W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

The information presented throughout this response is representative of HP Inc. (“HP”; NYSE: HPQ as it operated in fiscal year 2021 [November 1, 2020 through October 31, 2021] unless otherwise stated). For HP’s CDP responses for our fiscal year 2015 and prior, please see responses from Hewlett Packard Company. On November 1, 2015, we completed the separation of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company (“Hewlett Packard Enterprise”; NYSE: HPE), Hewlett-Packard Company’s former enterprise technology infrastructure, software, services, and financing businesses. In connection with the separation, Hewlett-Packard Company changed its name to HP Inc. (“HP”).

HP is a leading global provider of personal computing and other access devices, imaging and printing products, and related technologies, solutions, and services. We sell to individual consumers, small and medium-sized businesses, and large enterprises, including customers in the government, health, and education sectors. Founded in 1939 and incorporated in 1947, HP is a company with a strong legacy in global citizenship and sustainability. Sustainability is central to HP’s vision to create technology that makes life better for everyone, everywhere. Setting bold, long-term goals for HP strategy focuses us where we can have the greatest impact: climate action, human rights, and digital equity. We recognize and embrace the opportunity and responsibility to address some of the greatest shared challenges facing society today, including resource scarcity, climate change, the shift to cleaner energy, access to quality education and economic opportunity, human rights protection throughout the supply chain, and data security and privacy. HP's commitment to environmental sustainability and energy efficiency spans our entire business—from how we make our products, empower our customers, and manage our supply chain to how we run our operations, develop partnerships, and engage in public policy. HP is reinventing how products are designed, manufactured, used, and recovered as we shift our business model and operations toward a circular and net zero carbon economy. Working with our supply chain partners and others, we are reducing the environmental impact of our products and services at every stage of the value chain. To drive continual progress on reducing our environmental impacts, we regularly set ambitious targets. Our current focus is to reduce potable water withdrawal in global operations by 35% by 2025, compared to 2015, focusing on high-risk sites.

This document contains forward-looking statements based on current expectations and assumptions that involve risks and uncertainties. If the risks or uncertainties ever materialize or the assumptions prove incorrect, the results of HP Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (“HP”) may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and assumptions. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to any statements regarding the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the actions by governments, businesses and individuals in response to the situation; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations, including, but not limited to, our business model and transformation, our sustainability goals, our go-to-market strategy, the execution of restructuring plans and any resulting cost savings, net revenue or profitability improvements or other financial impacts; any statements concerning the expected development, demand, performance, market share or competitive performance relating to products or services; any statements regarding current or future macroeconomic trends or events and the impact of those trends and events on HP and its financial performance. Risks, uncertainties and assumptions include the competitive pressures faced by HP’s businesses; risks associated with executing HP’s strategy and business model changes and transformation; successfully innovating, the development and transition of new products and services and

the enhancement of existing products and services to meet evolving customer needs and respond to emerging technological trends; disruptions in operations from extreme weather conditions or other effects of climate change, medical epidemics or pandemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and other natural or manmade disasters or catastrophic events; the impact of changes to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations, including environmental regulations and tax laws; potential impacts, liabilities and costs from pending or potential investigations, claims and disputes The forward-looking statements in this report are made as of the date of this filing and HP assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

W0.2

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

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	November 1, 2020	October 31, 2021

W0.3

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

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Czechia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kazakhstan
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand

Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

W0.4

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

USD

W0.5

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

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

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

No

W0.7

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

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

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Important	i. Primary use and importance rating: We rely on good quality freshwater for HP's office space facilities and real estate (direct operations) and for our manufacturing (direct and indirect) operations. Freshwater is an important resource for our direct operations and supply chain. It is important because it is used in the manufacturing of our products, for general office facility use such as drinking, washing, and cleaning, in addition to being indirectly used in the generation of power for our operations, products and suppliers. ii. Future water dependency: For our direct use, we don't expect a significant increase in our dependency on quality freshwater based on anticipated future consumption levels. However, we may if water availability decreases which is a risk in some river basins where we have facilities. We have similar concerns with indirect use in terms of our suppliers' operations. Business growth and increased production–whether in HP's manufacturing or that of our suppliers–could increase demand for water.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	i. Primary use and importance rating: Recycled, brackish and/or produced water is an important resource for HP's office space facilities and real estate (direct operations) and for our manufacturing (direct and indirect) operations because HP and some of its suppliers have specific locations in our direct operations that utilize recycled water for landscaping, chillers, flushing of toilets, and manufacturing operations. Indirect use by our suppliers is subject to similar utilization in these locations as well. The availability of recycled water allows us to decrease our operating costs and our consumption of freshwater. ii. Future water dependency: These water sources will increase in level of importance and dependency as alternatives to freshwater become available for use in HP's operations. HP is actively exploring opportunities to offset freshwater needs with recycled, brackish and/or produced water where this level of water quality is appropriate. Additionally, dependency may increase if these sources

			become available as alternatives to freshwater for indirect uses such as power consumption.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's water withdrawal volumes are measured and monitored using metering devices, utility invoices, or estimated data using an HP calculated intensity factor on a monthly basis. Water withdrawal is collected via invoiced data where available. The majority of water by volume is tracked via invoice. For sources such as rainwater or well water, site FMs track collection/withdrawal. All volumes are stored in Schneider's Resource Advisor database and have multiple QC performed upon receipt as well as quarterly (quarterly scorecard data reviews) then annually (annual data assurance review). When an invoice or data point is receipted, Schneider conducts completion checks and variance testing to ensure data accuracy.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's water withdrawal volumes are measured and monitored using metering devices, utility invoices or estimated data using an HP calculated intensity factor on a monthly basis, including tracking the source of all withdrawals. Water withdrawal is collected via invoiced data where available. The majority of water by volume is tracked via invoice. For sources such as rainwater or well water, site FMs track collection/withdrawal. All volumes are stored in Schneider's Resource Advisor database and have multiple QC performed upon receipt as well as quarterly (quarterly scorecard data reviews) then annually (annual data assurance review). When an invoice or data point is receipted, Schneider conducts completion checks and variance testing to ensure data accuracy.
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's water withdrawal quality utilized for production is measured and monitored using metering devices or utility invoices on a monthly basis. Water withdrawal is collected via invoiced data where available. The majority of water by volume is tracked via invoice. For sources such as rainwater or well water, site FMs track collection/withdrawal. All volumes are stored in Schneider's Resource Advisor database and have multiple QC performed upon receipt as well as quarterly (quarterly scorecard data reviews) then annually (annual data assurance review). When an invoice or data

		point is receipted, Schneider conducts completion checks and variance testing to ensure data accuracy.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's water discharge numbers are measured using metering devices, utility invoices or estimated data using an HP calculated intensity factor on a monthly basis. Water discharges are collected via invoiced data where available. All volumes are stored in Schneider's Resource Advisor database and have multiple QC performed upon receipt as well as quarterly (quarterly scorecard data reviews) then annually (annual data assurance review). When an invoice or data point is receipted, Schneider conducts completion checks and variance testing to ensure data accuracy.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's water discharges are monitored by destination using utility invoices, metered data or an HP calculated intensity factor on a monthly basis. Water discharges are collected via invoiced data where available. All volumes are stored in Schneider's Resource Advisor database and have multiple QC performed upon receipt as well as quarterly (quarterly scorecard data reviews) then annually (annual data assurance review). When an invoice or data point is receipted, Schneider conducts completion checks and variance testing to ensure data accuracy.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's water discharge volume by treatment method are monitored using invoice data, metered devices or estimated data using an HP calculated intensity factor on a monthly basis. Water discharges are collected via invoiced data where available. Volumes discharged to third parties are stored in Schneider's Resource Advisor database and have multiple QC performed upon receipt as well as quarterly (quarterly scorecard data reviews) then annually (annual data assurance review). When an invoice or data point is receipted, Schneider conducts completion checks and variance testing to ensure data accuracy. Industrial wastewater treatment processes are monitored on site in accordance with local permit requirements.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is measured using monitoring devices and are closely monitored under the requirements of their regulatory permits on a monthly basis.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: HP's discharge quality by temperature is measured using monitoring devices and are closely monitored under the requirements of their regulatory permits on a monthly basis. HP monitors water discharge quality by temperature at 100% of sites where this monitoring is required based on local permitting criteria.

Water consumption – total volume	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's total water consumption volumes are measured and monitored using metering devices, utility invoices or estimated data using an HP calculated intensity factor on a monthly basis. All volumes are stored in Schneider's Resource Advisor database and have multiple QC performed upon receipt as well as quarterly (quarterly scorecard data reviews) then annually (annual data assurance review). When an invoice or data point is receipted, Schneider conducts completion checks and variance testing to ensure data accuracy.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's total recycled/reuse water is monitored using metering devices, utility invoices or estimated data using an HP calculated intensity factor on a monthly basis. All recycled/reused volumes are stored in Schneider's Resource Advisor database and have multiple QC performed upon receipt as well as quarterly (quarterly scorecard data reviews) then annually (annual data assurance review). When an invoice or data point is receipted, Schneider conducts completion checks and variance testing to ensure data accuracy.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Frequency and method of measurement: 100% of HP's sites provide fully-functioning WASH services to all workers on a daily basis. WASH expectations are outlined in HP's global EHS Policy and audited as part of our EHS standards and governance processes.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	2,556	About the same	Total water withdrawal decreased year on year (YOY) by approximately 1.57%, from 2,597 megaliters in 2020 to 2,556 megaliters in 2021 across all of HP's direct operations. This decrease was primarily due to the discovery and repair of a chronically leaking main pipe at our Barcelona, Spain, site in 2020. We anticipate future volumes to remain about the same or decrease further due to additional water efficiency projects despite increased manufacturing activity.
Total discharges	2,017	About the same	Total water discharge only modestly increased from 2002 megaliters in 2020 to 2017 megaliters in 2021 (0.7% increase). We anticipate future volumes to remain about the same or decrease further due to additional water efficiency projects despite increased manufacturing activity.

Total consumption	539	About the same	HP's total water consumption decreased by approximately 80%, from 2,930 megaliters in 2019 to 595 megaliters in 2020 across all HP's direct operations. This decrease was primarily due to a change in reporting methodology. In 2019, HP measured consumption as total withdrawals=total consumption. In 2020, HP began extrapolating water discharge at all sites where direct metering or invoice data is unavailable. The total discharge was then subtracted from total withdrawals to calculate total consumption. The discharge extrapolation calculation is based on HP portfolio-specific rate of discharge. Thus, HP's total consumption decreased due to the change in definition of consumption and higher volume of discharge from 2019 to 2020. 2021 volumes (539 megaliters) have remained broadly consistent with 2020 volumes (595 megaliters) and we anticipate future volumes to remain about the same or decrease further due to additional water efficiency projects despite increased manufacturing activity.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	We use the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool (https://www.wri.org/data/aqueduct-water-risk-atlas) to assess the risk of sites and prioritize reductions in water-stressed locations. Using this tool, we assessed 171 HP facilities as part of our water risk modeling for 2021. 50 of the facilities assessed (29% of the total) fall within WRI's high-risk category for water stress. Those locations withdrew 245,000 cubic meters of water during 2021, accounting for 9% of our global total, and down 17% from the prior year. This decrease is mainly driven by reduced occupancy from COVID-19 and efficiency projects at sites with high water stress.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	0.79	Lower	HP continues to operate the rainwater capture system at our Singapore site (DRD) - one of HP's largest production sites. The rainwater is

				utilized for cooling tower make-up water, hence the selection of 'relevant'. The total volume of rainwater captured from the system is reported at 0.79 megaliters for 2021, which is approximately 10% lower than the volume harvested in 2020 0.883 megaliters.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant			We do not draw water from brackish surface water/seawater, hence the selection of not relevant. HP has no plans to withdraw water from this source. This is consistent with last year and anticipated to be the same next year.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	13.44	Much lower	We primarily use groundwater at two of HP's sites in Guadalajara, Mexico (GUA) and Pantnagar, India (UAP). Both sites saw decreases in well water consumption YoY owing to continued headcount reduction in response to COVID-19. UAP and GUA sites observed reductions of 26% and 58.7% respectively. We anticipate renewable groundwater withdrawal usage increasing next year as site operations return to business-as-usual (I.E. heavier utilization of wells as sites reopen after COVID-19). Further significant increases are expected due to the now completed Corvallis's well water project, which was not completed until October 2021.Timing of the project resulted in nominal contribution to potable water withdrawal savings during 2021 irrigation season and similarly did not lead to any increase in groundwater consumption.It's expected that this project shall provide up to 10% of the site's total water withdrawal demands and commensurate increase in renewable groundwater withdrawal consumption.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant			We do not draw water from non-renewable groundwater, hence the selection of not relevant. HP has no plans to withdraw water from this source. This is consistent with last

				year and anticipated to be the same next year.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant			We do not draw water from produced/process water sources, hence the selection of not relevant. HP has no plans to withdraw water from this source. This is consistent with last year and anticipated to be the same next year.
Third party sources	Relevant	2,542	Lower	In 2021, HP received 87.9% of water from municipal sources and 12.1% treated wastewater (NEwater) from another organization, making third party sources relevant to HP's direct operations. This marks a 15% increase in treated wastewater withdrawal from 2020 to 2021 and a 3.25% decrease in municipal water withdrawal globally. This decrease is primarily due to the discovery and repair of a chronically leaking main pipe at our Barcelona, Spain, site in 2020, the impact of which was recognized in 2021. We anticipate this number to stay the same or go down slightly next year due to additional water efficiency projects and the well water project at our Corvallis, Oregon site.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant			HP does not discharge water to fresh surface water sources.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant			HP does not discharge water to brackish surface water/seawater sources.
Groundwater	Relevant	443.9	About the same	HP discharged 443.9 megaliters of treated wastewater to groundwater sources in 2021. HP only discharges directly to the environment at our Malaysia facility. Prior to discharge, the internal water treatment plant monitors and treats 31 parameters to meet the Standard B local regulations. This volume is about 1.2% higher than previous

				years. In 2020, HP treated and discharged 438.8 megaliters to groundwater sources.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	1,573.3	About the same	HP mainly discharges to third party sources. All the wastewater noted is Industrial Wastewater that is treated by HP and then discharged to municipal sewers, not directly to any waterways. Permits require dischargers to use the best available treatment technologies dependent on the type of pollutants present in the wastewater to eliminate harmful discharge to the sewage treatment plant. Total water discharge increased by ~0.65%, from 1,566.2 megaliters in 2020 to 1,573.3 megaliters in 2021 across HP's direct operations. This is a return to expected YoY changes after a higher than usual 2019-2020 increase.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	443.9	About the same	1-10	HP's Malaysia site treats its wastewater at the tertiary level before being discharged discarded to the natural environment. In 2021, HP treated 443.9 megaliters of wastewater at the tertiary level, which is about 1.2% higher than previous years. In 2020, HP treated 438.7 megaliters of water at the tertiary level.
Secondary treatment	Not relevant				HP does not treat wastewater at the

					secondary level and is therefore not relevant. The majority of wastewater is treated via 3rd party prior to discharge.
Primary treatment only	Not relevant				HP does not treat wastewater at the primary level and is therefore not relevant. The majority of wastewater is treated via 3rd party prior to discharge.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant				HP does not release discharges to the natural environment without treatment. The majority of wastewater is treated via 3rd party prior to discharge.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	1,573.3	Much higher	91-99	HP discharges most wastewater to 3rd party treatment plants. Most facilities do not require pre-treatment before discharge to the 3rd party plants and HP complies with all local permit requirements where applicable.
Other	Relevant	1.01	About the same	1-10	HP acid waste neutralization in primary and secondary loops of wastewater pre-treatment is required by local permit requirements. The

					wastewater is then discharged to the regional water treatment plant for 3rd party treatment.

W1.3

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

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	63,500,000,000	2,556	24,843,505.4773083	HP expects water withdrawal efficiency to increase going forward. HP has set a goal to reduce potable water withdrawal in global operations by 35% by 2025 (2015 baseline), focusing on large and high risk (i.e. water stressed) sites as defined by HP's periodic water risk assessments.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

Rationale for this coverage

HP's supply chain (SC) accounts for about 43% of HP's water footprint. Recognizing this significance, we collect direct (since 2008) & indirect (since 2012) supplier water use and related risk/governance data (including with the CDP SC program & RBA-Online). We focus on higher-spend suppliers because they have proportionately higher impacts on HP's calculated SC water footprint (contributions are allocated based on the ratio of HP spend with each supplier to the suppliers' revenue). We request data from 98% of direct suppliers by spend (21% by number), including lower spend strategic suppliers. Our deeper overall engagement with high-spend and strategic suppliers gives us greater ability to influence performance improvements. Knowing suppliers' relative impacts, allows us to better prioritize opportunities to reduce HP's SC impacts. Suppliers are incentivized to report through HP's engagement of procurement management process and integration HP's Supplier Sustainability Scorecard.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

Details of engagement

Water management and stewardship action is integrated into your supplier evaluation
Water management and stewardship is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend

51-75

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

HP collects certain environmental data, including water-related data, from a large portion of suppliers by spend, and prioritizes deeper engagement because of the potential to influence performance and reduce impact. With respect to water, performance criteria includes water management and environmental transparency. We use our Sustainability Scorecard to set expectations, incentivize improvement, and measure performance for final assembly and key commodity suppliers selected based on the following factors: location, procurement category and spend, supplier-specific factors, and external stakeholder input. These suppliers have the greatest potential impact on HP's environmental footprints and reputation. Suppliers discuss this Scorecard with HP as part of regular business performance evaluations that determine ongoing business along with other business factors; poor sustainability performance can decrease a supplier's overall score by up to 50%.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Suppliers that perform well on environmental components of HP's Sustainability Scorecard demonstrate management systems capable of environmental water data collection/reporting, conservation, wastewater management, pollution prevention, and legal compliance. In 2018, we added water stewardship criteria for transparency and governance. Our measure of success is improved supplier Sustainability Scorecard performance. In 2021, the average score increased by 14% compared to 2016—result of embedding social and environmental expectations in the procurement process and engaging HP and supplier executives. We use this measure of supplier engagement to understand issues at the supplier level and identify trends across our supplier base. The process incentivizes improved supplier performance and gives HP a means to compare supplier performance and prioritize interventions (such as corrective action plans) with the support of both our sustainability and procurement organizations.

Comment

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

Water is indirectly consumed through customers' use of our products. Product energy use represented 54% of our water footprint, due to the water used for cooling during electricity generation. These impacts provide the rationale for working with customers and designing our products to use less energy and paper which helps reduce associated costs, GHG emissions, and indirect water consumption. Our engagement strategy involves educating our customers about the energy, carbon, and water impacts of our products. We do this by publishing our water and carbon footprints and providing customers with self-assessment tools like the HP Action Plan for Environmental Sustainability in Office Printing. We also help reduce customers' indirect water consumption by focusing product design and performance on energy efficiency of HP personal systems and printing products and increase the automatic two-sided printing functionality across our printer portfolio. In certain market segments such as industrial graphics printing, we seek to accelerate and offer customers more sustainable printing systems for the commercial printing, packaging, textile, and large format markets. HP announced in October 2019 that it has committed US$200 million over five or more years to further develop water-based ink solutions for printing digitally on corrugated packaging and textiles. We measure success in our customer engagement by tracking the number of new sales where sustainability criteria including water were a known consideration. In 2021, we tracked over US$3.5 billion in new sales (total contract value) in which sustainability criteria were a known consideration and were supported actively by HP's Sustainability and Compliance organization and Commercial organization.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

No

W2.2

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

No

W3. Procedures

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

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

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Other, please specify
Internal HP ERM tools and processes

Contextual issues considered

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

Stakeholders considered

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

Comment

Quality water supply is necessary for our operations and employee health and safety as HP's direct and indirect operational water consumption is 2% of our total water footprint. Current water availability and quality parameters at a local level, current water regulatory frameworks, stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources, water regulatory frameworks, key commodity suppliers, status of ecosystems and habitats, and access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees are relevant and are factored into HP's water risk assessment using the indicators built into WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas analysis tool. In 2021 HP assessed 100% of operational sites using the WRI Aqueduct tool; the assessment found that we have approximately 19 sites where physical water quality risk is extremely high and 31 sites where physical water quality risk is high. In 2020, HP set a new goal to reduce water use by 35% by 2025 and prioritize high risk sites for water projects and capital investment. In addition to WRI Aqueduct tool, we stipulate that all construction projects utilized meet LEED v4 standards. WASH services are a baseline expectation under HP's global EHS Policy. Our policy states that HP will create health and safety practices and work environments that enable HP employees to work injury-free.

We engage customers by utilizing customer usage data to calculate our product-related water consumption. We assess employee sentiment and engage with our employees through various activities such as including them as part of our materiality assessment, our annual sustainability survey and Earth Day events, employee communications, workshops, and internally hosted networking platforms of which water is a topic. We engage investors by responding to direct requests made to our Investor Relations group by responding to the CDP Water questionnaire, publishing a Water Accounting Manual, and publicly reporting our water footprint and water-related management efforts. We have engaged and consulted with NGOs like WRI and WBCSD when assessing our water risk. It is HP policy to meet all regulatory requirements. Thus, it is imperative that we engage with regulators to implement programs that comply with regulatory requirements. HP's organizational structure identifies delivery managers for each region to enable constant engagement with water utilities to assess risk areas, understand regulatory requests, and propose water conservation projects.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

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

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Internal company methods
Other, please specify
IPE database of environmental violations

Contextual issues considered

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

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees

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

Comment

In 2021, HP assessed 205 supplier sites representing 95% of HP's production spend and found that 55 sites were considered high risk. We assess risks associated with supplier water management practices through on-site audits which include specific environmental management elements (e.g. water resource conservation, wastewater management, etc.) and thorough reference to the IPE database of China (our largest supply chain geography by spend) water law and regulation violations, where gaps in water stewardship can be identified and addressed. We also include review of key suppliers CDP water responses and including CDP water scoring as part of our overall supply chain responsibility scorecard criteria.

We engage with suppliers on water issues through RBA and CDP and request water data and goal setting details from our suppliers both directly and collectively as an industry to understand suppliers' water use/dependence, risk management, and stewardship practices. We also engage suppliers to understand and prevent exposure to environmental compliance issues such as gaps in management systems and permitting or actual environmental violations. Examples of potential risks related to HP suppliers have been identified, including suppliers of water-intensive commodities (e.g., memory) in a current/future water-stressed river basin or suppliers with water management practices in violation of

local law. In the first case, production of HP's memory dependent products such as HP Elitebooks or HP Z Workstations could be disrupted by lack of water. In the second case, regulatory action could either disrupt HP's SC or adverse media exposure; the significance is underscored, for example, by increased environmental enforcement activity in China (where over 50% of HP suppliers by spend are active) and by the rising interest of customers on SC environmental performance. We work with our suppliers to improve water management and encourage responsible withdrawal and discharge. We evaluate our suppliers' water stewardship practices via a scorecard requirement for policy and high-level governance, and work with them to improve performance. Additionally, HP works closely with first-tier suppliers to ensure that their suppliers met standards for environmental performance.

Value chain stage

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Databases

Tools and methods used

Environmental Impact Assessment
Life Cycle Assessment
Other, please specify
Internal HP ERM tools and processes

Contextual issues considered

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

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level

Comment

We assess water risk downstream in our value chain by measuring the indirect water consumption impact of our product portfolio. Water is indirectly consumed through customers' use of our products. Indirect use consumption during use of HP products represented about 54% of our total water footprint in FY21 due to the cooling water required during electricity generation as well as water use related to paper production. Water stress is included in our annual ERM risk taxonomy. We also use the Product Attribute to Impact Algorithm (PAIA) model, and LCAs in conformance with ISO14040/14044.

W3.3b

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

HP focuses on assessing and addressing water-related risks in HP operations and those of our suppliers because they represent areas of greater control and influence, respectively, for direct water consumption related to our business. HP uses Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) to capture risks across governance, business strategy, compliance, operations, reputation, and environmental sustainability and social responsibility. We include environmental risks to HP's operations, supply chain, and products including water cost, quality, and scarcity in our ERM taxonomy and annual risk identification and assessment processes. Risks that exceed thresholds for materiality are elevated through the ERM process for review and possible mitigation. At the functional level, further water risk assessment is conducted for our direct operations by HP Corporate Real Estate and Workplace Solutions, for our supply chain by Sustainable Impact Operations and Compliance organization (SIOC), and for our product use by customers through

HP's Design for Sustainability program and product stewardship teams. These teams variously use WRI Aqueduct, LCA and other tools and internal methods to identify and assess HP and supplier sites exposed to higher water risk as well as the indirect use of water through customer product use. We use these tools because they are well suited to the relevant water issues of the value chain, including their global coverage, range of water risk types covered, and ability to monetize risk. Our water assessment occurs annually and looks at the past six years of water impacts. In 2021, we assessed 171 HP facilities, which represent 100% of our own facilities, and the facilities of suppliers that constitute 98% of our production spend. To drive decisions and response for our operations, we set a new goal in 2020 (after achieving our previous goal to reduce potable water withdrawal by 15% by 2025 6 years early) to reduce potable water withdrawal by 35% by 2025 with a focus on high-risk sites. We overlay the sites facing the highest risk with the highest payback opportunities to prioritize efficiency initiatives, projects, and allocate the capital budget. For our suppliers, we assess site-level water risk exposure, water-intensity of those manufacturing operations, and our suppliers' water management strategies to decide which to engage with to enhance water use practices and reduce impacts on local environments and communities. For our customer use phase, we use ISO-compliant lifecycle assessment and other product water impact evaluation methodologies to assess environmental impacts of product materials, production transportation, use, and disposal/recycling. Increased energy efficiency reduces indirect water consumption related to product use. Indirect water consumption related to product use equaled 78,900,000 cubic meters, 19% lower than the prior year, driven by reductions in product energy use and by the continued impact of COVID-19 on sales of different product lines, particularly a shift toward Chromebooks, other notebooks, and InkJet printers, which tend to be lighter and more energy efficient than desktop PCs and LaserJet printers. HP strives to design its products to use less energy and paper, which helps reduce associated costs, GHG emissions and indirect water consumption.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

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

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

W4.1a

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

Definition and quantifiable indicators: Our current working definition of substantive financial impact for climate-related risks aligns with our enterprise risk management (ERM) principles. The ERM process ensures a consistent risk framework that supports the Board and executive leadership in their risk management governance and oversight role through regular and systematic identification and ownership of significant enterprise risks, assessments that measures the probability, magnitude, and velocity of onset of each risk, and regular reporting and monitoring of program results. If specific risks exceed thresholds for substantive impact, those risks are elevated through the ERM process for review and possible mitigation. We define substantive impact as being roughly equal to 5% of the prior year's operating profit, when such impact is measurable and can be quantified. This definition of substantive financial impact includes water-related risks. Sustainability risks from HP's ERM Risk Register include risks to HP's operations, products, and supply chain ad a result of: climate-related physical, regulatory and reputational risk exposures, market access issues related to product material or energy efficiency standards, product takeback and recycling issues, and resource costs, quality, and scarcity of energy, materials, and water.

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	3	1-25	

W4.1c

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

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify

San Jacinto

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

This includes our Houston site.

Country/Area & River basin

Singapore

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 1591

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

This includes our site in Singapore.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Columbia River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

This includes or Corvallis site.

W4.2

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

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify

San Jacinto River

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Severe weather events

Primary potential impact

Impact on company assets

Company-specific description

Flooding is a long-term risk for HP; our climate scenario analysis found that there is a potential for longer bouts of rain and more severe hurricanes in the Houston area. Specifically, in 2017, HP's former Houston campus had all buildings in or partly within the 500-year flood plain. During the Hurricane Harvey flooding in September 2017, HP's campus building sustained flooding damage and the site was closed for several weeks of repair. The total financial impact in Houston, Texas amounted to an estimated $4.7 million for repair to physical damage, salvage and disposal of damaged items, certified destruction, warehousing, and restoration. HP continues to regularly monitor and manage this risk of flooding utilizing information from our climate scenario analysis to avoid further impacts like those we experienced at our former Houston campus.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

4,700,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The total financial impact in Houston, Texas amounted to $4.7 million. Our Houston campus had all buildings in or partly within the 500-year flood plain. During the Hurricane Harvey flooding in Sept 2017, HP's campus had a few feet of water on the lower atrium level and about one foot of water on the main ground floor.

Primary response to risk

Re-site facilities

Description of response

Due in part to flood risk and other sustainability considerations, HP's response strategy was to build our new Houston location to LEED v4 gold standard. The location opened in FY18. As part of our flood risk response strategy, LEED v4 specifically addresses flood hazards in the floodplain requirements in the site selection criteria. As a result, all of HP's Houston-based buildings are located above the 500-year flood plain, significantly reducing flood risk. The total financial cost to manage this opportunity is based off the cost of the U.S. Green Building Council LEED certification costs provided by Corporate Real Estate team, estimated at $50,000 in consulting fees and certification costs.

Cost of response

50,000

Explanation of cost of response

HP incurred a cost of $50,000 to site the new facility to meet LEED v4 Gold standards. The cost includes certification fees and consultancy fees to ensure the new site met LEED v4 Gold standards and was situated outside of the 500 year flood plain.

Country/Area & River basin

Singapore

Other, please specify

GHAAS Basin 1591

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory

Higher water prices

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, HP has carried out the internal risk review as well as referenced the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk tool to classify Singapore as medium-high risk due to regulation and water withdrawal (it is within our top 10 water withdrawal globally).

We have experienced rate increases for Potable Water (3.4% from 2020 to 2021) and NEWater (2.7% increase from 2020 to 2021), which is ultra-purified wastewater used in manufacturing operations, landscaping, and plumbing (toilet flushing etc.). We expect the potable water and NEWater rates to increase over the next 5 years due to increased water scarcity in the region. This in turn will impact our operating costs. In 2019, HP's Singapore sites also incurred costs to comply with mandatory submetering. It is also possible that we could be subject to mandatory reductions which would also impact our operations if we did not have the appropriate conservation measures in place.

Timeframe

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Very likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

27,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

HP must submit a report to PUB (Singapore water authority) for water use and upon request for permitting for future projects. Having electronic submeter readings helps to get grants from PUB as well. Without submeters/electronic submeter data, HP wouldn’t get permitting and grants for future projects. In 2019, HP incurred a cost of US$183,000 to install submeters across our Singapore site. Due to rate increases from 2020 to 2021, HP spent US$49,490 more for water at the Singapore site as a total financial impact.

Primary response to risk

Increase capital expenditure

Description of response

A few potable water conservation projects were initiated in 2021 and the projects completed in September 2021 for both DRD & SIN sites. These projects involved the HP team working closely with a facilities management partner and vendor to evaluate possibility to use NEWater instead of potable water for the current installed air compressors’ cooling system at DRD and potable water for cooling tower make-up and toilet flush for SIN. These projects also provide redundancy water supply if either of the water supplies are interrupted. These projects provide potable water withdrawal reductions of 36000 m3 per annum, with commensurate NEWater withdrawal increases.

Cost of response

4,050

Explanation of cost of response

We implemented these projects to reduce potable water for cooling tower makeup and toilet flushing in Singapore manufacturing by using NEWater instead of potable water, thus reducing the amount of potable water usage. These projects save the equivalent of 36000 m3 per annum. The initial capital cost for the project was approximately $4,050 and the cost savings were around $11,400 per annum (the net savings per annum is $7,350).

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Columbia River

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical
Inadequate infrastructure

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

HP's site in Corvallis, Oregon is our largest water consumer globally and was categorized as low risk by the WRI Aqueduct Water risk in 2021. Though categorized as low risk, because the Corvallis site is the largest water consumer in the portfolio, even small water leaks relative to the site would have detrimental impacts on overall portfolio consumption and HP’s progress on reducing potable water withdrawal. Several significant water incidents occurred in Aug-Oct 2018 accounting for the water consumption increase due to aging infrastructure, which had a strong negative impact on our 15% freshwater reduction goal globally. This included a water line break, cooling tower flush, and processed cooling water emergency line. The estimated financial impact was $210,000. These issues have been addressed and steps have been implemented to prevent future similar issues.

Timeframe

Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

210,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Following the leak incident reported in July 2018 the overall site consumption increased dramatically causing an increase in water costs of approximately $210,000 over the subsequent three-month period (Aug-Oct 2018).

Primary response to risk

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

Description of response

Since 2018 at our Corvallis site, HP has been investing in native landscaping to benefit biodiversity and decrease water usage resulting in a SITES sustainable landscaping certification award at a net cost of $421,000. HP also invested $144,000 in water efficient flow fixtures to reduce water usage by 14,000 cubic meters which resulted in a $20,600 operating cost savings annually.

In 2020 HP also implemented WeatherTrak irrigation optimization technology at a cost of $62,000 that is expected to reduce an additional 18,000 cubic meters at a cost saving of $24,000.

Initiated in 2019 and completed at the end of 2021 HP continued investing in potable water withdrawal efficiencies through completion of the irrigation pump solution to utilize well water reservoir and to offset potable water withdrawal. The total project investment amounted to $680,000, anticipated to reduce potable water withdrawal for the purposes of irrigation entirely for the site realising up to 90,000cum saving over $120,000 per year.

Cost of response

1,307,000

Explanation of cost of response

Since 2018 at our Corvallis site, HP has been investing in native landscaping to benefit biodiversity and decrease water usage resulting in a SITES sustainable landscaping certification award at a net cost of $421,000. HP also invested $144,000 in water efficient flow fixtures to reduce water usage by 14,000 cubic meters which resulted in a $20,600 operating cost savings annually.

In 2020 HP also implemented WeatherTrak irrigation optimization technology at a cost of $62,000 that is expected to reduce an additional 18,000 cubic meters at a cost saving of $24,000.

Initiated in 2019 and completed at the end of 2021 HP continued investing in potable water withdrawal efficiencies through completion of the irrigation pump solution to utilize well water reservoir and to offset potable water withdrawal. The total project investment amounted to $680,000, anticipated to reduce potable water withdrawal for the purposes of irrigation entirely for the site realizing up to 90,000cum saving over $120,000 per year.

Full cost of response ($): 680,000+62000+421,000+144000

W4.2a

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

Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify

Multiple river basins in China

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Reputation & markets

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential impact

Reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

HP's sustainability risk sensing mechanisms consider input of external stakeholders. We work every day to earn the trust of our customers and other stakeholders in addition to upholding our reputation for integrity and ethical leadership. One stakeholder, IPE, makes available a database of industrial environmental violations, which includes water violations in China and evaluates the environmental practices of global brands' supply chains in China (in the most recent report, HP ranked 7th among global IT companies considered). A large share of HP's production spend is with suppliers in China, making this a priority region for our supply chain responsibility program. Our data on customer priorities/inquiries and associated business revenue showed that in 2021 almost US$2 billion in retained, existing, and new sales took supply chain responsibility into account, including water stewardship. Because many HP customers expect a high-level of performance and integrity in our supply chain, in 2021 we cross-checked supplier sites representing 95% of our worldwide production spend against IPE's public database of environmental violations and collaborated with first-tier manufacturing suppliers in China to determine whether sub-tier suppliers were listed as non-compliant with local environmental laws. This review of 730 suppliers identified 27 violations at sub-tier suppliers which could adversely affect HP's reputation, reduce demand for products and services, and/or disrupt our supply chain if not addressed.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

72,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

A sustainable, resilient supply chain protects our business/brand, strengthens customer relationships, and drives new and existing business. For financial impact, we assumed the revenue from customers requesting HP response to the CDP WS questionnaire could have reputational risk due to our water practices. This revenue is approximately $72M. We identify this potential impact through collection of data on customer priorities and inquiries and the current or new business revenue associated with those customer accounts and RFPs. HP is at risk for this impact but it is unlikely to occur within the next 5 years.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement
Promote greater due diligence among suppliers

Description of response

To determine whether HP is exposed to reputational risk in China related to our first tier (including final product manufacturing and commodity suppliers) and sub-tier suppliers' ability to meet local laws and regulations relating to air, water pollution, and waste, in 2021 we cross-checked supplier sites representing 95% of our worldwide production spend against IPE's public database of environmental violations (which is based on public government records). We also collaborated with first-tier manufacturing suppliers in China (which represent the majority of HP product final assembly in the region) to review their sub-tier suppliers for reported non-compliance with local environmental laws and regulations. This review of 730 suppliers identified 27 reported violations at sub-tier suppliers. We work with these suppliers to resolve their violations through providing corrective and preventive action plans and monitoring reports to IPE demonstrating that issues have been addressed.

Cost of response

220,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of this response is an annual recurring cost estimate. The cost estimate includes costs to HP and to our product manufacturing suppliers, who in turn collaborate with us to engage our sub-tier suppliers. The cost includes an estimate cost of personnel resources for HP supply chain environment project management equating to ~$118K and an estimate of analogous costs for our manufacturing suppliers (Program related work costs to mitigate and remediate air, water and waste pollution across the supply chain ~$102K)

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In FY20, HP set a new potable water goal to reduce freshwater consumption by 35% by 2025 from a 2015 baseline. HP refreshed our strategy to meet our 35% potable water reduction goal through capital projects, equipment upgrades, our sustainable operations playbook, and a focus on high-risk sites as defined by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool. HP investigates opportunities for further water efficiency opportunities at all sites, with focus on Corvallis, San Diego, Singapore, and Israel (Kiryat-Gat and Rehovot) as these sites fall within the top 15 water withdrawal sites for HP globally. The WRI Aqueduct Tool assessment identified the sites in Israel and Singapore as high risk, and San Diego as extremely high risk. HP realized improved water efficiency at these sites by (1) installing smart metering/leak detection, (2) stipulating all new projects at these locations follow LEED v.4 Gold standards for water efficiency, (3) water efficiency investment to minimize potable water withdrawal demands and (4) implementing sustainable landscaping aligned to the US Green Building Council Sustainable Sites certification.

Examples
Smart meters: In Singapore, potable water conservation projects were initiated and completed in 2021 for both DRD & SIN sites. HP teams worked with facilities management partners and vendors to evaluate the use of NEWater instead of potable water for the current air compressors' cooling system at DRD and for cooling tower make-up and toilet flush for SIN. These projects also provide redundancy water supply if either of the supplies were interrupted. These projects provide potable water withdrawal reductions of 36000m3 per annum, with commensurate NEWater withdrawal increases.

HP is planning a wastewater recycling solution for Cooling Tower Make Up water at the DRD site in Singapore. The project started in 2021 and is to be completed during 2022. This project will reuse treated manufacturing process wastewater as cooling tower make-up water, offsetting up to 64,800m3 NEWater and will result in approximately $116k of savings.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

131,400

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The total financial impact is derived from 2 project phases for a total savings of US$562k. The phases are split as those begun prior to 2021, and those during 2021.

Prior to 2021 the cost of 133 meters ($72,000) minus savings of $180,000 over 3 years

anticipated annually. The total cost of Barcelona LEED certification was taken into account as well at $50,000. Hence ($180,000 x 3 years) – $(72,000 + $50,000) = $418,000 savings total financial impact. Due to the complexity of estimating future operational water savings from LEED for this new building, we did not include that in our cost savings estimates.

During 2021 budgeted investment in water efficiencies globally included:
BCN leak remedial works + additional sub-metering $140k. This project reduced potable withdrawal at site by approximately 59,000m3 per year at a cost saving of $140k per year.
DRD and SIN Singapore projects reduced potable water withdrawal by the equivalent of 36000m3 per annum. The initial capital cost for the project was approximately $4,050 and the cost savings were around $11,400 per annum (the net savings per annum is $7,350)
- NEWater cooling tower feedwater $4,050
- Initiated a project at DRD for process water treatment reclaim at a cost of $400k, which could save an additional 64,000m3 per year, however this project is scheduled for completion in 2022.
- The projects at DRD (Singapore) reduced potable water withdrawal by the equivalent of 36000m3 per annum. The initial capital cost for the project was approximately $4,050 and the cost savings were around $11,400 per annum (the net savings per annum is $7,350)

Potential financial impact figure (currency) is based on projects implemented in FY21

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

HP Corvallis in Oregon, United States is our largest water withdrawal site in our global portfolio and has an overall low risk by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk tool. Prior to 2021, HP saw an opportunity to convert water intensive traditional landscaping to sustainable native grasses at our 180 acres campus, convert to drip-irrigation, and monitor local rainfall via smart irrigation technology to reduce irrigation water usage.

The project reduced water usage by 25%, GHG emissions from mowing by 90, increases biodiversity on campus, as well as creates more outdoor spaces for employees to enjoy. The Corvallis project follows our successful Boise Sustainable SITES Initiative (SITES) v.2 certified project (the first of its kind for a large campus globally) by achieving USGBC SITES v.2 gold certification and becoming the first large campus to be certified in the state of Oregon. We also implemented WeatherTrak smart irrigation optimization technology at a cost of $63,000 that is expected to reduce an additional 18,000m3 of water, for a savings of approximately $24,000.

In 2021, HP continued this focus on investing in potable water withdrawal efficiencies through completion of the irrigation pump solution to ze on-site well water reservoir to offset potable water withdrawal. This project had a total cost of $712,559 capital and $31,000 expense. The project was completed at the end of the 2021 financial year, therefore potable water withdrawal reductions would commence during 2022 irrigation season onwards with expectations of approximately 10% of total site potable water withdrawal to be sourced from on-site groundwater reservoir instead.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

122,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

At our Corvallis site, prior to 2021 HP invested $421,000 in native landscaping to benefit biodiversity and decrease water usage and save operating costs annually over six years. Additionally, we installed WeatherTrak smart irrigation technology at a $62,000 capital cost saving 18,000 cubic meters annually.

In 2021, HP completed the investment in the irrigation pump system to utilize on-site well water reservoir to offset potable water withdrawal. This project had a total cost of $680,000 capital and expense. This project is intended to offset 100% of the site's irrigation potable water (circa 90,000cum, $122,000 cost saving).

Future projects identified for potential investment for HP Corvallis site over the next 2 years include a reverse osmosis deionization plant upgrade (RODI) and process water treatment and reclaim for cooling tower make-up water project. The RODI project could provide up to 2.5 million gallons of potable water withdrawal reduction for the COR site, whilst the process water treatment reclaim project could provide up to 25 million gallons of potable water withdrawal reductions.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In 2018 and into 2019, we realized that we were trending towards increasing freshwater consumption in our Americas region and that 5 of our top 15 water consumers globally were in the United States. Consistent with our goal to reduce potable water by 15% by 2025 (versus a 2015 baseline), we saw this as an opportunity to invest in a water efficiency and system upgrade to decrease freshwater consumption of indoor water fixtures at 5 of these top 15 water consuming sites globally. In 2018, HP changed over restrooms and other indoor water fixtures to higher efficiency equipment at Corvallis, Palo Alto, San Diego, Boise and Rio Rancho sites in the United States, resulting in a water savings of 42,677m3 annually at sites combined or about 20-40% of indoor domestic water usage at each site. Due to this and other water reduction initiatives as well as site consolidation, HP met its goal to reduce potable water by 15% by 2025, 6 years early in 2019. In FY20, HP set a new potable water goal to reduce freshwater consumption by 35% by 2025 from a 2015 baseline. Furthermore, HP refreshed our strategy to meet our 35% potable

water reduction goal through capital projects, equipment upgrades, our sustainable operations playbook, and a focus on high-risk sites as defined by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

410,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

HP realized recurring cost savings of $155,000 annually at all sites combined from maintenance, energy, and water savings. Total capital cost was a $520,000 one-time installation. Hence ($155,000 realized savings x 6 years) - ($520,000 installation costs) = $410,000 total financial impact after six years.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Houston (TEX)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify

San Jacinto River

Latitude

29.99

Longitude

-95.58

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

7.34

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

7.34

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1.61

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

1.61

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

5.73

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Occupancy was reduced midway through 2020 due to COVID-19. During 2021 there was continued work-from-home for large portions of staff due to COVID-19, reducing occupancy impacts for the full year. This ultimately resulted in a further reduction in total site water withdrawal demands and associated discharge.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Singapore (DRD)

Country/Area & River basin
Singapore
Other, please specify
GHAAS Basin 1591

Latitude
1.282536

Longitude
103.807287

Located in area with water stress
No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
398.3

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0.79

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
397.53

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
325.97

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

325.97

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

71.56

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

During 2021, the site continued to experience ongoing COVID-19 reduced occupancy impacts for the full year resulting in modest reduction in total water withdrawal and associated discharges.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Corvallis (COR)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
Columbia River

Latitude

44.585344

Longitude

-123.242847

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

906.99

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

906.99

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

666.87

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

666.87

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

240.12

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

During 2021, Corvallis experienced a significant increase in production demands resulting in higher site water consumption. This increased consumption rising 161.5% from 91.8 megaliters in 2020 to 240.1 megaliters in 2021 was offset by water efficiency measures resulting in only a modest increase in total water withdrawal demands with lower discharge volumes.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

HP's Water Accounting Manual (http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179526) details our approach and methodology to calculating our water consumption. The review of direct water withdrawal data by the independent accountant firm, EY, was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105 and AT-C section 210. See the HP 2021 Sustainable Impact Report, pp. 95-96 online at https://h20195.www2.hp.com/v2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c08228880

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

HP's Water Accounting Manual (http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179526) details our approach and methodology to calculating our water consumption. The review of direct water consumption data by the independent accountant firm, EY, was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105 and AT-C section 210. See the HP 2021 Sustainable Impact Report, pp. 195-96 online at https://h20195.www2.hp.com/v2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c08228880

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

100% of HP's water withdrawal quality utilized for production is measured and monitored monthly. We measure water withdrawal quality for regular indoor water usage on an annual basis or if there is an identified need to measure by our EHS team. HP conducts business in a manner that delivers leading environmental, health, and safety performance consistent with commitment to HP EHS Standards for Air and Water, and that we meet or exceed all applicable legal requirements, local codes, and regulations.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Water discharge volume is monitored and verified by an independent third party to ensure that HP conducts business in a manner that delivers leading environmental, health, and safety performance consistent with our commitment to HP EHS Standards for Air and Water, and that we meet or exceed all applicable legal requirements, local codes, and regulations. For example, HP sites in Singapore comply with the Sewerage and Drainage Act 2012 and Sewerage and Drainage (Trade Effluent) Regulations 2016.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Water discharge volume by destination is monitored and verified by an independent third party to ensure that HP conducts business in a manner that delivers leading environmental, health and safety performance consistent with commitment to HP EHS Standards for Air and Water, and that we meet or exceed all applicable legal requirements, local codes and regulations. For example,

HP sites in Singapore comply with the Sewerage and Drainage Act 2012 and Sewerage and Drainage Regulations 2016.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Water discharge volume by treatment method is monitored and verified by an independent third party to ensure that HP conducts business in a manner that delivers leading environmental, health and safety performance consistent with commitment to HP EHS Standards for Air and Water, and that we meet or exceed all applicable legal requirements, local codes, and regulations. For example, HP sites in Singapore comply with the Sewerage and Drainage Act 2012 and Sewerage and Drainage Regulations 2016.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Water discharge quality by effluent parameters is monitored and verified by an independent third party to ensure that HP conducts business in a manner that delivers leading environmental, health and safety performance consistent with commitment to HP EHS Standards for Air and Water, and that we meet or exceed all applicable legal requirements, local codes, and regulations. For example, HP sites in Singapore comply with the Sewerage and Drainage Act 2012 and Sewerage and Drainage Regulations 2016.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

HP's Water Accounting Manual (http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179526) details our approach and methodology to calculating our water consumption. The review of direct water consumption data by the independent accountant firm, EY, was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105 and AT-C section 210. See the HP 2021 Sustainable Impact Report, pp. 195-96 online at https://h20195.www2.hp.com/v2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c08228880

W6. Governance

W6.1

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

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

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change Other, please specify Commitment to employee education and awareness	HP's company-wide policies for Resource Conservation, EHS, Supplier Social and Environmental Responsibility, and Supplier Code of Conduct incorporate water performance standards for our direct operations, suppliers, procurement, and contracting. The policies apply to all HP business organizations, employees, and suppliers wherever they are carrying out work on behalf of HP worldwide in order to cover 100% of our operations, production, and commodity suppliers globally. HP's publicly available companywide Resource Conservation Policy specifically reflects a commitment to global consistency in our approach to water security. Its purpose is to make clear our commitment internally and externally on how our water stewardship is in alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It describes our business dependency on water and recognizes our impact and reliance on water resources and our ability to positively impact critical issues affecting the environment and communities worldwide through our actions and investments. We strive to achieve our water targets by reducing our use of freshwater through water efficiency initiatives, water reuse, recycled water, and rainwater capture and prioritizing sites identifying as having a high-water risk as identified by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. We also highlight the linkages between resource usage and environmental and social issues, such as climate change, and our commitment to the sourcing and purchasing of services and products that conserve and protect energy, water, or other natural resources . HP's Environmental Health and Safety policy also highlights our commitment to conserving water resources within our communities, providing quality water supplies for our employee's sanitation and hygiene, and ensuring that our water discharges are compliant and safe within our communities. Performance standards for supplier, procurement, and contracting best practices are also included in our EHS policy and Supplier Social and Environmental Responsibility and Supplier Code of Conduct because the supply chain represents 29% of HP's water footprint and our actions in this area are a priority for our stakeholders.

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	i) How responsibility is related to water issues: Water-related issues are within the scope of responsibility of HP Inc.'s Board of Directors' Nominating, Governance and Social Responsibility Committee (NGSRC). The charter for the NGSRC includes oversight of sustainability topics, which includes water-related issues. The NGSRC oversees and assists the Board and the other committees regarding HP's significant strategies, policies, and programs, relating to sustainability, including those related to water-related issues. The NGSRC receives regular updates on Sustainable Impact strategy, metrics, results, and key risks and opportunities. The NGSRC provides guidance on strategic priorities and investments. ii) Example of water-related decisions: In 2020 the Head of the Sustainable Impact Operations and Compliance (SIOC) briefed the NGSRC on the SIOC and Sustainable Impact Strategy (SIS) teams' evaluation into developing a net zero carbon goal. The NGSRC reviewed the SIOC and SIS team's climate action goals, which include: Reduce potable water withdrawal in global operations by 35% by 2025, compared to 2015, focusing on high-risk sites. Members of the Board also meet annually with investors to cover issues of governance and sustainability, including HP goals and achievements in climate action.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Other, please specify Reviewing sustainability goals and targets	HP Inc.'s Board of Directors and the Board's NGSRC's review HP sustainability matters, strategy, and programs. These governance mechanisms contribute to the Board's oversight on how water and water-related issues affect and are affected by HP operations, production, product innovation, and use. For example, the Board reviews Corporate Real Estate's major capital expenditures, plans, and budgets involving significant new facility builds. These facilities' CAPEX plans and annual operating budgets involve both adequate water availability and LEED v4 Gold standards (including efficient water management requirements). The Board reviews business plans, innovation, and R&D priorities. For example, print sustainability strategy was recently shared with the Board,

			including the HP Forest Positive framework, a plan involving forest protection and restoration that will generate positive water impacts and other ecosystem services in areas addressed by HP Forest Positive. Typically, the Chief Financial Officer briefs the Board on facilities-related updates, our President of Imaging and Printing leads Print and Graphics Solutions Business reviews, and the Chief Sustainability Officer briefs the Board on sustainability strategy and targets.

W6.2d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Experience in environmental and social responsibility related issues and topics strengthens the Board's oversight of HP's policies and programs relating to these issues and reinforces HP's commitment to sustainability and social responsibility. See HP's 2022 Proxy Statement (covering fiscal year 2021) p. 13 for a list of Board members with skills and experience in environmental and social responsibility.

W6.3

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

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

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Responsibility

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

i) Position in corporate structure, water-related responsibilities, nature of report to the Board: Reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for reporting to the Board quarterly, which could include material matters as they arise on any Corporate Real Estate major capital expenditures, plans, and budgets involving significant new facility builds (e.g. HP South Korea) or relocation of operations or manufacturing (e.g., HP Penang in Malaysia). These facilities' CAPEX plans and annual operating budgets include both adequate water availability and meeting LEED v4 Gold standards for site selection, water management, and efficiency. HP's sustainability strategy and targets are also discussed at Board meetings and

progress towards HP Sustainable Impact goals—including our 35% potable water use reduction goal—are part of these Board updates when relevant.

W6.4

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

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Our executive leadership team, led by our CEO, retains overall responsibility for Sustainable Impact as part of our business strategy. All members of the executive leadership team oversee Sustainable Impact targets relevant to their organizations and are evaluated annually against objectives related to Sustainable Impact, including climate change, water, and forests. Performance against these and other business objectives is tied to total compensation. Several other HP VPs, directors, and managers have a component of total compensation (salary and bonus) based on responsibility for, and effective implementation of, corporate initiatives to address climate change, including our forests goals. Beginning in 2021, every HP employee is also encouraged to set a Sustainable Impact goal as part of their individual 2021 goal-setting process.

W6.4a

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

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Other, please specify Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program	i) Details on and rationale for the indicators chosen: Members of HP's executive team are also part of the establishment and achievement of targets related to sustainability such as the goal to reduce potable water consumption by 35% by 2025 with a focus on high-risk sites. Corporate Real Estate reports directly to the CFO. Because of this, HP's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has responsibility for establishing and overseeing achievement of HP's water goal to reduce potable water use by 35% by 2025 with a focus on high-risk sites, as measured by the WRI water risk aqueduct tool and any of our Corporate Real Estate's major capital expenditures, plans and budgets involving significant new facility builds (e.g. South Korea) or relocation of operations or manufacturing (e.g., HP Penang in Malaysia). These facilities' CAPEX plans and annual operating budgets have water-related implications involving both adequate water availability and meeting LEED v4 Gold standards for site selection, water management and efficiency. Like other members of HP's Executive Leadership Team, the CFO has performance metrics tied to sustainability such

			as reducing water consumption and making progress each year on HP's potable water goal for their organization. At HP, performance against an individual's annual performance metrics directly impacts the results of her/his annual review, annual compensation and/or bonus.
Non-monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other, please specify Business unit managers	Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program	HP empowers all employees to embrace sustainability solutions. For this year's Earth Day theme "Every job is a climate job," all employees were encouraged to drive impact through their role. 25 HP employees demonstrating a substantial contribution to climate action/sustainability and spearheading climate initiatives were recognized in HP's Climate Heroes list. This list was distributed to all employees at HP, who were encouraged to send a recognition e-card to the Climate Heroes list recipient.

W6.5

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

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

W6.5a

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

i) Description of the process: To maintain alignment between our policy advocacy efforts, the tenants of HP's facilities, and resource management policies and procedures, including water management, we hold meetings between HP's Corporate Real Estate and Workplace Solutions (CREWS) organization and the Government Affairs and Public Policy team to review public policy developments that may affect our facilities and key local infrastructure and utilities, such as water and energy, on which they rely. These meetings enable us to identify and avoid inconsistencies and to ensure alignment by calibrating these external developments and discussions with HP CREWS priorities and policies such as HP's EHS policy, Resource Conservation Guidance and Global Risk resiliency plans and public commitments on water reduction and renewable energy use. Ad hoc meetings are held as needed for emerging issues and

advocacy opportunities, such as with the City of Vancouver, WA and the provisioning of utilities or the establishment of “green zones” for our planned development there.
ii) Remediating inconsistencies: Should an inconsistency between our policy and activities be discovered, this may be addressed in ad hoc meetings, depending on the nature and timing of the issue. The origin and rationale for the inconsistent activities are investigated and discussed to understand and resolve the discrepancy and bring activities into alignment with policy.

W6.6

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

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

HP 2021 10K.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	i) Which water issues are integrated and examples of how: Water related issues concerning direct water use costs, availability and quality at our facilities are integrated in our long-term business objectives and are an integral part of HP’s Finance and Corporate Real Estate business objectives. Specific objectives into which facilities water management is incorporated include building HP’s facilities portfolio roadmap; transitioning to a new third-party facilities management provider; signing a new lease; managing and meeting utilities budget objectives; and driving sustainability. As described in strategy below, water management goals, programs and investments contribute to the long-term success of these objectives. This timeframe was selected because we have leases and owned properties that have time horizons over 10 years such as our Corvallis and Israel manufacturing sites, which fall within our top 10 water consumers globally.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	i) Water issues integrated and examples: To support our HP Finance objectives, Corporate Real Estate strategies incorporate water-related issues, such as costs, availability, and quality. Toward our utilities budget objectives, we implement projects and investments to reduce annual water and energy costs by ~4%/year. To support HP’s facilities portfolio build objective, all new facilities must be built to LEED v.4 standards, which include water management criteria, and we ask prospective new lease location landlords to disclose water scarcity and water efficiency information. We chose this timeframe because we have several

			owned sites and leases that extend out to 2033 and beyond. To support our integrated facilities provider objectives, water management elements are incorporated into new third-party facilities' management RFPs, and our landscaping vendors are responsible for leak detection and repair and proactively provided sustainable water practices. For example, in 2021, HP's Barcelona, Spain, and Kiryat Gat and Caesarea, Israel sites have identified and remediated discovered through our expansion of leak detection in 2020, saving approximately 63,000 cubic meters of water on an annualized basis.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	i. Which water issues are integrated and examples of how: Water related projects for operations are part of our annual capital expenditure for energy and water sustainability projects. Water is allocated capital budget annually with capital expenditure priorities for high-risk sites. In order to decide on budget allocation, we look at the WRI Aqueduct tool that maps highest risk sites out to 20 years and includes water related issues such as water availability, water quality, status of ecosystems and habitats, stakeholder conflict and regulatory risks. We also look at our top 10 water users and water uses with the highest per unit water cost that pose a substantial water cost risk. This gives us a greater than ten year time horizon to inform facilities' financial planning in the context of water-related issues. We invest in projects with an estimated three year payback threshold. In this way, water projects are evaluated and planned for financially alongside other facilities' investment needs and ROIs. As another example, in 2021, HP's Singapore site implemented a project to recycle water for use in cooling towers, reducing demand on treated water supplied by the municipality, saving about 64,800 cubic meters annually; the associated expenditures to implement these plans were built into our financial planning.

W7.2

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

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

Please explain

i) In 2021 HP's OPEX included ongoing monitoring and leak detection software. OPEX spend is the same as previous years and anticipate it to remain stable in the future as progress on our 35% potable water goal is a priority for HP. In 2021 HP allocated the same CAPEX to water projects as previous years ii) HP's water-related CAPEX included installing water submeters, smart irrigation technology, sustainable landscaping, expanding leak monitoring and detection, fixture and pipe upgrades and replacing outdated equipment with WaterSense or equivalent HE models. We focus on efficiency projects at high-risk sites, using our new water efficiency operations playbook. Projects completed in 2021 include:

Spain, and Israel: Identify and remediate significant leaks at facilities, discovered due to expansion of leak detection, saves approx. 63,000m3 of water annually

Singapore: Recycled water project for cooling towers, reducing demand on treated municipal water, saves about 64,800m3 annually

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In late 2019 and into early 2020 HP undertook a climate risk assessment to understand climate-related risks and opportunities across our operations and supply chain. The climate risk assessment approach was informed by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and the Guidance for Applying Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-related Risks published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). HP identified key areas for assessment, including water related physical risk. The key areas were assessed for impact and preparedness across two time horizons of 2030 and 2050. HP also already conducts a water security risk assessment each year for its global operations using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Finally, climate-related risks are incorporated into HP's Enterprise Risk Management annual process.

W7.3a

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

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Climate-related	Parameters: Physical risk: acute and chronic. Transition risk description: Acute (e.g., drought, fire, extreme precipitation, tropical cyclones/hurricanes, heatwaves) and chronic (e.g.,	The climate risk assessment analyzed 169 locations including 138 HP sites and 31 suppliers' sites across 3 asset types: offices (2 owned, 110 leased), industrial	Operational/strategic response to possible water-related outcomes: The climate risk assessment found that HP preparedness was overall good and highlighted that some of HP's efforts to identify risks and

		sea-level rise, sustained higher temperatures) weather events disrupt HP's operations through closure of offices, industrial and logistics facilities (assets), and suppliers. HP has a broad global footprint; its assets, workforce, suppliers, and customers are potentially vulnerable to a broad spectrum of impacts from climate hazards. Assumptions: asset type and value in 2030 and 2050, business as usual (BAU) and 1.5°C climate scenarios—increase in probability of physical hazards across both scenarios Analytical choices: • Quantitative vs. qualitative or "directional": a mix of quantitative and qualitative • Timing: decadal • Data sets: TCS (who performed the study) utilized RCPs for purposes of the physical risk assessment. Based on the current configurations of their software, the scenarios used were representative of BAU and 2°C. TCS has noted that additional scenarios will be incorporated into the TCS platform in 2020. These are likely to the recent IPCC 1.5°C scenario. • Physical risks: acute (drought, fire, extreme precipitation, tropical cyclones/hurricanes, heatwaves) and chronic risks (sea-level rise, sustained higher temperatures). Physical risks assessed based on largest disruptions to suppler lists across offices, industrial and logistics, and suppliers.	and logistics (8 owned, 18 leased), and suppliers (31). The physical risks addressed included: Tropical cyclones, drought, wildfire conditions, temperature, coastal flooding, storm damage. Based on analysis, the increase in probability of physical hazards across both businesses as usual (BAU) and 1.5°C scenarios could cause more frequent disruption to HP's operations manifested in office closures or reduced ability to meet demand. Under more severe impacts these events could lead to damages to HP's assets as outlined below, leading to significant financial impacts ranging from approximately $288M (2°C) to $325M (BAU) by 2030 and $637M (2°C) to $806M (BAU) by 2050. These risks appeared in the same order of severity for both leased and owned office and logistics as well as suppliers. Across all locations, when comparing relative impact, temperature extremes, coastal flooding, and storm damage were the physical risk hazards that will impact HP the most. Based on the analysis performed, the relative exposure of suppliers could significantly increase from 3% of supplier spend to over 20% between 2030 and 2050 under a BAU. Further, HP and supplier	enable operations and supply chain network resiliency already underway could be enhanced. These efforts underway were accelerated in 2021 due in part to continuing effects of COVID-19 including 1) business continuity team monitoring of possible risks and disruption to the supply chain that may result from natural disasters, storms, floods and other climate-related disruptions 2) supply chain tool (Everstream) that enables HP to escalate and mobilize a response in order to quickly resolve identified disruptions and 3) The Corporate Real Estate strategy shift to towards leased locations which decreases some exposure to acute physical risks by giving HP more flexibility in its real estate portfolio. ii) Anticipated timescale of response: We anticipate that full implementation of the noted enhancements to increase operational and supply chain network resiliency will take approximately 1-3 years.

			locations in Asia Pacific (Singapore, Malaysia, Japan and China) have the highest relative impact to physical climate disruption regardless of scenario or time horizon analyzed.	

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

Water related projects for operations are part of our annual capital expenditure for energy and sustainability projects. In order to decide on where to invest in projects, we look at the WRI Aqueduct tool that maps highest risk sites, our top 10 water users and highest per unit water cost. In addition, we have begun exploring the use of the Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer at our top 10 water consuming sites to quantify water risks in monetary impact to the business. We invest in projects with a 3 year payback threshold.

W7.5

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	ENERGY STAR certified computers and printers deliver substantial savings in energy resulting cost and GHG emissions compared to standard models. A product's energy efficiency must perform in the top 25% for its category to be eligible for ENERGY STAR, a joint program of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Energy (DOE). Given the importance of energy efficiency to our customers and HP's own climate strategy and product stewardship, a high percentage of the products we ship each year are ENERGY STAR certified: 85% of HP personal systems models and 94% of printing models shipped in 2021. While these ecolabels do not themselves have product related water criteria, their energy efficiency attribute means they reduce the indirect water impacts associated.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Activity level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	HP's approach to setting water targets and goals starts with our inventory and reporting of water consumption for both our direct operations and indirect use by our suppliers to understand our water sources and uses. We overlay this with our use of the third-party WRI tool for water risk assessment as described in section W3. This assessment allows us to see where the greater impacts, risks, and opportunities are. In turn, we establish targets and goals to address different levels of water-related issues across the company. In 2019, HP reached our company wide and activity-level target to reduce potable water consumption 15% by 2025 compared to 2015. Thus, we set a new goal to reduce potable water use by 35% by 2025 compared to a 2015 baseline, prioritizing high risk sites as classified by the WRI tool. We are convening ideation sessions at our ten largest water-using sites with HP employees, external industry water experts, and municipalities to develop roadmaps to achieve our company-wide target and develop site-specific, contextual water targets and plans. We have focused our supplier engagement for water management and reduction on where our suppliers are located, regional water risks and their level of water use and intensity. This approach has led to setting country-level goals, specifically in China, where we can work both with concentrations of our supplier facilities and local NGOs and authorities to have greater impact.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

HP has a companywide goal to reduce potable water withdrawal of its global operations by 35% by 2025 compared to a 2015 baseline, focusing on high-risk sites as identified in WRI tool. This goal intends to improve water security for HP and surrounding communities by reducing our withdrawal and reliance on potable water resources, especially in areas of high-water stress.

Quantitative metric

% reduction in total water withdrawals

Baseline year
2015

Start year
2019

Target year
2025

% of target achieved
85

Please explain
In 2019, HP set a new goal to reduce potable water withdrawal of its global operations by 35% by 2025 against a 2015 baseline, focusing on high-risk sites. This new goal expands upon the success of reaching our previous goal of 15% reduction, which was met in 2019. In 2021, HP withdrew 2,245,000 cubic meters of potable water across global operations, 30% less than in 2015, and focused reduction efforts on high-risk sites.

Water withdrawal intensity per million dollars of net revenue decreased by 12% between 2020 and 2021.

To decrease and recycle water used at our facilities, we employ capital practices, sustainable landscaping, infrastructure upgrades, leak monitoring and detection, and greywater reuse. At some locations, we also reduce our dependency on potable water by utilizing alternative sources, including rainwater and reclaimed water.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal
Engagement with suppliers to help them improve water stewardship

Level
Country level

Motivation
Water stewardship

Description of goal
i) HP's dependency on indirect water use (i.e. supplier water use) is important as our suppliers rely on access to sufficient volumes and quality of water to run their operations. Therefore to help protect the environment and communities, avoid supply chain disruptions and mitigate brand risk, HP sets environmental standards for suppliers which include compliance with local laws and regulations.

ii) In 2021 HP's supply chain responsibility team worked to review compliance of suppliers with local environmental laws and regulations, including those relating to water and air pollution, and waste in China. This supports local water security by identifying potential harm to local water systems. We set a goal of evaluating relevant sites suppliers representing 95% of worldwide

production spend with the Institute of Environmental Affairs' (IPE; a China NGO) database of environmental violations—including water pollution. The measure of success and timescale is completion of these assessments within 2021. We reviewed 100% of the relevant supplier sites (sites in China for suppliers representing 95% of HP's production spend), achieving our goal. HP set this goal because the supply chain represents over 40% of HP's water footprint and actions in this area are a priority for our stakeholders. Also over 50% of our production spend is with suppliers associated with China and IPE's available data make focusing on these suppliers a strong opportunity to drive best practices and progress.

Baseline year

2021

Start year

2021

End year

2021

Progress

The indicator of success was completion of assessment of sites against the IPE database by 2021; threshold of success was completing assessments for sites in China for suppliers representing 95% of HP production spend. We achieved this goal by reviewing all of the relevant supplier sites. In addition to this, we worked with final assembly suppliers representing the majority of our product assembly spend in China to review more 730 sub-tier suppliers against IPE's list of violations. Further, we worked with final assembly suppliers to push sub-tier suppliers to address violations with corrective and preventive action plans, and to have this information provided to IPE to resolve the issues in its database.

W9. Verification

W9.1

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

No, we are waiting for more mature verification standards and/or processes

W10. Sign off

W-FI

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

N/A

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

No