Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

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 2022 (November 1, 2021 through October 31, 2022) 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. Setting bold, long-term goals for HP strategy focuses on the issues 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.

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, 2021	October 31, 2022

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
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kazakhstan
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
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?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Rainwater (which eventually becomes groundwater) at our site in Corvallis, OR (COR).	De-watering wells are present at HP's Corvallis, OR site to manage water tables for structural purposes by withdrawing naturally occurring groundwater and repurposing for irrigation or to return to local surface bodies of water through storm drains. Groundwater withdrawn through de-watering wells at the site is excluded from the water withdrawal amount reported due to the lack of data available to measure or estimate. Water from this source does not represent a significant portion of the total water used or consumed (estimated to be about <3% of

	operational water footprint and <1% of total water footprint). Note that the groundwater is considered non-potable water.
Water use by Poly - a company acquired by HP at the end of HP's 2022 fiscal year	HP Inc. acquired Poly, a leading global provider of workplace collaboration solutions toward the end of HP's fiscal year (8/29/22). Due to the acquisition date, it was not possible or relevant for HP to include Poly's water use in HP's footprint. HP water reporting including Poly's water data will begin in 2024, representing FY23 data.

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	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. In 2022 HP reduced its potable water withdrawal by 39%, compared to our 2015 baseline. 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	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	76-99	Monthly	98.1% of HP's water withdrawal volumes are measured and monitored using metering devices, utility invoices, or	Frequency and method of measurement: 98.1% 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.	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	76-99	Monthly	98.1% of HP's water withdrawal volumes are measured and monitored using metering devices, utility invoices or estimated data using an HP calculated intensity factor	Frequency and method of measurement: 98.1% 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,

			on a monthly basis, including tracking the source of all withdrawals.	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	Not relevant			The majority of HP's water withdrawals come from municipal water utility suppliers. These suppliers are responsible for water quality monitoring to ensure they provide customers with the level of water quality that complies with local requirements. We measure water

				withdrawal quality 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	76-99	Monthly	86.2% 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.	Frequency and method of measurement: 86.2% 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	76-99	Monthly	86.2% 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	Frequency and method of measurement: 86.2% 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	76-99	Monthly	86.2% of HP's water discharge volume by treatment	Frequency and method of measurement: 86.2% of HP's water discharge volume by

			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	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%	Monthly	At all sites where it is required,100% of HP's discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is measured	Frequency and method of measurement: Where required by local permitting criteria, 100% of HP's discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is measured using

			using monitoring devices and is closely monitored under the requirements of their regulatory permits on a monthly basis.	monitoring devices and is closely monitored under the requirements of the regulatory permits on a monthly basis.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Monthly	Laboratory analysis	HP monitors quality of discharge emissions to water at 100% of sites where this monitoring is required based on local permits. HP discharges to the storm water sewer system at our facilities in Malaysia (PEN) and Singapore (DRD), before that water is discharged to groundwater/reservoir. Prior to discharge, the internal water treatment plants at these sites monitor and treat for substances as required by local regulations. At PEN, monitor monthly for 31 parameters for Standard B local regulations: Lead, Nickel, Cadmium, Mercury. At DRD, we adhere to Singapore's Sewerage and Drainage (Trade Effluent) Regulations, and conduct monthly monitoring for all required substances,

				including Nickel, prior to discharge. At our facility in Corvallis (COR), primary treatment of industrial wastewater occurs to remove heavy metals and solid particles. After primary treatment and pH neutralization, industrial wastewater is sent to the City of Corvallis for secondary and tertiary treatment of wastewater
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Monthly	At all sites where it is required, HP's discharge quality by temperature is measured using monitoring devices and is closely monitored under the requirements of regulatory permits on a monthly basis	Frequency and method of measurement: Where required by local permitting criteria, HP's discharge quality by temperature is measured using monitoring devices and is closely monitored under the requirements of regulatory permits on a monthly basis.
Water consumption – total volume	76-99	Monthly	98.1% of HP's total water consumption volumes are measured and monitored using metering devices, utility invoices or estimated data using an HP calculated	Frequency and method of measurement: 98.1% 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

			intensity factor on a monthly basis	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%	Monthly	100% of HP's total recycled/reused water is monitored using metering devices, utility invoices or estimated data using an HP calculated intensity factor on a monthly basis.	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%	Yearly	WASH expectations are outlined in HP's global EHS Policy and audited as part of our EHS standards and governance processes.	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 annually 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, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	2,227	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Total water withdrawal decreased year on year (YOY) by approximately 12.87%, from 2,556 megaliters in 2021 to 2,227 megaliters in 2022 across all of HP's direct

						operations. This decrease was primarily due to water reduction projects at two sites, decreases in production, and the annual adjustment to the water intensity factor for extrapolated data. We anticipate future volumes to remain about the same or decrease further due to additional water efficiency projects despite the likelihood of increased manufacturing activity.
Total discharges	1,497	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Total water discharge decreased from 2017 megaliters in 2021 to 1497 megaliters in 2022 (25.78% decrease). We anticipate future volumes to remain about the same or

						decrease further due to additional water efficiency projects despite the likelihood of increased manufacturing activity.
Total consumption	730	Higher	Change in accounting methodology	About the same	Other, please specify While we expect water withdrawals to continue to decrease, due to discharge estimation methodology, we may not expect to see an exact correlation in our total consumption number.	HP's total water consumption increased by approximately 35.44%, from 539 megaliters in 2021 to 730 megaliters in 2022 across all HP's direct operations. This increase was primarily due to our methodology in estimating discharges. 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 increased due to the change in definition of consumption and lower volume of discharge from 2021 to 2022. We anticipate future volumes to remain about the same

W1.2d

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

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain

Row 1	Yes	11-25	About the same	Other, please specify Though we withdrew significantly less water from areas of water stress in 2022 compared to 2021, since we also withdrew less water overall, the % withdrawn from areas of water stress stayed about the same.	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	WRI Aqueduct	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 159 HP facilities as part of our water risk modeling for 2022. 64 of the facilities assessed (40% of the total) fall within WRI's high or extremely high-risk categories for baseline water stress. Those locations withdrew 238,000 cubic meters of water during 2022, accounting for 10.7% of our global total. At 24 of those sites where we directly track data (representing 76.7% of withdrawal volume from high- and extremely high–risk areas), water withdrawal decreased by 23,000 cubic meters, an 11.3% reduction compared to 2021. At the other 40 sites (where water withdrawal data is extrapolated), the annual adjustment to the intensity factor resulted in a decrease of 29,000 cubic meters in our estimated withdrawals year over year.

								Note: To more closely align with the GRI Standards, we are reporting this data according to baseline water stress as opposed to overall water risk as reported in past years.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	2.11	Higher	Other, please specify Rainwater variation YoY	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 2.11 megaliters for 2022, which is approximately 164% higher than the volume harvested in 2021, 0.79 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	0.71	Much lower	Facility closure	We primarily use groundwater at HP's site in Guadalajara, Mexico (GUA). We saw a significant decrease in well water consumption YoY primarily due to our site in Pantnagar, India (UAP) closing. This was the other site where well water was used in the past. In October of 2021, a de-watering well project was completed at our site in Corvallis, OR. These wells help to manage water tables for structural purposes by withdrawing

					naturally occurring groundwater and repurposing it for irrigation or to return to local surface bodies of water through storm drains. Groundwater withdrawn through de-watering wells at the site is excluded from the water withdrawal amount reported due to the lack of data available to measure or estimate. Note that the groundwater is considered non-potable water.
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	2,224	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	In 2022, HP received 87.4% of water from municipal sources and 12.5% treated wastewater (NEwater) from another organization, making third party sources relevant to HP's direct operations. This marks a 10% decrease in treated wastewater withdrawal from 2021 to 2022 and a 12.86% decrease in municipal water withdrawal globally. The majority of this decrease was due to water-reduction projects at our sites in Singapore and Corvallis, as well

					as decreases in production. The annual intensity factor adjustment, which applies to sites where water data is extrapolated, decreased our estimated water withdrawal by 67,000 cubic meters during the year (equivalent to 3% of the total). We anticipate this number to stay the same or go down slightly next year due to additional water efficiency projects and continued investment in water-smart technology and processes.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	29.17	Much lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	HP discharges directly to fresh surface water at our Singapore (DRD) facility. Wastewater at

					this site is discharged to the storm water sewer system, before eventually being discharged to a reservoir. Prior to discharge, the internal water treatment plant monitors and treats for all required substances under Singapore's Sewerage and Drainage (Trade Effluent) Regulations. The discharge number was estimated by subtracting the volume of water saved through recycling (12,500 m^3) from the site's extrapolated discharge volume (41,670.96 m^3). This is the first year that the reporting team became aware that water from the site is discharged to a reservoir after being treated. In 2021 we estimate that DRD discharged 325.98 megaliters of water to the storm water

					sewer system. Lower discharge volume is due to reduced manufacturing volume and implementation of a water recycling system.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant				HP does not discharge water to brackish surface water/seawater sources.
Groundwater	Relevant	355.85	Lower	Change in accounting methodology	HP discharged 355.85 megaliters of treated wastewater to groundwater sources in 2022. HP only dischargesto groundwater at our Malaysia (PEN) facility. Wastewater at this site is discharged to the storm water sewer system, before eventually being discharged to groundwater.Prior to discharge, the internal water treatment plant monitors and treats 31 parameters to meet the Standard B local regulations. This volume is about 19.8% lower than

					2021, when HP treated and discharged 443.9 megaliters to groundwater sources. This decrease was primarily due to the annual adjustment to the estimation factor for wastewater, which is based on an average taken from the sites for which we have actual wastewater data. We expect this number to stay about the same in the future.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	1,111.77	Lower	Change in accounting methodology	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 decreased by 29.33%, from 1,573.3 megaliters in 2021 to 1,111.77 megaliters in 2022 across HP's direct operations. This decrease was primarily due to the annual adjustment to the estimation factor for wastewater, which is based on an average taken from the sites for which we have actual wastewater data. We expect this number to stay about the same or decrease in the future due to continued increases in efficiency and investment in water-smart technologies and processes across our portfolio.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with	Primary reason for comparison with previous	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain

	discharge		previous reporting year	reporting year		
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	397.52	Much lower	Change in accounting methodology	1-10	HP's sites in Singapore (DRD) and Malaysia (PEN) treat their wastewater at the tertiary level before discharging to the storm water sewer system. In 2022, HP treated 397.52 megaliters of wastewater at the tertiary level, which is about 48% lower than the previous year. In 2021, HP treated 769.89 megaliters of water at the tertiary level at DRD and PEN. (Note: the reported amount of wastewater

						treated at the tertiary level in 2021 was 443.9 megaliters. This figure only reflected tertiary treatment at PEN and did not include DRD. This is because this is the first year that the reporting team became aware of the extent of wastewater treatment at DRD, so this site was not included in the past). The decrease YoY was primarily due to the annual adjustment to the estimation factor for wastewater, which is based on

						an average taken from the sites for which we have actual wastewater data.
Secondary treatment	Not relevant					HP does not treat wastewater at the secondary level and is therefore not relevant.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	5.91	About the same	Other, please specify Volume being treated about the same as past years	Less than 1%	At our Corvallis site, primary treatment occurs upstream of our industrial wastewater (IWW) system to remove heavy metals, and filtration occurs at tools and sinks to limit solid particles. While the COR site has always complied with all applicable local regulations,

						this is the first year that the reporting team became aware of primary treatment to wastewater occurring at the site. The reported volume is an estimate based on an average of 6,000 gallons of water/day being treated for lead, zinc, and titanium and 250 gallons per day being treated for dissolved gold, with 250 operating days in FY22. This estimate of 5.91 megaliters going through primary treatment is about the same as

						what we estimated for last year at 5.76 megaliters. We anticipate this trend to stay about the same going forward
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant					HP does not release discharges to the natural environment without treatment.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	414.67	Much lower	Change in accounting methodology	91-99	HP discharges a large portion of its 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. Our overall

						“discharge to a third party without treatment” volume decreased this year due to enhanced knowledge of higher levels of treatment occurring to waste water at several of our facilities (therefore that discharge was accounted for under different categories in this question). In 2021 we reported 580.44 megaliters of water discharged to a third party without treatment. Additionally, this decrease can be attributed to decreased overall

						water withdrawal, due to water reduction projects, decreases in production, and the annual adjustment to the water intensity factor for extrapolated data.
Other	Relevant	678.89	Higher	Change in accounting methodology	Less than 1%	HP acid waste neutralization (pH adjustment) in wastewater pre-treatment is required by local permit requirements at our site in Corvallis. After going through acid waste neutralization, the wastewater is discharged to the regional water treatment plant for 3rd party

						treatment. In 2022, 678.89 megaliters of water were treated for acid waste neutralization at the COR site, vs 661.11 megaliters of water in 2021. This figure was calculated by subtracting the water that goes through primary treatment at COR from the total discharge number for the site. The amount that remains is the water that is treated for acid waste neutralization as the highest level of treatment. We expect this number

						to stay about the same going forward.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	2.63	Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive	Lead Nickel Cadmium Mercury	HP monitors the quality of discharge emissions to water at 100% of sites where this monitoring is required based on local permit requirements. HP discharges to the storm water sewer system at our facilities in Malaysia (PEN) and Singapore (DRD), before that water is eventually discharged to groundwater, or a reservoir (respectively). Prior to discharge, the internal water treatment plants at these sites monitor and treat for all substances as required by local regulations. At PEN, we conduct monthly monitoring for 31 parameters to meet the Standard B local regulations. Among these 31 parameters, the following priority substances are monitored: Lead, Nickel, Cadmium, and Mercury. At DRD, we adhere to Singapore's Sewerage and Drainage (Trade Effluent) Regulations, and similarly conduct monthly monitoring for all required substances, including priority substances such as Nickel, prior to discharge. Additionally, at our facility in Corvallis (COR), primary treatment of industrial wastewater occurs to remove heavy metals and solid particles. Priority substances Nickel, Cadmium, and Lead are monitored and treated. After primary treatment and pH neutralization, industrial wastewater is sent to the City of Corvallis

				for secondary and tertiary treatment of wastewater.

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	62,983,000,000	2,227	28,281,544.6789403	HP expects water withdrawal efficiency to increase going forward. In FY22, HP exceeded its goal of reducing 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 annual water risk assessments. We are now developing a new quantitative goal, while maintaining our focus on high-risk sites.

W1.4

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
Row 1	Yes

W1.4a

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

Regulatory classification of ha	% of revenue associated	Please explain

zardous substances	**with products containing substances in this list**	
Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above	More than 80%	100% of HP products may contain small amounts of some chemicals on the IEC 62474 Declarable Substance List. HP is committed to meeting all legal and regulatory requirements, and has gone beyond these requirements to proactively restrict substances of concern. Any remaining uses of substances of concern in products are for applications that lack viable alternatives. All electronics companies still have products claiming Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) exemptions or using Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulation candidate list substances when there is no viable alternative. For example, 100% of electronics products still contain some amount of lead used in specialized applications that are allowed under RoHS exemptions. See HP's REACH Article 33 Declarations (https://h20195.www2.hp.com/v2/library.aspx?doctype=91&footer=88&filter_doctype=no&showregionfacet=yes&filter_country=no&cc=us&lc=en&filter_oid=no&filter_prodtype=rw&prodtype=ij&showproductcompatibility=yes&showregion=yes&showreglangcol=yes&showdescription=yes%23doctype-91&sortorder-popular&teasers-off&isRetired-false&isRHParentNode-false&titleCheck-false#doctype-91&sortorder-popular&teasers-off&isRetired-false&isRHParentNode-false&titleCheck-false) and the Substances and Materials Requirements (HP Standard 011-01) in the HP General Specification for the Environment for more detail. (https://h20195.www2.hp.com/v2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c04932490)

0.1 % by weight (EU Regulation)		

W1.5

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

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

W1.5a

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

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)
Supplier dependence on water
Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality
Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

31

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

1-25

Please explain

HP identifies suppliers with substantive impact on water security through production procurement spend, geographic location of facilities, industry/commodities (dependence on water), and water use intensity. Supplier impact on water quality, provision of WASH services, and other water-related topics are assessed through HP's supply chain assurance/audit process. Suppliers in our top 95% of procurement spend are cross-referenced for geographic water risk using WRI Aqueduct and WWF's Water Risk Filter

for water risk “high” or greater. The threshold for suppliers’ water dependency is based on an HP’s internal analysis of highly water dependence for type of product/commodity manufactured and the threshold for impact on water availability is based on internal analysis of suppliers’ water intensity reported to HP through response to our CDP Supply Chain Water Security request. Supplier impact on water quality and provision of WASH services is shown through conformance to HP’s Supplier CoC

W1.5b

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

W1.5c

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

Water-related requirement

Complying with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

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

100%

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

100%

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
On-site third-party audit
Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

Comment

HP expects suppliers to comply with a range of water-related requirements including compliance with regulation, but also including requirements that go beyond regulations and (such as documenting, characterizing, and monitoring water sources, use and discharge and routine monitoring of the performance of wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance), which are included in contracts

with suppliers. HP reviews supplier compliance with these requirements through supplier self-assessments, third-party audits.

Water-related requirement

Providing fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

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

100%

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

76-99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
On-site third-party audit
Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

Comment

HP suppliers must provide workers with ready access to clean toilet facilities, potable water and sanitary food preparation and, where applicable, with hot water for bathing and showering, suppliers. This is included in contracts with suppliers.

W1.5d

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

Type of engagement

Information collection

Details of engagement

Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers
Collect information on water-related risks at least annually from suppliers
Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

100%

Rationale for your engagement

HP's supply chain (SC) accounts for about 40% of HP's water footprint. Recognizing this significance, we collect direct (since 2008) and indirect (since 2012) supplier water use and related management/risk/governance data (including with the CDP SC program & RBA-Online). We focus on higher-spend suppliers because they have proportionately higher impacts 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 direct suppliers (22% by number) plus lower spend strategic suppliers and strategic indirect suppliers. Our deeper overall engagement with high-spend and strategic suppliers gives us greater ability to influence performance improvements. Knowing suppliers' relative impacts and management practices allows us to better prioritize opportunities to reduce HP's SC impacts. Suppliers are incentivized to report through integration of HP's Supplier Sustainable Impact Scorecard into HP's procurement management process.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Metrics used to measure the success of supplier engagement: HP requests suppliers to provide information on water accounting data, policy, governance, risk assessment, goals, risks, and general sustainability management, which we use to build SC water footprints, as inputs into HP's Suppliers Sustainable Impact Scorecard, and to prioritized supplier engagement to maximize positive impact transparency, reduced withdrawal, water stewardship, etc.). Requesting suppliers to collect and submit data sets a foundation for improved stewardship, reduced consumption, and greater overall resilience over time. HP measures success quantitatively by the rate of water data responses received and by improvements to suppliers' scorecard results. Beneficial water-related outcomes of the engagement activity: In 2021 (the most recent year of data) 92% of suppliers by spend reported water data exceeding our internal response rate goal. HP production suppliers withdrew 30 million cubic meters of water associated with HP, 17% less than in 2020.

Comment

W1.5e

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

Type of stakeholder

Customers

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

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

Rationale for your engagement

Water is indirectly consumed through customers' use of our products. Product energy use represented 57% 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.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

We measure success in our customer engagement by tracking sustainable revenue, defined by the Corporate Knights Taxonomy. We know we must stand for more than the products we sell, which is why Sustainable Impact is both a business imperative and a key differentiator for HP. We know we must stand for more than the products we sell, which is why Sustainable Impact is both
a business imperative and a key differentiator for the company. HP's sustainable revenue in 2022 represented more than 60% of total revenue, reported in accordance with the Corporate Knights Sustainable Economy Taxonomy, which defines sustainable revenue as revenue from products and services that help reduce environmental impacts. 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.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

No

W2.2

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
Row 1	No	

W3. Procedures

W3.1

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

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	i) Details of the policies and processes your organization has in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants: HP identifies and classifies potential water pollutants in accordance with local monitoring requirements at all sites. ii) A description of the metrics and/or indicators used to identify pollutants: For example, at our Malaysia facility, we must comply with Standard B local regulations, which requires that we monitor and treat 31 parameters that have the potential to be detrimental to human health or the environment. We use laboratory testing as required to identify and treat these potential water pollutants in our wastewater. ii) Details of an established standard followed by the company: We follow this same procedure at all sites where requirements to monitor for potential water pollutants exist. As outlined in our EHS standards for Air and Water, HP is committed to meeting or exceeding all applicable legal requirements, local codes, and regulations.

W3.1a

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

Water pollutant category

Inorganic pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Heavy metals such as Mercury, Lead and Cadmium, among others. Heavy metals in water have the potential to negatively impact aquatic flora and fauna, disturb ecosystems, and cause human health problems.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

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

Please explain

HP identifies and classifies potential water pollutants in accordance with local monitoring requirements at all sites. For example, at our Malaysia facility, we must comply with Standard B local regulations, which requires that we monitor and treat 31 parameters that have the potential to be detrimental to human health or the environment. We use laboratory testing as required to identify and treat these potential water pollutants in our wastewater. We follow this same procedure at all sites where requirements to monitor for potential water pollutants exist.

To ensure that we minimize the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with our activities, HP is committed to meeting or exceeding all applicable legal requirements, local codes, and regulations when it comes to our wastewater discharge. This means that we monitor and treat for all potential pollutants as outlined in the applicable regulations. Pollutant levels must be at an acceptable level according to the requirements before we discharge.

Water pollutant category

Oil

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil and greases can build up and harden in sanitary sewar systems, causing blockages, pipe bursts and overflows.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

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

Please explain

HP identifies and classifies potential water pollutants in accordance with local monitoring requirements at all sites. For example, at our Malaysia facility, we must comply with Standard B local regulations, which requires that we monitor and treat 31 parameters that have the potential to be detrimental to human health or the environment. We use laboratory testing as required to identify and treat these potential water pollutants in our wastewater. We follow this same procedure at all sites where requirements to monitor for potential water pollutants exist.

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potential pollutants as outlined in the applicable regulations. Pollutant levels must be at an acceptable level according to the requirements before we discharge.

Water pollutant category

Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Ammoniacal nitrogen is one pollutant we monitor for that can cause oxygen demand, stimulate excessive growth of algae, and be toxic to aquatic life.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

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

Please explain

HP identifies and classifies potential water pollutants in accordance with local monitoring requirements at all sites. For example, at our Malaysia facility, we must comply with Standard B local regulations, which requires that we monitor and treat 31 parameters that have the potential to be detrimental to human health or the environment. We use laboratory testing as required to identify and treat these potential water pollutants in our wastewater. We follow this same procedure at all sites where requirements to monitor for potential water pollutants exist.

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Water pollutant category

Other physical pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Suspended solids can increase water turbidity, limiting photosynthesis and contributing to decreased oxygen and increased water temperature. This, in turn, has a negative impact on aquatic life.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

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

Please explain

HP identifies and classifies potential water pollutants in accordance with local monitoring requirements at all sites. For example, at our Malaysia facility, we must comply with Standard B local regulations, which requires that we monitor and treat 31 parameters that have the potential to be detrimental to human health or the environment. We use laboratory testing as required to identify and treat these potential water pollutants in our wastewater. We follow this same procedure at all sites where requirements to monitor for potential water pollutants exist.

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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
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

Quality water supply is necessary for our operations and employee health and safety as HP's direct and indirect operational water consumption is 3% 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 2022 HP assessed 100% of operational sites using the WRI Aqueduct tool; the assessment found that we have 39 sites where baseline water stress is extremely high and 25 sites where baseline water stress is high. In 2020, HP set a new goal to reduce potable water withdrawal by 35% by 2025 and prioritize high risk sites for water projects and capital investment. In FY22 we achieved a 39% reduction in potable water withdrawal compared to 2015, while continuing to make progress on risk reduction. We are now developing a new quantitative goal, while maintaining our focus on high-risk sites. 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 including them as part of our materiality assessment, our annual sustainability survey and Earth Day events. We engage investors by responding to requests made to our Investor Relations group by responding to the CDP Water questionnaire, publishing a Water Accounting Manual, and reporting our water footprint. 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, 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 2022 HP assessed 223 supplier sites representing 95% of HP's production spend using WRI Aqueduct and found that 56 sites were considered high risk. We also 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.

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 57% of our total water footprint in FY22 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.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	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 and Compliance organization (SI&C), 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	In 2022, we assessed 159 HP facilities, which represent 100% of our own facilities. 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 surpassed the quantitative aspect of this goal in 2022, while continuing to focus on risk reduction.	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 equalled 89,600,000 cubic meters, 5% lower than the prior year, driven by reductions in product energy use through ongoing design

		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.		improvements, including more efficient CPUs, panels, and power supplies, have contributed to continued reductions in the typical energy consumption of our notebooks and workstations. 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	1	Less than 1%	We have identified our facility in Penang, Malaysia (PEN) as being exposed to water risks that have the potential to have financial or strategic impact on our company. While these risks are not substantive as defined by our ERM framework, they are relevant and important for us to understand so that we may plan for the future and reduce risk where possible.

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

Malaysia

Other, please specify

Major basin: Peninsula Malaysia Minor basin: Kurau

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

Less than 1%

Comment

This includes our Penang, Malaysia 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

Malaysia

Other, please specify

Major basin: Peninsula Malaysia, Minor basin: Kurau

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory

Other, please specify

Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling or process standards

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

One of HP's manufacturing facilities is located in Penang, Malaysia. The local water utility has instituted mandatory water conservation measures for industrial sites in order to prioritize water service to residential and other community usage during water shortages. In fact, water to the site has been curtailed completely on multiple occasions in the last year.

Timeframe

Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

220,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Without a water storage tank, we would incur costs of approximately $220,000 per occurrence to purchase tankers of water from neighboring states during a 72-hour curtailment event. If water tankers were not available, it would impact our stock of inventory.

Primary response to risk

Increase capital expenditure

Description of response

In addition to implementing water-conserving operational practices at the Penang site, we are investing in a mobile water storage tanker capable of holding up to 48 hours' worth of water for the site. This allows us to curtail water usage at the site to support prioritising residential and community water users during water shortages.

Cost of response

1,970,000

Explanation of cost of response

The new water storage tanker and associated infrastructure will cost approximately US$1.97 million.

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 11th 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. 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 1,237 suppliers identified

135 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)

60,000,000

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. To arrive at $60M, we added the FY22 revenue associated with the customers who requested HP's CDP Water disclosure in 2022. We chose to use customer requests from 2022 (instead of requests from this reporting period) because some customers do not request us to report until closer to the submission deadline, so we believe this estimation is the best we can make at this time. 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 2022 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 1,237 suppliers identified 135 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

226,000

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 ~$108K)

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 potable water withdrawal by 35% by 2025 from a 2015 baseline. HP refreshed its strategy to meet our 35% potable water reduction goal through capital projects, equipment upgrades, our sustainable construction playbook, and a focus on high-risk sites as defined by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool. In 2022, we met and exceeded the 35% reduction goal, achieving 39% potable water reduction globally. We are now working on setting a new quantitative goal, while continuing to make progress on risk reduction.

To continue to improve water efficiency, HP investigates opportunities at all sites, with a particular focus on sites that fall within the top 15 water withdrawal sites for HP globally.

These sites include Corvallis, San Diego, Singapore (Depot Road), and Israel (Kiryat-Gat). The WRI Aqueduct Atlas assessment identified the sites in Israel and San Diego as sites with extremely high baseline water stress. HP continues to improve water efficiency at these sites by employing practices such as installing smart metering/leak detection, stipulating all new projects at these locations follow LEED v.4 Gold standards for water efficiency, and making water efficiency investments to minimize potable water withdrawal demands.

2022 Examples:
While none of the examples that follow have a potential for substantive strategic or financial impact on our business (as defined in 4.1a), we feel that the progress we are making to improve water efficiency across our portfolio is important to highlight. At our KGI site in Israel, additional AI-enabled smart water meters were installed enhancing our ability to detect leaks sooner or avoid them altogether, thereby mitigating risk and avoiding unnecessary potable water waste. At our DRD site in Singapore, we completed a project that allows us to use recycled water in cooling towers, reducing demand on municipal treated water. This project saved approximately 12,500 cubic meters of water in 2022, roughly 4% of overall water use at the site. Finally, in Corvallis, an irrigation project that utilizes excess rainwater from the site rather than potable municipal water saved approximately 62,000 cubic meters of water in 2022, and efficiency improvements to the reverse osmosis system there saved around 99,000 additional cubic meters.

We have several more impactful projects that have been completed in 2023 or are in our pipeline and due to be completed later in 2023 or in 2024.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

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)

254,843

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Singapore (DRD) cooling tower project: The cost to implement this project was $399,373.44 and the estimated annual avoided costs are $84,700, with expected annual water savings of 50,000 cubic meters. Given these figures we expect to recoup the cost of this project in about 4.7 years. This project was activated in July of 2022, and allowed

HP to save around 12,500 cubic meters of water, and approximately $21,175 in 2022. This was calculated by multiplying the water savings by the 2022 Singapore NeWater rate of $1.694/cubic meter.

Corvallis irrigation project: In 2021, HP completed the investment in the irrigation pump system to utilize excess rainwater (which then becomes groundwater and is collected in dewatering wells) from the site to offset potable water withdrawal. This project had a total cost of $751,395.47 capital and expense. This project offsets 100% of the site's potable irrigation water, which accounts for about 10% of the site's overall potable water usage. On an annual basis, we expect this project to save around 91,452 cubic meters of water (based on average yearly irrigation usage at the site) and around $41,245 (based on 2022 water cost). This project was activated in July of 2022, and allowed HP to avoid using around 62,000 cubic meters of potable municipal water, saving approximately $27,962 in 2022. This was calculated by multiplying the estimated savings by the 2022 Corvallis water rate of $.451/cubic meter.
Corvallis RO system efficiency improvements: this system optimization saved around 99,000 cubic meters in 2022, with no additional costs outside of the site's regular operations and maintenance budget. Based on the water savings, this project saved approximately $128,898 in 2022. This was calculated by adding together the water rate of $.451/cubic meter + wastewater rate of $.851/cubic meter in Corvallis (because we would have had to pay for both in this case) and multiplying that total by the estimated water savings. We expect annual savings going forward to be about the same as 2022.
Note: while some of the projects above will take years to recoup the initial investment, we feel that these projects have already made a strategic impact on our business as they contributed greatly to us being able to surpass our company-wide water efficiency goal three years early.

2023 and beyond: San Diego cooling tower project will allow us to use recycled water in the cooling tower at the San Diego site, rather than potable municipal water.

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)

Penang (PEN)

Country/Area & River basin

Malaysia

Other, please specify

Major basin: Peninsula Malaysia Minor basin: Kurau

Latitude

5.23

Longitude

100.45

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

543.27

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

543.27

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

355.85

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

355.85

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

187.42

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

Consistent with the trend across HP's portfolio, water consumption at the Penang site increased in 2022. This increase was primarily due to our methodology in estimating discharges. 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, and is updated annually. Thus, at the Penang site, total consumption increased due to the change in definition of consumption and lower volume of discharge from 2021 to 2022.

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 withdrawal and 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 2022 Sustainable Impact Report, pp. 143-145online at https://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/getpdf.aspx/c05179523.pdf

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 withdrawal and 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 2022 Sustainable Impact Report, pp. 143-145online at https://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/getpdf.aspx/c05179523.pdf

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not relevant

Please explain

The majority of HP's water withdrawals come from municipal water utility suppliers. These suppliers are responsible for water quality monitoring to ensure they provide customers with the level of water quality that complies with local requirements.
We measure water withdrawal quality 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

Not verified

Please explain

HP's Water Accounting Manual (http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=c05179526) details our approach and methodology to calculating our water withdrawal and 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 2022 Sustainable Impact Report, pp. 143-145online https://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/getpdf.aspx/c05179523.pdf

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 Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitments beyond regulatory compliance	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

		Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	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 40% 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 or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	I) How responsibility is related to water issues: water-related issues are within the scope of responsibility of the HP Inc.'s Board of Directors' committees, primarily the Nominating, Governance and Social Responsibility Committee (NGSRC). The charter for the NGSRC includes the oversight and periodic review of environmental topics, including water-related issues and significant strategies relating to sustainability. The NGSRC may review and provide recommendations to the Board regarding HP's strategies, policies, positions, and goals relating to sustainability issues, including those related to water security. The NGSRC receives regular updates on Sustainable Impact strategy, metrics, and results. The Board of Directors' Audit Committee and the NGSRC are together responsible for reviewing related risks and opportunities. The NGSRC is empowered by its governing documents to provide views to management on the matters presented to it regarding sustainability and social impact matters, which could include voicing opposition to strategic priorities and investments. Certain members of the Board (always including a member of the NGSRC) also meet annually with investors to cover issues of governance and sustainability, including HP goals and achievements in water programs. 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 were informed of, and had the ability to voice concerns

	on, 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.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities	The charter for the NGSRC includes the oversight and periodic review of environmental topics, including water-related issues and significant strategies relating to sustainability. The NGSRC may review and provide recommendations to the Board regarding HP's strategies, policies, positions, and goals relating to sustainability issues, including those related to water security. For example, the Board of Directors' Audit Committee and the NGSRC are together responsible for reviewing related risks and opportunities, and the Board and its committees provide oversight of sustainability aspects of capital expenditure strategy. The Board and its committees review 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 canl generate positive water impacts and other ecosystem benefits. Typically, the Chief Financial Officer provides briefings on facilities-related updates, our President of Imaging and Printing leads Print and Graphics Solutions Business reviews, and the Chief Sustainability Officer provides briefings on sustainability strategy and targets. The HR and Compensation ("HRC") Committee discharges the Board's responsibilities related to the general oversight of our compensation structure, including our equity compensation plans and benefit programs, as well as Executive Leadership Team and Directors. In particular, the HRC has designed a compensation program for our Executive Leadership Team that makes twenty-five percent of the target annual incentives of each member of our Executive

			Leadership Team are contingent upon the achievement of qualitative objectives that it believes will contribute to HP's long-term success, including Sustainable Impact. For fiscal year 2022, the Sustainable Impact component of these objectives included, for each member of the executive leadership team, goals related to Climate Action, one of the key pillars of Sustainable Impact at HP, which includes water-related goals.

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 related to environmental and social responsibility strengthens the Board's oversight of relevant policies and programs at HP and demonstrates HP's commitment to sustainability and social responsibility. See HP's 2023 Proxy Statement (covering FY23) p. 16 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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Sustainability matters are included on the agenda for each NGSRC meeting (the NGSRC meets at least quarterly). These may include water-related topics. HP's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) leads the SI&C organization, which manages HP product stewardship, supply chain responsibility, sustainability goals, reporting and coordination

with other sustainability related teams. The CSO leads the development of HP's Sustainable Impact strategy, engages and supports Executive Leadership Team (ELT) members on the development of their respective strategies and targets, and is the primary external representative for HP on sustainability issues. As an executive sponsor across HP's sustainability targets, the CSO spearheads cross-HP collaboration to set and manage water-related targets such as our 35% potable water use reduction goal. The CSO regularly updates and engages HP's board and its committees and HP's Executive Leadership Team on sustainability strategy, including water-related issues.

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	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption	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%	Like other members of HP's Executive Leadership Team, the CFO/CSO has performance metrics tied to sustainability such as reducing water

		volumes – direct operations Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – supply chain Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain Improvements in water efficiency – product use Reduction or phase-out of hazardous substances Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on water-related issues	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 or relocation of operations or manufacturing. 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. HP's Chief Sustainability Office (CSO) oversees environmental impact engagement with our suppliers. We include water stewardship criteria in our Supplier Responsibility Scorecard. Suppliers are scored for transparently reporting quantitative water withdrawal as well as for having a public company-wide policy or governance structure for water at the board of director or top executive level. Through the use of best practice	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.

			frameworks, we also work with suppliers to improve water reporting and, when appropriate, to enhance water management practices.	
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 on water-related issues	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. 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.	These incentives are currently active in HP and we anticipate that they will continue to be active for the foreseeable future

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 2022 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 that 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 costs.. 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 consider water-related risk factors when looking at prospective new lease locations. 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 where possible we implement sustainable landscaping practices. For example, in 2022, the irrigation project at our Corvallis site was activated, allowing 100% of the water used for irrigation to come from excess rainwater collected on site, rather than from potable municipal sources.
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. Our project approval process includes prioritization of high-risk sites. We use the WRI Aqueduct tool to identify our highest risk sites and consider 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. This gives us a greater than ten-year time horizon to inform facilities' financial planning in the context of water-related issues. Water projects are evaluated and planned for financially alongside other facilities' investment needs and ROIs. As an example, in 2022, HP's Corvallis, Oregon site implemented Irrigating site landscaping with rainwater obtained from dewatering wells, rather than potable municipal water, saving more than 62,000 cubic meters on an annual basis, and efficiency improvements in our

			reverse osmosis system save another 99,000 cubic meters of water annually. Together, these savings are equivalent to roughly 15% of the site's overall water usage from the prior year.

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)

36.76

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

272

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

66.7

Please explain

i) In 2022 HP's water-related OPEX included ongoing monitoring and leak detection software and amounted to $126,681. OPEX spend was the same in 2022 as in 2021, hence the "0" provided for "Water-related OPEX." We anticipate OPEX to increase in the future as we continue to implement cooling tower water recycling projects and leak detection software at more sites. For example, in 2023, we anticipate our OPEX spend to be $211,181.

ii) In 2022 HP's water-related CAPEX included expanding leak monitoring and detection, and implementing a cooling tower water recycling system. We focus on efficiency projects at high-risk sites and sites with high water usage.

Total CAPEX for 2022 was $455,025. compared to $332,715 in 2021 which included the remainder of the DRD cooling tower project and water submetering installation at DRD.

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., 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.	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 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	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 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

		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.	(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 locations in Asia Pacific	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. As an update for 2022, the "Everstream Analytics" tool that monitors real-time disruptions throughout HP's business and supply chain (including climate/weather events) did not identify a climate-related risk which posed a serious threat to us in 2022.

			(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 installed AI-enabled water monitoring and leak detection technology at several sites across our portfolio. This technology allows us to estimate the water savings and avoided costs resulting from early leak detection and leak avoidance. In this way we are estimating the dollar value of our risk mitigation efforts.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	Definition used to classify 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 qualified: 89% of HP personal systems models and 90% of printing models shipped in 2022.

		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) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

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

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	
Water withdrawals	Yes	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	
Other	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	It is possible that HP will set other water-related targets in the future, but does not have any additional targets at this time.

W8.1b

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in total water withdrawals

Year target was set
2019

Base year
2015

Base year figure
0

Target year
2025

Target year figure
35

Reporting year figure
39

% of target achieved relative to base year
111.4285714286

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

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 goal expanded upon the success of reaching our previous goal of 15% reduction, which was met in 2019. In 2022, HP withdrew 1,946,000 cubic meters of potable water across global operations, 39% less than in 2015, while continuing to make progress on risk reduction. We are now developing a new quantitative goal, while maintaining our focus on high-risk sites.

Water withdrawal intensity per million dollars of net revenue decreased by 12% between 2021 and 2022.

To decrease and recycle water used at our facilities, we employ 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.

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. Plastics

W10.1

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Supply chain Product use phase	HP maps plastics sourced in our supply chain and used in our products and packaging. Supply chain: HP proactively identifies and evaluates materials used in our products and throughout our supply chain. We prioritize materials for replacement, or for transition to a recycled or renewable alternative, based on environmental, social, and supply impacts. To create a circular and net zero carbon economy, we use increasing amounts of recycled content plastics (including ocean-bound plastics) in our products, and we focus on packaging innovation to eliminate unnecessary packaging materials and plastic. Product use phase: Through LCAs and product carbon footprinting, we have the ability to evaluate which product segments use more plastic and how they are performing compared to our goals to have 30% postconsumer recycled plastic in products and to eliminate single use plastic packaging. We maintain accurate information on product level content of recycled materials as per external expectations from regulations and eco-labels. For end-of-life disposal, HP tracks product and plastic weights shipped by geography, and when products reach the end of their service, our robust repair, reuse, and recycling programs help ensure that products and materials are repurposed, keeping them at their highest-value state for as long as possible.

W10.2

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

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Supply chain	Human health impacts - Product use phase and supply chain (manufacturing): We assess published lists of substances of concern, customer preferences, new or upcoming legal requirements, and sound scientific analysis that reveals a potential

		Product use phase	impact on human health or the environment. The HP Materials and Chemical Management Policy guides how we specify materials and chemicals for use in products, packaging, and manufacturing processes. We developed our General Specification for the Environment (GSE) in 1998. It includes a full list of our material restrictions for products, packaging, and manufacturing process chemicals. Many of the potentially hazardous chemicals are found in plastics, so a large focus is switching to safer alternatives for plastic additives. We use the GreenScreen hazard assessment methodology and have transitioned many products to GreenScreen Benchmark 2 or 3 plasticizers and flame retardants. Environmental impacts - Supply chain: HP uses LCAs and product carbon footprinting (PCF) to quantify the environmental impacts of our products, analyze possible alternatives, and target product performance improvements that deliver value to our customers and our business. We have conducted LCAs and PCFs of hundreds of products over the last several years, spanning our product portfolio. HP's PCF process includes plastic impacts through raw material sourcing. Environmental impacts - Product use phase and supply chain: Our program in Haiti has helped to tackle the growing challenge of ocean-bound plastics (OBP). Our plastic washing line produces recycled plastic for use in HP products, and has simplified our OBP supply chain in Haiti . Unfortunately, in November 2022, the facility shut down due to security concerns on the island. We continue to monitor the situation and intend to reopen the facility when the situation stabilizes. We continue our commitment, started in 2021, to help support collectors throughout the political unrest.

W10.3

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

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Supply chain Product use phase	Regulatory Reputational	Regulatory: There is increasing pressure from a regulatory perspective, showing constraints, requirements, and even bans for certain uses of plastic. HP is shifting away from plastic, foam, and other hard-to-recycle materials. EPS (expanded polystyrene), which has been traditionally used in HP packaging for most personal systems and printing products, is expected to be banned in France's Climate & Resilience Law, coming in Jan 2026, and HP is acting to ensure the business is prepared

				for this and similar regulations. In 2022, we shipped almost 70 million units of personal systems products in molded fiber or hybrid foam/fiber packaging. Our transition to molded fiber packaging for HP Smart Tank 210 series all-in-one/wireless inkjet printers resulted in the elimination of 222.6 tonnes of hard-to-recycle expanded polystyrene. HP uses Panda, an internal HP IT system, that tracks legal reporting of WEEE and other packaging regulations. This tracks the countries HP ships to and their regulatory requirements. Reputational – HP SI goals and packaging: Because HP has several circularity goals, including some related to plastic and plastic packaging, we can expect a reputational impact if HP does not meet our goals. Based on HP's 2021 materiality assessment, circularity is an important topic for external stakeholders, including customers.

W10.4

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

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic polymers Plastic packaging Plastic goods	Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic polymers Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly	HP has several Circular Economy goals that relate to plastics in products and packaging. HP has a goal to use 30% post-consumer recycled content plastic across HP's personal systems and print portfolio by 2025. This target was announced in 2019 and in FY22 the progress was at 15%. Since 2019, HP has developed product innovation and partnership work with our plastic suppliers to enable progress to date. HP has a goal to eliminate 75% of single-use plastic packaging by 2025, compared to 2018. Since 2018, HP has eliminated 55% of single use plastic packaging. The key strategies to reduce plastic in packaging have been the development of sustainable fiber cushioning solutions and eliminating plastic in drop in box materials.

			managed sources in plastic goods	By 2030, HP has a goal to reach 75% product and packaging circularity, which we have defined as reused parts and products, recycled, and renewable material – bio-based plastic would be considered renewable if the harvesting practices meet the required specifications.

W10.5

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

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	N/A
Production of durable plastic components	No	N/A
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	Yes	HP uses plastic materials in our personal systems and printing products.
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	N/A
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	HP uses plastic in packaging to protect HP products in shipping.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	N/A

W10.7

(W10.7) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold and indicate the raw material content.

Row 1

Total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)

208,000

Raw material content percentages available to report

% virgin fossil-based content

% post-consumer recycled content

% virgin fossil-based content

85

% post-consumer recycled content

15

Please explain

The calculation to obtain plastic weight in products is based on a methodology that uses product information and shipments per product annually. This data is compared to Supply Chain procurement to validate accuracy of information. HP understands this is a good estimate of the plastic materials used to produce the products put on market. The total volumes do not include any of the personal systems accessories and peripherals and the 3D printing business.

Post-consumer recycled plastic is tracked as per HP's 2025 goal to use 30% post-consumer recycled plastic across the portfolio. We have few examples where virgin renewable content is used but at a very small scale and it is not tracked.

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	14,000	% virgin fossil-based content	100	The calculation to obtain plastic weight in packaging is based on a methodology that uses product information and shipments per product, and it does exclude the packaging used for logistics. HP has a goal to eliminate 75% of single-use plastic packaging by 2025, compared to 2018 Currently HP's general specification for the environment (GSE) sets a target for plastic packaging to include 35% recycled content, including post-industrial content. We are not actively tracking suppliers on this specification, so we are choosing to report 100% virgin material for this question in CDP.

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	% technically recyclable	99	HP carefully selects plastics to be mono materials for ease of recycling. HP understands and acknowledges that the plastic packaging in HP products does not fit in curbside recycling systems worldwide. Hence, we have set targets to reduce 75% of single-use plastic packaging by 2025 and have achieved a 55% reduction since 2018. HP is currently shifting towards fiber-based packaging.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

N/A

W11.1

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

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