerated through our commitment to science-based targets.

Additional climate-related risks and opportunities that are relevant to our business, as well as how we manage them over the short, medium and long term, are also discussed in our CDP report. They are summarized below:

• Current regulations – The evaluation of applicability of current climate change regulations to our existing operations is primarily the responsibility of our Environmental & Safety Operations Department. For example, we track the applicability of greenhouse gas emissions reporting requirements at all our locations in the U.S. and elsewhere. All our U.S.-based operations are currently below the EPA 25,000 metric tons per facility GHG reporting threshold. Likewise, most of our international manufacturing operation emissions are below their respective reporting thresholds. Several sites do participate in state or provincial level emission reporting as required by rule. This responsibility also includes evaluating new acquisitions for regulatory applicability. The Law Department Regulatory Affairs evaluate impacts on a product level. Our businesses are not in industries heavily affected by existing or potential GHG regulation (such as power or automotive). Relevant risks are included on the agenda of the Council.



• Emerging Regulations – The evaluation of emerging climate change regulations to existing and new operations is the responsibility of our Law and Environmental & Safety Operations Departments, Regulatory Affairs, as well as the Council. Additionally, our Chemicals of Concern Committee monitors and tracks emerging data and trends for chemicals that are being reviewed for human and environmental impact. Each department has a responsibility to ensure that proposed relevant legislation and regulations are included on the agenda of the Council. For example, we are monitoring global regulatory trends regarding carbon pricing and tax frameworks or reporting. We may need to allocate additional staff or resources in the future if lower reporting thresholds for greenhouse gas emissions or specific reporting frameworks are enacted. We continue to perform tracking and review of upcoming frameworks including the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's recent disclosure proposal on climate change, International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and Center for Sustainability Research & Practice (CSRP) protocols.



- Technology We have publicly stated GHG emission reduction goals. Relevant technology that supports those goals is evaluated by various departments throughout the organization, for example, lighting efficiency or process equipment improvements that will reduce energy consumption, or new energy monitoring technologies that could create energy savings as well as direct decarbonization opportunities. We continue to evaluate new technologies and how they could be implemented in our processes. Examples of which include combined heat and power (CHP), carbon capture, process modifications and heat recovery. Risks may be associated with cost-effective technology not being available to continue reducing our energy consumption into the future.
- Legal Any Sustainability-related legal issues that could have a material impact on us are evaluated and discussed by the Council. To date, we have not identified any climate-related risks associated with actual or potential litigation against us.
- Market Our customers and the relevant climate change issues that are important to their Sustainability strategies are relevant and important to us. We respond to their inquiries of our operations, implement appropriate product formulation changes, and make adjustments to meet many global initiatives. For instance, major retailers that sell our products are requesting greenhouse gas reduction initiatives from their suppliers, and we are responsive to their requests. We discuss climate-related issues with our customers, directly and through industry association reporting initiatives.
- **Supply Chain** To improve our understanding of climate change impacts in our supply chain, we have increased the level of engagement with contract manufacturers and suppliers. We track and update our Scope 3 emissions estimate associated with our supply chain on a regular basis. In early 2023, we partnered with CDP to enhance our engagement and begin to encourage our key suppliers to set verifiable carbon reduction goals.



- Acute Physical We actively monitor the climate change issues that could have an acute effect on our operations such as increased severity of weather-related events. For example, some of our coastal facilities may be subject to business interruption due to climate-related risk of storm damage or flooding. We have established business continuity plans for our operations designed to be implemented in the event of a natural or man-made event. These plans are customized to address relevant concerns at each location. In addition, our supply chain relies upon the availability of shipping facilities to bring raw materials and intermediate goods into the U.S. In recent years, hurricanes and tropical storms have affected port operations and severe weather/flooding in the central U.S. has disrupted rail service and chemical production, posing potential business risks in the form of interruption to our raw material availability and ability to transport products.
- Chronic Physical Water availability is a significant factor for some of our manufacturing sites. We manufacture products, such as laundry detergent and other cleaning products, which contain water as an ingredient, while some products require water for processing. Future water scarcity could result in increased operating costs for manufacturing these products or directly affect our ability to manufacture product. We have publicly stated goals to reduce the impact of our operations and transportation by reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, support the generation of renewable energy and commit to reducing our water consumption by 10% per year on a normalized basis. We have locations that are near the oceans, including our facilities in Folkestone, UK, and Lakewood, NJ, and we monitor chronic conditions such as sea level rise, temperature increases, water quality and availability. To determine if municipal water and wastewater providers can meet the future water supply and wastewater treatment needs of a number of our U.S. facilities, we performed an evaluation of water supply and wastewater utility services in 2022. The Water Supply Reliability Assessment helped us understand water supplier stresses and vulnerabilities that could hinder their ability to provide these services.

Risk Management

At Church & Dwight, our Board-level committees oversee risk assessment and risk management responsibilities, with our Board of Directors overseeing the implementation of processes and findings. The Board's Audit Committee oversees our enterprise risk assessment program and our ethics and compliance program, each of which is supported by our Internal Audit department. The Council oversees the implementation of the assessment results and management efforts to incorporate risks into our overall business strategy.

Through our risk oversight teams, we actively manage alignment of climate-related risks and opportunities as part of our climate resilience strategy by assessing climate risks and reviewing our material issues on an ongoing basis. Our Internal Audit department administers an annual detailed Enterprise Risk Management assessment with management to identify and rank the most significant risks that affect us as a company, including consideration of a large



number of risks associated with companies in the consumer products industry. Formal alignment of the most significant risks occurs between the Board and executive management every other year and as changes in the risk environment necessitate. As a result of our risk assessment, our Internal Audit department annually prepares an Internal Audit project plan under which it reviews activities directed to mitigate business and financial related risks. This plan is subject to Audit Committee approval. Our Internal Audit Director meets quarterly with our executive officers to assess any changes in the magnitude of identified risks, as well as the status of mitigation activities with regard to the most significant risks. The Internal Audit Director reports directly to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

To further track our risks and opportunities, we continually monitor stakeholders' perspectives to assess our material issues. Defining our material climate-related issues is an ongoing process influenced by the standards and guidelines of GRI, SASB, TCFD and our stakeholders. The Council facilitates the review of our material climate-related issues. The Council identifies stakeholders' ESG concerns and prioritizes related risks and opportunities relative to impact and likelihood. Stakeholder Sustainability issues are included on the agendas for Council meetings as they arise, and Sustainability issues raised by investors and other stakeholders are reviewed with the Board's Governance, Nominating & Corporate Responsibility Committee at each of its meetings.

On an asset level, facility managers are responsible for understanding and addressing site-specific risks such as extreme weather event frequency or supply disruptions, and for ensuring that plans and procedures are in place to mitigate such risks through a documented business continuity plan. Facilities can access corporate-level assistance and resources for support as needed.

Metrics and Targets

GHG emissions are associated with all aspects of our supply chain and product use, our value chain from raw materials production, raw material transportation to the point of manufacture, product distribution and product use all have impacts. In order to understand and control our emissions and climate impact we track multiple metrics including energy use in our operations, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of greenhouse gases associated with our operations and Scope 3 emissions from transportation and other activities associated with our operation. We have set goals to minimize our greenhouse gas emissions at both a corporate and facility level. In 2022, our new science-based targets were validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), an organization promoting best practice in emissions reductions in line with climate science. These targets align with SBTi's latest criteria for maintaining global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and well below 2 degrees Celsius for Scope 3.

- Church & Dwight commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions 46% below 2020 levels by 2031
- Church & Dwight pledges to reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions below 2019 levels through influencing our supply chain partners*
- Church & Dwight commits to continuing our pledge to use 100%
 Renewable electricity for operations under our control

As we prioritize actions in support of our science-based targets, we continue our progress towards our primary near term climate-related goal that all global operations owned and controlled by us be carbon neutral by 2025, by reducing and offsetting our carbon emissions through energy savings projects, renewable energy credits (RECs), purchase power agreements (PPAs), onsite solar projects and carbon credits. Carbon emissions associated with electricity use are currently 100% offset by RECs, while our Scope 1 and targeted Scope 3 emissions are partially offset by certified forestry credits through the Arbor Day Foundation®. In addition, we have an operational goal to reduce our normalized carbon emissions (targeted emissions in MT CO3e/product shipped) by 10% each year, and have set a target to reduce total normalized energy use (GJ/product shipped) from our operations by 10% each year.

*Our goal is for our suppliers that represent 75% of our Scope 3 emissions to establish their own science-based targets by 2026. These suppliers include providers of purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution.





Emissions

The first step in this process is to understand our emissions. For the purposes of our current 2025 carbon neutral goal for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we define our GHG emissions inventory to include those emissions over which we have direct control. This includes Scope 1 direct emissions from our operated facilities and Scope 2 indirect emissions from our operated facilities (primarily electricity and steam purchases). We also include in our historical assessment of GHG emissions those Scope 3 emissions associated with the transport of our finished products to our first point of customer contact (in the U.S. and Canada) and corporate business travel. We have quantified and tracked these elements of our Scope 3 inventory as part of our metrics and targets for several years, and we refer to them in this Report as targeted Scope 3 emissions. As we evaluate and strengthen our supply chain to minimize disruptions, we seek opportunities to shorten our supply chain and increase resiliency, which may provide opportunities to reduce Scope 3 emissions by optimizing and minimizing total miles of material and product transportation.

In 2020/2021, for purposes of our preparing our CDP Climate Change Response and establishing our science-based targets, we looked beyond our targeted Scope 3 emissions and also analyzed the Scope 3 emissions resulting from operations in our supply chain that are not owned or controlled by us, as well as emissions from the use of our products. Data regarding this Scope 3 emissions inventory was reported in our CDP Climate Change Response in 2022, a copy of which is available on our website. Our Scope 3 emission estimate was updated again in 2022 based on calendar year 2021 data. To improve our understanding of climate change impacts in our supply chain, we have increased the level of engagement with contract manufacturers.

The table to the right provides the most recent three years of data for our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, plus the targeted Scope 3 emissions that we have incorporated into our GHG metrics and targets for many years. We have also included the total Scope 3 emissions estimate calculated as defined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain Accounting Standard. These emissions were calculated in 2021-2022 based on supply chain activity for 2021, the most recent data available. We plan to update our Scope 3 emissions inventory periodically.

The following chart provides our absolute and normalized GHG emissions. The normalized results provide an indication of GHG emissions relative to production and shipping of products.

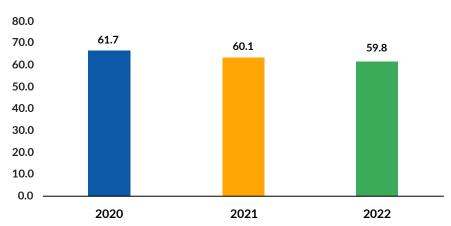


GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG)* 2020* 2021* 2022 Scope 1 (MT CO₂e) 90,547 91,587 91,568 Scope 2 (MT CO₃e) Location based 58,138 57,567 56,285 Scope 2 (MT CO₂e) Market based 7.815 7.516 7,672 Scope 1 + Scope 2 (MT CO₂e) 149,770 149,135 146,832 **Target Scope 3 - North America** 225,956 211,662 196,439 Transportation Operations (MT CO₂e) Scope 3 (MT CO₂e) 2,233,202 2,391,210 2,365,058 **Excludes indirect emissions** Total Scope 1 + 2 + Targeted 3 (MT CO2e) 375,726 360,797 343.271 **Location based** Total Scope 1 + 2 + 3 (MT CO2e) Location 2,540,345 2.382.972 2.511.890 based (Excludes indirect emissions) GHG Intensity (Scope 1 + Scope 2) 24.6 24.8 25.6 (MT CO2e /MM pounds of product shipped) **GHG** Intensity (Total targeted emissions 61.7 by product shipped) (MT CO2e /MM 60.1 59.8 pounds of product shipped) **GHG** Intensity (Total targeted emissions by product shipped)(MT CO2e /MM units n/a 138 141 of product shipped) GHG Intensity (Total targeted emissions by 76.7 69.5 63.8 USD Sales) (MT CO2e /MM USD Sales)

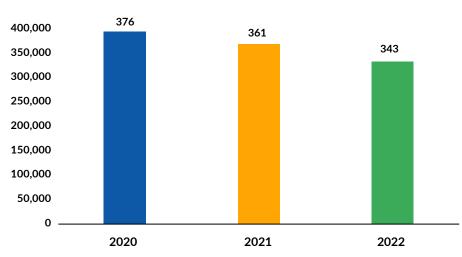
^{*}GHG values have been modified to accommodate a historic error in eGRID selection for one of our locations, corrected data errors, including a significant additional refrigerant correction in 2021, and updated emission factors.



Total Targeted GHG Per Product Shipped [tons CO2e/MM lb shipped]



Targeted GHG Emissions [MT CO2e]



Progress

In 2022, we offset through Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) for electricity and use of carbon credits 92% of our targeted GHG emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2 + targeted Scope 3). We moved ahead of our 80% target in 2022 because we redeemed all our banked credits held with Arbor Day Foundation. We anticipate, between RECs and carbon credits from both Arbor Day Foundation and Climate Impact Partners, to maintain our 90% offset target for 2023 and to meet our 100% offset target in 2024. In 2022, we continued our commitment to 100% of our electricity use on a MWH basis offset by RECs.

Our operational carbon emission (Scope 1 and Scope 2) in 2022 were down 2% versus 2021, and our absolute targeted GHG emissions in 2022 (Scopes 1 and 2 and targeted Scope 3) decreased approximately 5% versus 2021, exceeding our target to hold these emissions flat. Energy reduction efforts in our plants helped reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Product concentration and bracket pricing incentives (which incentivized customers to order fewer, larger orders) aided in reducing the number of truckloads and reducing our targeted Scope 3 emissions. However, as shown by our data normalized to product shipped, the number of units and weight shipped in 2022 were both down slightly, which contributed to the decreased absolute emissions, but resulted in flat to increased emissions per normalized unit.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions normalized to million pounds of product shipped was up 3% versus 2021. Normalized to million units shipped, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were up 4%. Targeted GHG emissions normalized to million pounds of product shipped was down 1% and normalized to million units shipped was up 6%. While absolute Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions were down slightly, decreased mass and units shipped resulted in flat to increasing normalized trends. The data demonstrates that we must continue our efforts to remove carbon from our operations and improve efficiency.

Science Based Targets

Our science-based targets were validated by SBTi in July 2022. Our 2022 progress is summarized below.

Reduce Absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 46% vs 2020 base year

(Because of our REC electricity offset we are using our Scope 2 market based emissions to track our reduction progress).

Reference Year	Scope 1 Emissions (MT CO2e)	Scope 2 Emissions - market based (MT CO2e)	Total Emissions (MT CO2e)
2020	91,587	7,815	99,402
2022	90,547	7,672	98,219
Delta (%)	-1%	-2%	-1%



In 2022, we completed energy audits across our U.S. locations which initiated a metering project to improve data and our decarbonization engineering assessment. We engaged third party engineering resources to assist in evaluating our energy use through completing energy audits and identifying energy conservation measures at each of our domestic U.S. plants. We launched a utility submetering project to better track and trend our energy use. We also began to formalize our long term decarbonization efforts by identifying projects to remove significant portions of our operational carbon emissions through exploring combined heat and power, process heat recovery, alternative energy and carbon capture opportunities in our operations. We expect to implement a portion of the energy conservation measures identified through the energy audit program, continue implementation of our submetering efforts and complete formal feasibility assessment to select specific, impactful decarbonization opportunities in 2023 and into 2024. We maintain dedicated capital budget for local projects for energy and Sustainability improvements to enhance our efficiency and reduce the energy intensity of our manufacturing programs.

Maintain 100% Renewable Electricity for Operations under our Control

We used approximately 149,000 MWH of electricity in our operations in 2022, and purchased in excess of 159,000 MWH of renewable energy credits. In early 2023, we purchased an additional 189 MWH of RECs to ensure that our market based electricity emissions were 100% offset in every region in which we operate. The market-based emissions included in this Report are primarily emissions associated with purchased steam for our Green River, WY manufacturing plant.

Absolute Scope 3 Emissions Below 2019 Levels through Influencing Certain of our Supply Chain Partners

As part of our science-based targets, we have committed to minimizing our Scope 3 emissions through influencing certain of our supply chain partners to establish carbon reduction targets of their own by 2026. We plan to target suppliers that represent 75% of our Scope 3 in the purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution categories. In 2022, we updated our Scope 3 emissions to better identify the suppliers we should target. We increased our Sustainability engagement with select contract manufacturers through emails and surveys, and evaluated options to manage engagement with our supply chain. In early 2023, Church & Dwight joined CDP as a Supply Chain member and will encourage our targeted suppliers to begin reporting their carbon performance through CDP. This engagement will commence in 2023. We will re-evaluate our engagement strategy based on the 2023 responses and data to focus on those organizations that have not begun their carbon reduction journey.

Energy Use

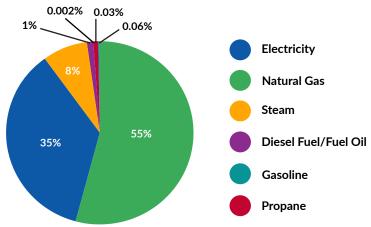
Natural gas is our primary energy source (55%) of total energy use in gigajoules (GJ) followed by electricity (approximately 35%) and purchased steam (approximately 8%). Remaining fuel sources including diesel, gasoline and propane represent <2% combined.

Efforts to reduce energy usage, specifically natural gas, are a key element of our science-based target commitment to reduce GHG emissions.

In 2022, our total energy use was approximately 1.5 million GJ, down <1% compared to 2021. Normalized energy use was 265 GJ per million pounds shipped, which represents a 4% increase over 2021. While the normalized reductions were a positive achievement in 2022, we were unable to achieve our standing 10% reduction goal due to erratic production at many of our manufacturing facilities that were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated labor and supply chain issues. As a result total mass of product shipped was down in 2022, negatively affecting our ability to meet our normalized reduction goal.

In 2022, electricity use was down 2%, purchased steam was up 2% while natural gas use was flat (<1% difference). Implementation of several energy reduction projects has enabled us to minimize increases in our energy use.

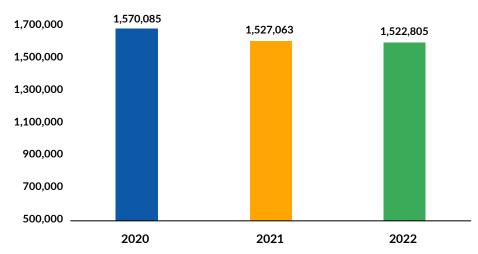
2022 Energy Use by Source



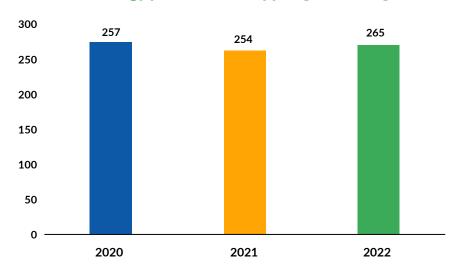




Energy Consumption [GJ]



Energy per Product Shipped [GJ/MM lb]

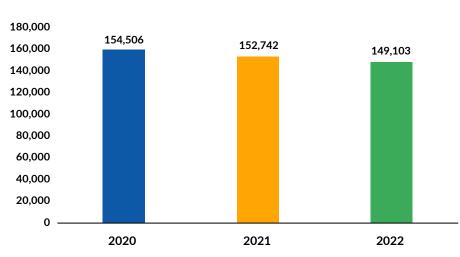




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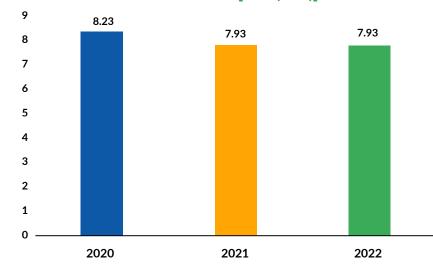
Since 2021, Burns & McDonnell has supported our decarbonization journey to set and meet science-based targets. Over the coming years, we plan to continue our collaboration with Burns & McDonnell to develop a decarbonization roadmap and implement carbon reduction solutions. This work started with energy audits at each of our 11 U.S. plants to identify efficiency measures to reduce energy use. We are actively upgrading metering, conducting audits of process/packaging areas and investigating opportunities for heat recovery, alternative energy strategies and carbon capture across our network of plants.

Electricity [MWh]





Natural Gas [thm (U.S.)]



Energy Audits

In 2022, Church & Dwight continued energy audits started in 2021 and completed energy audits of our remaining U.S. plants. These audits were conducted by a third-party engineering firm and focused on central energy systems such as natural gas, electricity, steam and compressed air. These audits successfully identified many short-term and longer-term energy conservation measures as well as combustion reduction projects that will support our science-based targets implementation over the next several years. The audit program helps us identify and prioritize energy conservation measures and also helps drive our energy reduction and science-based targets goals further into the organization by directly engaging plant management and workers in examining, understanding, discussing and communicating their energy consumption footprint and savings opportunities, strengthening our overall commitment to our energy reduction goals.

Site Submetering Program

In 2022, and continuing into 2023, we are developing and implementing submetering plans at all of our North American manufacturing locations to provide better insight into energy and water use as well as better monitor impacts of our energy reduction programs. Submetering systems provide immediate visibility into where natural gas, electricity and water use occurs, as well as real time, accurate indications of the impact of water, energy and carbon reduction efforts. By the end of 2023, all plants will have submetering systems metering plans completed or installed.

Continued O&M And Efficiency Improvement on Compressed Air Systems

One opportunity that was identified by our energy audit program was the need to improve the efficiency and maintenance of our compressed air systems across the organization. In 2022, we put specific emphasis on expanding our

operations and maintenance of these systems, replacement or optimization of our compressors and assessment to trim our compressed air needs. These efforts contributed to our net reduction of more than 3.6 million KWH of electricity in 2022 versus 2021. In 2023, we have begun to assess our process operations to identify practical opportunities to eliminate or further reduce our demand for compressed air.

Energy & Greenhouse Gas Data Verification

We have again contracted an independent third party, ERM CVS, to evaluate and assure that our 2022 GHG and energy data collection process and emissions calculations are rigorous, inclusive and accurate. The resulting verification statement will be included with our annual CDP Climate Change Response.



