Lam Research Corp.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

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

.

04/08/2026, 03:25 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Lam Research (Lam) is a global supplier of innovative wafer fabrication equipment and services to the semiconductor industry. We have built a strong global presence with core competencies in areas such as nanoscale applications enablement, chemistry, plasma and fluidics, advanced systems engineering, and a broad range of operational disciplines. Our products and services are designed to help our customers build smaller and better-performing devices that are used in a variety of electronic products, including mobile phones, personal computers, servers, wearables, automotive vehicles, and data storage devices. Our customer base includes leading semiconductor memory, foundry, and integrated device manufacturers (IDMs) that make products such as non-volatile memory (NVM), dynamic random-access memory (DRAM), and logic devices. Their continued success is part of our commitment to driving semiconductor breakthroughs that define the next generation. Our core technical competency is integrating hardware, process, materials, software, and process control enabling results on the wafer. Our Customer Support Business Group (CSBG) provides products and services to maximize installed equipment performance, predictability, and operational efficiency. We offer a broad range of services to deliver value throughout the lifecycle of our equipment, including customer service, spares, upgrades, and new and refurbished non-leading edge products in our deposition, etch, and clean markets. We are headquartered in Fremont, California. We maintain a network of facilities throughout Asia, Europe, and the United States in order to meet the needs of our dynamic customer base. At the end of 2024, we had approximately 18,300 regular full-time employees. Approximately 43.9% of our regular full-time employees are located in the United States, 48.7% in Asia, and 7.4% in Europe. As a global supplier of wafer fabrication equipment and services, Lam's technology is at the core of the semiconductor industry's most exciting innovations. To ensure a sustainable future as we

help transform the world with technology, we aspire to incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles across our business. Lam has set the following ESG targets for progress on climate action: 1) Achieve net zero emissions by 2050 2) Achieve net zero operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2040 3) Achieve 100% renewable electricity globally by 2030 4) 25% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2025 and 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. 5) Achieve 12 million kWh in total energy savings by 2025 from a 2019 baseline. 6) Achieve zero hazardous waste to landfill by 2025. 7) Achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions by 2025 from a 2019 baseline. 8) 46.5% of suppliers measured by emissions have science-based targets (SBTs) by 2025. 9) 83% of customers measured by emissions have SBTs by 2025. 10) Reduce Scope 3 emissions from use of products sold 63.8% per dollar value added by 2034 from a 2022 baseline.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ 5 years

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

Select from:
☑ 1 year

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

Select from:

☑ 2 years

[Fixed row]

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

16210000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

The data contained within our CDP response covers Lam's direct operations for the calendar year of 2024. This boundary also aligns with Lam's annual Global Impact Report. Lam's financial reporting is aligned with our fiscal year (June 26, 2023–June 30, 2024), which is not aligned with the calendar year. This CDP response encompasses activities within our direct operational control, including those of our subsidiaries.

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US5128073062

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

512807306

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

LRCX

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

549300I4GMO6D34U1T02

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

03-813-7956

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Malaysia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Israel
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

Please note that throughout the questionnaire, we may report environmental data at the site level or at the facility/building level, depending on the information collected.
[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont Campus (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.48997

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.956967

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Fremont Campus in California

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lam Manufacturing Taiwan [Talus] (Taiwan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.968228

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.243387

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Talus became a fully-owned subsidiary of Lam in January 2021, yet was not fully integrated into our Lam systems until March 2025.

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LMM Campus (Malaysia)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

5.22888

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.45154

(1.8.1.4) Comment

A new manufacturing facility that began its operation in August 2021, LMM Campus

Row 91

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MYS-06 (ASW) Malaysia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

2.733583

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.724306

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Malaysia Asia Spares Warehouse

Row 163

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Belgium Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.865583

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.676778

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased office in Belgium

Row 165

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

China Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.872311

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.806287

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in China

Row 166

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

France Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.208583

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.790556

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in France

Row 167

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Germany Leased Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.098361

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.770194

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased office in Germany

Row 168

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ireland Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.404667

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-6.184556

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in Ireland

Row 169

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Israel Leased Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.593667

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.787722

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased office in Israel

Row 170

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Italy Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.573361

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.335889

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in Italy

Row 171

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Japan Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.286683

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

141.113512

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in Japan

Row 172

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Netherlands Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.236889

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.848806

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in the Netherlands

Row 173

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.324694

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.8925

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in Singapore

Row 174

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Switzerland Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.037139

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.292361

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in Switzerland

Row 175

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Taiwan Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.782451

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.993959

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in Taiwan

Row 176

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

United Kingdom Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.54075

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.577917

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in the United Kingdom

Row 177

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

United States Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.383417

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.208472

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in the United States

Row 178

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Villach Campus (Austria)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.619056

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.835528

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Villach campus in Austria, a collection of 20 buildings, some owned, some leased.

Row 179

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

India Campus

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.978333

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.658

(1.8.1.4) Comment

India campus, consists of two buildings, one is a warehouse.

Row 180

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Korea Technology Center (KTC) Campus

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.183115

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

127.086714

(1.8.1.4) Comment

KTC Campus in Korea

Row 181

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lam Manufacturing Korea (LMK) Campus

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.2345

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

127.2017

(1.8.1.4) Comment

LMK Campus in Korea, consists of four buildings.

Row 182

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Taiwan Technology Center (TTC) Campus

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.88704

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.18817

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TTC Campus in Taiwan

Row 183

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tualatin Campus (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.386444

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.792694

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Tualatin Oregon Campus, consists of 15 buildings.

Row 184

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Silfex Springfield (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.908111

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.710833

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Silfex Springfield Ohio building

Row 185

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Silfex Eaton (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.733139

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.623333

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Silfex Eaton Ohio building

Row 186

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Livermore Campus (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.704389

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.804083

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Livermore California Campus, consists of two buildings

Row 187

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lam Research Salzburg (LRS) Austria

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.809194

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.983167

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Lam Research Salzberg in Austria

Row 188

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Malaysia Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

5.423083

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.583917

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in Malaysia

Row 189

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Korea Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.048166

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

127.048121

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in Korea

Row 190

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Austria Leased Offices

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.619056

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.835528

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased offices in Austria

Row 191

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

India Leased Buildings (India)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.176558

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.409313

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Leased buildings in India
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Lam's Global Supply Chain Management (GSCM) program aims to map our global Tier 1 suppliers through multiple processes, including compliance activities and voluntary ESG programs, in order to maintain visibility and transparency and mitigate risks. Information that is considered in the mapping and assessment of our upstream value chain includes, but is not limited to, geographical location, business activity, financial data, product and product criticality, human rights risks, inherent country risks, control risks related to business and sustainability management, and environmental performance, such as GHG emissions and energy and water consumption. We have further mapped our supply chain to identify "Top" suppliers that we engage with regularly and collaborate with to set climate-related goals (top suppliers are defined as the top 100 direct suppliers, who account for approximately 91% of related spend and approximately 90% of our supply chain-related emissions, as of 2024, with some variability year over year). For example, we ask our top suppliers to complete the RBA's Responsible Labor self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ), which further informs our risk mapping and prioritization efforts. We use country-level risk data to inform our overall supplier engagement and assessment strategy. We have also utilized this mapping to formulate and establish our ESG goals, including our target to have 46.5% of suppliers measured by emissions set SBTs. We also conduct supply chain due diligence and report our compliance with sustainability-related requirements. As to conflict minerals reporting, we engage a third-party service provider to assist us in surveying our supply chain. Annually, we provide a list to our third-party service provider of our top suppliers by spend (including such suppliers' affiliates) of production materials and components incorporated into our in-scope products that may contain covered minerals. We

continue to embed sustainability into our overall supply chain management approach, supported by tools and technologies to enhance supplier engagement, education, data collection, and due diligence.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Lam conducts in-depth ESG materiality assessments every three to five years or whenever there's a notable shift in our industry and business. During this process, we gather insights from a group of internal and external stakeholders, whose insights help guide and affirm Lam's ESG focus areas. We conducted our latest assessment in 2022, using an ESG double materiality methodology in line with guidance from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). We reviewed topics that are aligned with a variety of standards, frameworks, and rating entities and narrowed them down to identify topics that have the greatest relevance to our business (such as risk mitigation, market presence, innovation, and reputation). Our 2022 ESG materiality assessment did not identify plastics as a material ESG topic for Lam's business and its stakeholders. We intend to monitor this topic for its growing relevance to our industry.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Lam defines its time horizons according to the Lam Management System (LMS) and processes managed by Lam's Strategic Business Team, Lam executives, and the other teams for ESG-related issues, including climate change and water. In this CDP disclosure, we refer to activities defined as "short-term", "medium-term", and "long-term" based on the strategic management system most relevant to ensuring their success. Most of Lam's company-wide strategic planning frames activities within a 5-year time horizon, while many medium- and long-term ESG issues are managed within the ESG team's planning systems. For example, our "short-term" time horizon is described by the following: Each Business Unit at Lam generates an annual operating plan (AOP), which contains the annual objectives, strategies, plans, milestones, budgets, risks, and opportunities. At the annual Executive Strategic Planning Conference, members of executive leadership validate, adjust as needed, and ratify the 3-5-year objectives proposed by the Strategic Business Team, formalizing Lam's short-term objectives to address internal and external strategic issues, risks, and opportunities; generate strategies to address those objectives; and provide guidance to the development of Lam's AOPs. Lam's ESG team also conducts a materiality assessment every three to five years to assess our material ESG topics and formulate our short-term, medium-term, and long-term ESG goals.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

Lam defines its time horizons according to the LMS and processes managed by Lam's Strategic Business Team, Lam executives at the Executive Strategic Planning Conference (ESPC), and the ESG, Environmental Health and Safety (EHS), Facilities, Supply Chain, and Product teams for ESG-related issues, including climate change and water. In this CDP disclosure, we refer to activities defined as "short-term", "medium-term", and "long-term" based on the strategic management system most relevant to ensuring their success. Most of Lam's company-wide strategic planning frames activities within a 5-year time horizon, while many medium- and long-term ESG issues are managed within the ESG team's planning systems. For example, our "medium-term" time horizon is described by the following: many of Lam's ESG activities require longer timeframes for planning than our typical time horizons, including planning activities such as ESPC, AOPs, and other initiatives planned within our LMS. Therefore, for many ESG initiatives, our ESG team uses a medium-term timeframe to assess opportunities and risks, and to set goals that ensure the successful management of these risks and opportunities. We also recognize that in setting long-term goals such as our net zero emissions by 2050 goal, we need to have interim milestones that define our roadmap, which we classify as medium-term. We have set a medium-term goal to achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2030.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

16

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

Lam defines its time horizons according to the LMS and processes managed by Lam's Strategic Business Team, Lam executives at the ESPC, and the ESG, EHS, Facilities, Supply Chain, and Product teams for ESG-related issues, including climate change and water. In this CDP disclosure, we refer to activities defined as "short-term", "medium-term", and "long-term" based on the strategic management system most relevant to ensuring their success. Most of Lam's company-wide

strategic planning frames activities within a 5-year time horizon, while many medium- and long-term ESG issues are managed within the ESG team's planning systems. For example, our "long-term" time horizon describes plans and activities that occur more than 15 years into the future, up to 30 years. An example of this time horizon is our goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, along with our supporting goal of achieving net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ RBA Country Risk Assessment Tool

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :RBA SAQs

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :earthquakes, fire/explosion, extended utility outage

Chronic physical

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

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Other market, please specify :Supplier ESG performance

Reputation

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

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Lam identifies, assesses, and responds to climate-related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts through company-wide processes that are integrated into our multidisciplinary company-wide LMS and Business Continuity Plan (BCP). The LMS is informed by processes managed by our ESG LT, company executives, and business units. Below are some examples of climate- and water-related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts that are identified, evaluated, and managed

in our integrated process. This list is not exhaustive. Our ESG LT consists of members who represent different business functions that identify, assess, and manage environmental risks, opportunities, impacts, and dependencies in our direct operations and upstream and downstream value chains over the short-, medium-, and long-term. For example, our ESG team monitors feedback from customers that helps us identify shifts in consumer preferences for energy-efficient products, presenting us with reputation, market, and technology risks and opportunities. Our GSCM team engages with our Tier 1 suppliers to identify physical and transition risks and impacts in the supply chain, including natural disasters that might disrupt production and our suppliers' GHG emissions impact. Our EHS and GWS teams assess our operations and the water stress levels of the regions in which we are dependent on water sourcing for the physical market, and operational dependencies, risks, and opportunities. Some risks related to our dependence on and use of water are also managed by EHS and GWS as they implement water efficiency measures in our operations (which present Lam opportunities and risk mitigation benefits). Lam uses qualitative tools, methods, and processes to identify, evaluate, and manage our response to risks, opportunities, impacts, and dependencies, including but not limited to: - Scenario analysis - WRI Aqueduct - International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 standards - Materiality assessment and stakeholder consultation - Other internal company methods These processes consider a wide range of risks such as chronic and acute physical, technology, reputation, liability, transition, market risks, and more. As part of our ISO 14001 certification, we evaluate internal/external risks, including environmental issues, in our Impact/Aspect matrix (matrix). On this matrix, each risk is evaluated based on its severity and its impact on employees, the environment, business, and facilities. We evaluate failure modes, potential causes, likelihood of occurrence, and operational control methods, enabling us to identify high risks and respond with risk-control measures. Lam conducted a climate scenario analysis, which examined chronic and acute physical risks (over a long-term time horizon of 2040) related to climate change and water stress in the regions in which we operate. The analysis considered risks impacting our operations and major customers. We use WRI Aqueduct to evaluate water stress at locations where we are dependent on water. We consider water-stressed areas as having high to extremely high baseline stress and high/medium-to-high water risk scores. As of 2024, we have identified 22 facilities across 6 sites that meet these criteria. In our materiality assessments, we engage with stakeholders (customers, investors, suppliers, and more) to provide feedback on environmental risks, opportunities, and impacts through surveys and interviews.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ RBA Country Risk Assessment Tool

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :RBA SAQs

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Reputation

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

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Lam identifies, assesses, and responds to upstream climate-related risks through its evaluation of suppliers' climate performance and the exposure of suppliers to physical climate- and water-related risks. Annually, Lam assesses its suppliers' ESG performance, which includes greenhouse gas emissions and targets, energy consumption, and water consumption and management through public disclosure and self-assessment questionnaires (SAQ), including the Responsible Business Alliance facility SAQ as well as Lam-specific survey tools. The answers that suppliers provide Lam help us assess risks related to supplier performance, track our scope 3 GHG emissions impacts, and measure the effectiveness of our strategy to engage suppliers to meet our goals and the expectations of our customers. If Lam's upstream suppliers were not making progress on their climate targets in line with our goals, or managing their water use in alignment with Lam's expectations, Lam could risk not meeting its climate and net zero goals, exposing the company to reputational and market risks. Through this assessment of risk, Lam is able to respond by increasing its engagement and capacity-building with suppliers, mitigating its exposure to these risks. Additionally, in support of our goal to be net zero by 2050, we have set a goal to have 46.5% of suppliers (measured by emissions) set SBTs by 2025. We track our suppliers' GHG emissions and impacts to inform our progress on this goal. By the end of 2024, 32.7% of suppliers (as measured by emissions) have set SBTs. Lam also assesses its suppliers for geographical footprint and exposure to physical risks, including natural disasters such as flooding, drought, water stress, rising temperatures, and other climate-related catastrophes. Risks such as these have the potential to create operational disruption to our suppliers, and therefore, to our business. Through this assessment of physical risk, Lam can respond by diversifying the geographical footprint of its sourcing, mitigating the company's exposure to potential disruption. Additionally, we conduct regular ESG materiality assessments, engaging with stakeholders to provide feedback on ESG and environmental risks, opportunities, and impacts. For example, in 2022, we conducted an ESG materiality assessment through which we engaged customers, investors, suppliers, and more. Through surveys and interactive interviews, participants rated ESG topics (including climate change and water) based on their importance and potential internal and external impacts.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Lam's assessments of the interconnections between climate and water risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts are conducted in limited capacities. Lam identifies, assesses, and responds to climate-related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts through numerous company-wide processes that are integrated into our multidisciplinary company-wide LMS and BCP. The interconnections between these risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts inform our strategy, goals, programs, and responses to risks and opportunities related to climate change and water. Our key processes (as described in this chapter above) result in the identification of numerous risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts. Below are a few examples of interconnections that are assessed and how those interconnections inform our approach. These examples are not exhaustive of every interconnection that we may assess and respond to. Dependencies interconnect with risks and opportunities: Lam's business is dependent on the availability and use of freshwater as a key component in semiconductor manufacturing. We rely on freshwater to operate our chillers, house scrubbers, process cooling water systems, and soft water treatment plants. We recognize the potential risk that scarcity of this resource could have on our business, and we leverage the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify which of our facilities are located in water-stressed regions. As of 2024, we had identified 22 facilities across six sites in our direct operations throughout California, South Korea, India, and Malaysia, which we consider at risk of water scarcity (last assessed in 2022). In response, we track our use of water and the costs associated with water withdrawals at our facilities in water-stressed locations. We also achieved our 2025 goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline in 2024, one year early. While this goal helps Lam reduce risks associated with our dependency on water, it also presents an opportunity for Lam to achieve water efficiency and potential cost savings. Impacts interconnect with risks and opportunities: Annually, Lam assesses its suppliers' ESG performance and impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions and targets, energy consumption, and water consumption and management through public disclosure and disclosure with private assessment tools. The impacts of our suppliers' GHG emissions help Lam track our scope 3 GHG emissions, measure the effectiveness of our supplier engagement strategy, and inform our goals-setting process. In support of our goal to be net zero by 2050, we have set a goal to have 46.5% of suppliers (measured by emissions) set SBTs by 2025. [Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Lam Research has adopted the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas in evaluating water stress. We consider water-stressed areas as having high to extremely high baseline water stress and high/medium-to-high water risk scores. Most recently in 2022, Lam used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify areas with water stress. During this process, we identified three facilities to focus on, which include our two sites in California and our manufacturing facility in South Korea. We have also identified our Malaysia site, our facilities in India, and our new technology center in South Korea as located in water-stressed areas.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Indirect operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Magnitude of potential impacts

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Lam defines substantive financial or strategic risk as those risks that may be most impactful and strategically important to Lam's ESG program. The potential for impact is determined by multiple strategic processes within Lam that manage our risks and opportunities. Our LMS and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) System considers factors that may significantly impact our business, operating results, and financial condition, including those related to climate change such as business disruptions from climate-related natural disasters. Other strategic processes that Lam leverages to determine substantive financial and/or strategic impact on its business are its environmental health and safety risk assessment inventory matrix (EHS Matrix); and its climate-related physical risk scenario analysis process, which will be integrated into the company's ERM System. For example, our climate-related physical risk scenario analysis identified a number of risks that could have potential substantive financial and strategic impact on our business. If any such risks are identified as material to Lam within the framework or Lam's ERM system, we expect they will be integrated into that system. In this process, Lam defines impact on a 1-3 severity scale, as indicated by the potential for negative strategic and financial outcomes. As another example, our EHS matrix is used to document severity, likelihood, and overall risk score of a potential impact. The overall risk score is a product of the two rating factors: (severity) times (likelihood), and risks are ranked as high, medium, and low priority. High risks are considered to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, operating results, and/or financial condition, and have major to extreme severity (such as significant property damage or business impact greater than $50,000 or significant regulatory non-compliance resulting in litigation) with a likelihood of occurrence of one to five years.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Indirect operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Magnitude of potential impacts

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We define substantive financial or strategic opportunities as those that may be most impactful and important to Lam's ESG program. We evaluate opportunities through multiple channels, which are integrated into our LMS. Other strategic processes that Lam leverages to determine quantitative and qualitative substantive financial and strategic impact on our business are our EHS Matrix and climate-related scenario analysis process. Within some of these processes, our quantitative threshold to define "substantive impact" remains confidential. For opportunities that occur in our direct operations, we leverage processes within our EHS and ESG functions. Processes used to identify risks also allow us to identify opportunities. For example, our EHS matrix is used to identify and document risks, but can also be applied to guide our decision-making about opportunities. The matrix documents the severity, likelihood, and overall risk score of a potential impact on our operations. High risks are considered to have a substantive impact on our business, operating results, and/or financial condition (such as an impact greater than $50,000) with a likelihood of occurrence of 1 to 5 years. Lam's response to these risks may also enable us to capitalize on related opportunities, including resource efficiency. Additionally, we conducted a scenario analysis, which identified potential risks or opportunities for Lam, as well as their magnitudes of impact, time horizon, and likelihood of occurrence. Some opportunities included in the results were (1) expansion of end-use markets, (2) improving resilience of business operations through asset hardening, (3) operational footprint reduction, and (4) reduced resource consumption of sold products. "Operational footprint reduction" was closely aligned with a risk that was also identified - "water stress". Our response allowed us to capitalize on this opportunity while also reducing our risk: specifically, we set a 2025 goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions, which we achieved in 2024, one year early. This goal helps Lam reduce risks associated with water scarcity and realize water efficiency and cost-savings opportunities. Lam factors these potential opportunities into the setting of climate goals, development of energy-efficient products, engagement of suppliers on environmental opportunities, and allocation of capital funding for climate-related projects, including energy conservation.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

At Lam, we strive to closely monitor chemicals and process changes across our facilities. This review covers multiple aspects of EHS and involves environmental experts, industrial hygienists, and safety professionals. Based on the review and through collaboration with regulatory agencies, we classify and prioritize potential pollutants based on risks. Some of the classifications include, without limitation, solvents, toxics, and chemicals with potential ecosystem risks like metals, nitrogen, carbon, phosphorus, and sulfur. We also strive to consistently monitor pollutants to detect any changes. If new chemistry or processes introduce changes or potential changes in the future, we escalate internally for greater modeling and scrutiny and will engage with agencies for support or alerts when appropriate.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

"Inorganic pollutants" is a very broad category that includes many items that Lam does not use but some that it does (including metals). Metals, depending on their type and how they are used, can impact the environment negatively if they are not transported, used, handled, disposed of, or treated in an appropriate manner.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

At Lam, we strive to closely monitor incoming chemicals and changes in processes that occur at each of our facilities and exercise best practices beyond regulation. This review includes multiple aspects of EHS, and includes environmental experts, industrial hygienists, and safety professionals. Based upon this information and through collaboration with our regulating agencies, we prioritize which pollutants are a risk and continually monitor to ensure no changes occur. If a change or potential future change happens due to new chemistry or new operating processes at our facilities, we strive to raise this internally for greater modeling and scrutiny and will reach out to our agencies for support or alerts if appropriate. Our facility equipment at Lam is designed with extensive review from EHS which helps us to prepare, implement efficiency measures, and reduce risk. Our teams contain many certified experts in these fields, including PEs, CIHs, CSPs, and more. We also strive to provide our customers with guidance for best practice use of our equipment. Our sites generate both hazardous and non-hazardous waste in the process of developing, manufacturing, and transporting products. We strive to actively monitor and manage this waste in line with industry best practices and standards, in line with our ISO 14001 multi-site certification. We also have a goal to achieve zero waste to landfill for hazardous waste. In 2024, we diverted 99.95% of our hazardous waste.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

"Synthetic organic pollutants" is a very broad category that includes many items that Lam Research does not use but some that it does (including carbon-containing chemistries that may go to wastewater). Some of these chemicals have long lives in the environment, depending on their type and how they are used, can impact the environment negatively if they are not transported, used, handled, disposed of, or treated in an appropriate manner.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

At Lam, we strive to closely monitor incoming chemicals and changes in processes that occur at each of our facilities. This review includes multiple aspects of EHS and includes environmental experts, industrial hygienists, and safety professionals. Based upon this information and through collaboration with our regulating

agencies, we prioritize which pollutants are a risk and continually monitor them to ensure no changes occur. If a change or potential future change happens due to new chemistry or new operating processes at our facilities, we strive to raise this internally for greater modeling and scrutiny and will reach out to our agencies for support or alerts if appropriate. Our facility equipment at Lam is designed with extensive review from EHS which helps us to prepare, implement efficiency measures, and reduce risk. Our teams contain many certified experts in these fields, including PEs, CIHs, CSPs, and more.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Lam's current environmental priorities are informed by a number of factors, including the results of our ESG materiality assessment, which was last conducted in 2022. The results of that assessment did not identify plastics as a material priority for our company or our stakeholders. Plastics are not relevant to many of Lam's core business activities, and the environmental risks we have identified are not related to plastics. The identification of a topic or other matter as having substantial effects for purposes of the CDP reporting does not, and should not be interpreted to, mean that it is material for any other purpose, including for the purpose of our financial statements or the documents we file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Taiwan, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Lam's site in Taoyuan, Taiwan, is exposed to the potential risk of physical damage caused by high winds and storms. Strong winds can damage roofs, roof-mounted equipment, and compromise the building envelope. Wind damage can result from several atmospheric phenomena, including tropical cyclones, winter storms, thunderstorms, and tornadoes. Changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme wind events due to climate change depend on how these storm types are evolving in the future. Over the next five years, in multiple scenarios, including Low (RCP 2.6), Intermediate (RCP 4.5), and High (RCP 8.5), Lam Manufacturing Taiwan (LMT) is projected to be exposed to changing wind speeds, which could lead to negative impacts, including property damage and business interruptions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Over the next five years, Lam Manufacturing Taiwan (LMT) is projected to be exposed to changing wind speeds, which could lead to potential negative impacts, including property damage and business interruptions. Aspects of the site that may be exposed to property damage caused by severe winds include the windows, dock doors, metal walls and metal roof located in our machinery room, and the structure of the cooling tower. The estimated cost of the property damage that may occur to these aspects is approximately $6,520,000. This impact would cause a potential negative financial consequence as it could increase our capital expenditures

to repair and/or replace the damaged aspects of the campus. Additionally, windstorms and the subsequent property damage could cause interruptions to business at the site, resulting in three or more days of downtime at the site.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

6520000

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

6520000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The damage to LMT's facilities caused by severe winds is estimated to impact the windows, dock doors, metal walls and metal roof located in our machinery room, and the structure of the cooling tower. The total estimated cost of the property damage that may occur to these aspects is approximately $6,520,000. This total is broken down as follows: • Dock doors (up to $1,390,000) • Windows (up to $1,390,000) • Metal walls and metal roof located in our machinery room (up to $1,390,000) • Structure of the cooling tower (up to $960,000) • Wind Emergency Response Plan (WERP) – Actions covered in the site's WERP include those that avoid property damage. The damage is estimated to be up to $1,390,000 This property damage could cause interruptions to business at the site, resulting in an estimated three or more days of downtime at the site. The financial impact figures related to business interruption not included in our disclosure.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

95000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated total cost of mitigating the effects of this risk is $95,000, which is broken down as follows.: • Dock doors (estimated cost is $25,000) • Windows (estimated cost is $50,000) • Metal walls and metal roof of the machinery room (estimated cost is $5,000) • Cooling tower (estimated cost is $10,000) • Emergency response plan (estimated cost is $5,000) These costs were accounted for in Lam's annual operating expenses.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Over the past five years, Lam has completed numerous activities to help reduce the potential damage that LMT's facilities could experience in the case of severe windstorms. Lam completed the following projects at the LMT site in Taoyuan, Taiwan: • Reinforced the dock doors against windstorms • Protected windows against windborne missile exposure • Reinforced the metal walls and metal roof of the machinery room • Reinforced the cooling tower infill material • Developed an effective wind emergency response plan The costs associated with these activities were accounted for in Lam's annual operating expenses.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Malaysia

☑ Republic of Korea

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek (California, USA); Sungai Tengah (Malaysia)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water is a key component in semiconductor manufacturing, making it critical to our company, suppliers, and customers. We rely on freshwater to operate our chillers, house scrubbers, process cooling water systems, and soft water treatment plants. We recognize the potential risk that scarcity of this resource could have on Lam, as the availability of freshwater is important to our R&D and manufacturing. Therefore, we leverage the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify which of our facilities are located in water-stressed regions. We consider water-stressed areas as having high to extremely high baseline water stress and high/medium-to-high water risk scores. As of 2023, we have 22 facilities across six sites in our direct operations throughout California, South Korea, India, and Malaysia that meet these criteria, over a medium-term time frame. The total water withdrawals from these facilities are monitored and tracked by our third-party vendor using their utility tracking software. Water withdrawals and costs from the monthly water invoices are entered into the software. This allows us to track our use of water and the costs associated with water withdrawals at our facilities in water-stressed locations. If Lam were to experience the impacts of water stress and water scarcity, it might result in increased indirect costs of our operations, specifically to source water for our use in the manufacturing of our products and our operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Lam conducted a climate scenario analysis, which identified physical risks related to water stress in the regions in which Lam operates. The time horizons of the analysis included a long-term time horizon of 2040, allowing Lam to consider the potential impacts of chronic physical risks. The analysis considered risks such as water stress impacting direct operations and major customer operations and found that Lam has the potential to be impacted by water stress at a number of its sites. Increases in water stress and seasonal variability can lead to potentially increased costs for water supply. The financial impact figure associated with this risk is confidential.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk is confidential. Lam's response strategy for managing this risk is covered within the company's SG&A budget. In CY 2024, Lam's SG&A budget was approximately $919.7M.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Lam responds to this risk by setting targets to save water in water-stressed locations and by finding ways to repurpose process-based wastewater to support other areas of our operations. We have made investments in water-efficiency projects at our locations toward this end. For example, in 2022, we operationalized re-use and recovery systems and additional water recovery units at our sites in Malaysia; South Korea; and Fremont, California. In 2023, we completed a multi-year wastewater reclamation project in Fremont, California, which enables us to save 27 million gallons of water each year as of 2024. Projects such as these enable us to achieve widespread water savings and directly supported our achievement of our goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings by 2025, which we met in 2024, one year early. In 2024, we completed water audits at our U.S. manufacturing and lab sites, which account for more than 70% of our global water use. This included a third-party audit of 12 buildings in Fremont and Livermore, California; a separate audit of two buildings in Eaton and Springfield, Ohio; and an assessment of our office, lab, and manufacturing facilities in Tualatin, Oregon. The audits identified potential reduction opportunities, including irrigation and some industrial process modifications, which we plan to further evaluate. The results of assessments such as this enable us to continue mitigating this risk as we focus on expanding our water-saving efforts at our sites that are located within water-stressed regions.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Malaysia

☑ Singapore

☑ Taiwan, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our business depends on our timely supply of products and services to meet the demand from our customers, which depends on the timely delivery of parts, materials, and services from our direct suppliers to us, and to our direct suppliers by other companies. Lam could experience significant interruptions in our operations or delays in our ability to deliver products as a result of transportation or supply disruptions related to climate change, as a significant portion of our direct materials spend was allocated to suppliers that are located in Asia, where many countries experience physical impacts of climate change including hurricanes and typhoons. In 2021, Lam conducted a climate scenario analysis, which identified physical risks related to supply chain interruptions. The time horizons of the analysis included a medium-term time horizon of 2030 allowing Lam to consider the impacts of acute physical risks over the next decade. It considered risks such as hurricanes that might lead to operational disruptions and identified potential risks in Lam's supply chain related to physical impacts of climate change. As many of Lam's suppliers are located in countries prone to hurricane risks, Lam could experience a detrimental impact if a regional natural disaster were to shut down the operations of our suppliers. Acute physical risks such as these could cause unpredictable delays in Lam's ability to manufacture and deliver products to our customers, thus reducing our revenue.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Acute physical risks have the potential to decrease Lam's revenue if our production is disrupted. Difficulties in obtaining sufficient and timely supply of parts, materials or services, and delays in and unpredictability of shipments due to transportation interruptions, have the potential to adversely impact our manufacturing operations and our ability to meet customer demand. In addition, difficulties in obtaining parts, materials, or services necessary to deliver or install products or perform services could have the potential to adversely impact our ability to recognize revenue, our gross margins on the revenue we recognize, and our other operating results. The financial impact figure associated with this risk is confidential.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk is confidential. Lam's response strategy for managing this risk is covered within the company's SG&A budget. In CY 2024, Lam's SG&A budget was approximately $919.7M.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To identify and better understand our upstream physical risks related to climate change, Lam conducted a climate scenario analysis, which identified physical risks related to supply chain interruptions. The time horizons of the analysis included a medium-term time horizon of 2030 allowing Lam to consider the impacts of acute physical risks. The analysis considered risks such as hurricanes that might lead to operational disruptions and identified that risks in Lam's supply chain related to physical impacts of climate change may exist. Many of Lam's suppliers are located in countries prone to hurricane risks, which have the potential to shut down

operations, causing delays in Lam's manufacturing of products. The results of this analysis allow us to map the supply chain regions at high risk for natural disasters. Our GSCM team monitors our suppliers' exposure to these impacts and engages with our suppliers accordingly.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Malaysia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Israel
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Many of Lam's customers operate in countries or areas where there are increasing climate-related regulations, such as the United States, countries in the European Union (EU), and more. Regulations that cover topics including GHG emissions, carbon pricing, energy sourcing, chemical or water use, or environmental reporting requirements may influence our customers' product specifications and purchasing behavior. Any of these regulations could influence customer demands for certain products/product specifications, which poses a risk to Lam if we are not able to meet those demands. For example, our customers located within member states of the EU are exposed to carbon pricing through the EU Emissions Trading System. If emerging regulations were to increase the taxes on carbon in these countries, our customers may require products with a lower carbon footprint. If Lam were unable to meet these requirements, we could experience a decrease in revenue that would be detrimental to our business. We anticipate that these emerging regulations will take place over the next 5-10 years, and have the potential to have a medium impact on our business. The identification of a topic or other matter as having "substantial effect " for purposes of the ESG risk assessment does not, and should not be interpreted to, mean that it is material for any other purpose, including for the purpose of our financial statements or the documents we file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Our operating expenses are based in part on anticipated future revenues, and a certain amount of those expenses is relatively fixed. Therefore, a decrease in revenue and/or the level of gross profit from a small number of transactions can unfavorably affect operating results in a particular quarter or year. Changes in the regulatory environment and new legislation to increase the pricing of carbon emissions may potentially impact our customers' purchasing decisions which may in turn impact our operating results. Additionally, changes in and compliance with U.S. and international laws and regulations affecting foreign operations, including U.S. and international trade restrictions and sanctions, and environmental laws, could potentially impact our customers' decisions to purchase goods from us. The financial impact figure associated with this risk is confidential.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk is confidential. Lam's response strategy for managing this risk is covered within the company's research and development (R&D) budget and its selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) budget. In calendar year (CY) 2024, Lam's R&D budget was approximately $2B, and its SG&A budget was approximately $919.7M.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a way to mitigate the potential risks of emerging regulations reducing demand for Lam products, Lam invests in research and development (R&D) to make products that are more energy efficient and can help reduce the carbon emissions of our customers while using our products. To mitigate this risk and address our customers' expectations for high-performance and low-carbon offerings, we focus on driving progress across three aspects of sustainable product innovation to deliver meaningful, measurable results: reducing energy consumption, leveraging equipment intelligence® Eco Sensors, and reducing GHG emissions and improving air quality. This strategy includes expanding the availability of existing energy-efficiency features, developing new ones, expanding customer awareness to encourage adoption, and more. For example, one of our energy-saving product solutions is ECO Mode, which can signal a tool's abatement controls or put its peripheral components into idle mode when not in use. This could have a meaningful impact, as we estimate that the use of ECO Mode can potentially reduce peripheral energy

use by 40% in an idle state. In 2024, we also released Lam Cryo 3.0, a revolutionary technology that overcomes manufacturing challenges and achieves higher throughput, resulting in lower system energy use per wafer. This technology will enable customers to achieve an estimated 40% reduction in energy consumption per wafer and up to a 90% reduction in process gas emissions on cryo-enabled tools through the use of low-GWP process gases and their byproducts. Another example of how we manage risks related to emerging climate regulation is through our participation in industry groups, including SEMI's Sustainability Advisory Council, Climate Consortium, and Climate Risk Working Group. Participating in these forums enables Lam to monitor emerging regulations related to GHG emissions, energy, and climate-related disclosure, among other topics.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Other, please specify :San Francisco Bay

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

11

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Lam Research facilities in Fremont, California, United States, are at potential risk of flooding during major events due to projected sea-level rise in higher temperature scenarios. In 2021, Lam performed a qualitative climate scenario analysis. In 2022, we expanded our quantitative assessment, and in 2023, we expanded our water saving in the region. We aim to integrate this risk into our Enterprise Risk Management system, which is part of a digital transformation project our entire corporation is participating in. Water goals are in the process of being reset for 2026-2030.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Arroyo Las Positas Creek

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Lam facilities in Livermore, California are considered water-stressed areas based on the WRI Aqueduct. In 2021, Lam performed a qualitative climate scenario analysis. In 2022, we expanded our quantitative assessment and in 2023 we expanded our water saving in the region. We aim to integrate this risk into our Enterprise Risk Management system, which is part of a digital transformation project our entire corporation is participating in. Water goals are in the process of being reset for 2026-2030.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Lam facilities in South Korea are considered water-stressed areas based on the WRI Aqueduct. In 2021, Lam performed a qualitative climate scenario analysis. In 2022, we expanded our quantitative assessment, and in 2023, we expanded water savings in the region. We aim to integrate this risk into our Enterprise Risk Management system, which is part of a digital transformation project our entire corporation is participating in. Water goals are in the process of being reset for 2026-2030.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Malaysia

☑ Sungai Kajan

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Lam facilities in Penang, Malaysia, have a potential risk of flooding during major events due to projected sea-level rise in higher temperature scenarios. In 2021, Lam performed a qualitative climate scenario analysis. In 2022, we expanded our quantitative assessment, and in 2023, we expanded water savings practices in the region. We aim to integrate this risk into our Enterprise Risk Management system, which is part of a digital transformation project our entire corporation is participating in. Water goals are in the process of being reset for 2026-2030.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Lam facilities in India have a potential risk of flooding during major events due to projected sea-level rise in higher temperature scenarios. In 2021, Lam performed a qualitative climate scenario analysis. In 2022, we expanded our quantitative assessment, and in 2023, we expanded water savings practices in the

region. We aim to integrate this risk into our Enterprise Risk Management system, which is part of a digital transformation project our entire corporation is participating in. Water goals are in the process of being reset for 2026-2030.
[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Fines, but none that are considered as significant	*Globally Lam had only one minor fine from notice of violation in 2024. The issue has been resolved.*

[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

1

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

300

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

3.13

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(3.3.1.5) Comment

Impacted 1 of 32 facilities.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Malaysia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Israel
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Lam is driven to accelerate a low-carbon future where our company and customers succeed. As of 2024, emissions generated from the use of our products represented approximately 80% of our GHG inventory. To reduce the emissions output of our products, we're optimizing solutions that are smarter and more efficient. In doing so, we're proving that it's possible to increase productivity while reducing the use of raw materials, energy, and space. Under a net-zero emissions scenario, energy and technologies drive emissions reductions. These technologies enable solutions providers to position new products and services. The semiconductor industry is well-positioned to aid in the transition to a lower-carbon economy, as, for example, intelligent machines that conserve power will increase demand for the use of our products. Increased demand can create momentum for a low-carbon future, leading to both market and reputational benefits. If demand for Lam's lower-carbon products increases, we may stand to benefit financially, and our reputation may also improve going forward.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

As our customers are driven by market changes, consumer preferences, and evolving regulation to reduce their climate-related footprint, energy and emissions-related product considerations are likely to grow in importance. One of the most impactful steps we can take is to track and reduce our product-based emissions, giving Lam an edge in providing the solutions customers need to reduce their environmental impact while meeting increasing demands. If customer demands continue to prefer lower-carbon products, this could lead to an increased market share and subsequent growth in revenue. The financial impact figure associated with this opportunity is confidential.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realizing this opportunity is confidential. Lam's response strategy for realizing this opportunity is covered within the company's R&D budget and its SG&A budget. In CY 2024, Lam's R&D budget was approximately $2B, and its SG&A budget was approximately $919.7M.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Proactive engagement with customers and development of more efficient products would allow Lam to take advantage of changing customer expectations and demands, particularly if climate-related considerations are further emphasized going forward. Therefore, Lam makes strategic investments in R&D and engages in open communication with its customers to innovate for a greener future. We approach product sustainability with four focuses: 1) Reducing energy consumption: We're looking for ways to automate our tools and processes to support reductions in energy use, GHG emissions, and costs. 2) Reducing GHG emissions and improving air quality: We're identifying and capitalizing on opportunities to shift away from high-GWP chemistries to reduce emissions and the carbon footprint of our tools. 3) Leveraging Equipment Intelligence® ECO sensors: In our labs, we have deployed Equipment Intelligence ECO sensors to capture data on the environmental performance of our tools. 4) Replacing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): We are identifying where PFAS are present in our direct design choices and order-to-shelf supply chain, and the practicable substitutes for replacement. This approach also includes expanding the availability of existing energy-efficiency features, developing new ones, expanding customer awareness to encourage adoption, and more. For example, one of our energy-saving product solutions that we've invested in is ECO Mode, which can signal a tool's abatement controls or put its peripheral components into idle mode when not in use. We encourage our customers to use ECO Mode, as we estimate it could reduce peripheral energy use by 40% in an idle state. In 2024, we continued to expand the availability of ECO Mode through beta testing for its use in certain labs with the capability to run the functionality.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Malaysia

☑ Republic of Korea

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek (California, USA); Sungai Tengah (Malaysia)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In water-stressed regions, we know it is imperative to manage water as responsibly and sustainably as we can. We leverage the WRI Aqueduct to identify which of our facilities are located in water-stressed regions (as of our most recent assessment in 2022). To date, we have identified 22 facilities across six sites throughout California, South Korea, India, and Malaysia. In 2022, we exceeded our goal to achieve 17 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline by 2025. We have since raised the bar with a new goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings from a 2019 baseline by 2025, which we achieved in 2024, one year ahead of schedule. We also complete projects to better understand our water impacts. For example, in 2024, we completed water audits at our U.S. manufacturing and lab sites. This included a third-party audit of 12 buildings in Fremont and Livermore, California; a separate audit of two buildings in Eaton and Springfield, Ohio; and an assessment of our office, lab, and manufacturing facilities in Tualatin, Oregon. In total, these buildings account for more than 70% of our

global water use. The audits identified potential reduction opportunities, including irrigation and some industrial process modifications, which we plan to further evaluate. The results of this assessment will support our ongoing efforts to implement water-saving activities and realize this opportunity.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Continued progress in water efficiency could have a positive financial impact on Lam's operating costs. Additionally, exceeding our ESG goals on time or early could have a positive impact on our reputation and brand. At this time, we do not have a figure to provide.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realizing this opportunity is confidential. Lam's response strategy for realizing this opportunity is covered within the company's SG&A budget. In CY 2024, Lam's SG&A budget was approximately $919.7M.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To realize this opportunity, we focus on implementing water-efficiency projects and vetting new construction for water-related risks. In 2022, these efforts helped us surpass our original water-saving goal three years ahead of schedule, and in 2024, achieve our new goal of 80 million gallons of water savings one year early. While this goal is now complete, we are in the process of setting new ESG goals, which will continue to support our progress on the implementation of water-saving activities. We estimate the likelihood of realizing this opportunity through continued water-savings projects as very likely. For example, in 2024, two facilities of our subsidiary, Silfex, have reduced wastewater through advanced cleaning and reclamation projects. At our Eaton site, a new treatment system cleans the coolant wastewater generated by shaping saws in silicon cutting. This allows the coolant water to be reused, rather than disposing it as non-hazardous waste for offsite treatment. Before Silfex introduced the system in 2023, the facility generated between 4 million to 5 million pounds of wastewater every year. In 2024, after continued tuning of the system, the site generated less than 700,000 pounds of wastewater; a reduction of 60%. Additionally, we are focused on building synergy around our water-saving efforts at the 22 facilities that we identified as existing within water-stressed regions. Our strategy is to enhance water savings in these locations—and throughout our organization—by adopting and disseminating best practices across Lam's global sites.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

☑ Malaysia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Lam's climate strategy includes a goal to achieve net zero operations through Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040. This ambition is supported by a number of climate-related ESG goals, including those to reduce emissions and source renewable electricity. One goal Lam has set is to source 100% renewable electricity globally by 2030. To achieve this goal, and in support of achieving this opportunity, Lam focuses on implementing renewable energy projects at our global sites. Generating energy onsite may allow us to experience cost savings associated with energy procurement. As of 2024, Lam is more than halfway to reaching our goal of 100% renewable electricity, sourcing 55% of our electricity from renewable sources. By the end of 2024, our sites that use 100% renewable electricity were: Tualatin, OR; Fremont, CA; Livermore, CA; Eaton, OH; Springfield, OH; China; India; Malaysia; Salzburg, Austria; and Villach, Austria.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Lam may stand to benefit from positive financial impact related to cost savings from sourcing renewable electricity for its operations. These cost savings may include lower cost of energy per MWh and/or lower taxes on carbon emissions related to energy consumption over the short and medium term. Lam may also see a positive impact on its interest rates if its operational efficiency results in energy savings. In 2021, Lam launched a $1.5 billion, five-year sustainability-linked line of credit. Over the credit facility term, Lam may receive a pricing adjustment if the company is above or below performance targets for topics related to sustainability, including annual energy savings. This financing structure enables Lam to progress on its climate strategy and renewable electricity goal, while providing access to potentially lower-cost financing. In this example, energy efficiency in our operations helps Lam realize opportunities for preferential financing, while reducing risks related to higher interest rates of borrowing from traditional credit lines. The financial impact figure associated with this opportunity is confidential.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realizing this opportunity is confidential. Lam's response strategy for realizing this opportunity is covered within the company's SG&A budget. In CY 2024, Lam's SG&A budget was approximately $919.7M.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Budgeting for capital expenditures related to climate change is one strategy that Lam leverages to realize opportunities related to sourcing low-emission energy. Through Lam's LMS, we set annual objectives through AOPs to support long-term corporate objectives. These AOPs contain the annual objectives, strategies, plans, milestones, budgets, and risks and opportunities for the plan, enabling Lam to drive its goals to success. Lam's medium-term goal to source 100% renewable electricity globally by 2030 is integrated into our LMS and AOPs. This integration ensures we're able to complete renewable energy projects on schedule to meet our goal. For example, in late 2024, our global headquarters in Fremont, California, started construction on a 235 kW solar system, joining two other facilities that already feature onsite solar: Batu Kawan, Malaysia, which generates approximately 13 MWh per day; and Villach, Austria, which generates approximately 2 MWh per day. We report progress against this goal in our annual Global Impact report.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

At this time, Lam does not have board-level oversight of biodiversity issues as they are not a strategic priority for the company, and there are no significant biodiversity activities for the Board to oversee. Lam's current environmental priorities are informed by a number of factors, including the results of our ESG materiality assessment, which was last conducted in 2022. The results of that assessment did not identify biodiversity as a material priority to our company or our stakeholders. However, due to increasing interest in and relevance of biodiversity issues, we have begun to incorporate the topic into our sustainability management strategy. Lam conducted its first high-level biodiversity assessment, which analyzed dependency and potential impact-related risks for our key manufacturing facilities, lab operations, and offices, as well as supplier locations. The assessment used a location-based approach, following the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare (LEAP) methodology from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. It analyzed the potential risk exposure of our operations relative to one another and supplier sites within buffer zones of up to 50 kilometers, based on proximity to protected areas and risk status of local species. We intend to use the findings of this assessment to further integrate consideration of our potential risks and impacts into our normal business processes related to land acquisition and growth, our

programs around climate and water, and regular supplier engagement. The results of this assessment have been reviewed by our internal management. We will continue to evaluate the need to have Board-level oversight over our future biodiversity activities, which will be determined by the results.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The full Board of Directors and its committees are actively engaged in sustainability oversight. As mandated in the Nomination and Governance Committee (NGC) Charter, the NGC has the primary responsibility for our sustainability oversight, including assisting the Board in overseeing sustainability matters not assigned to other committees, such as our overall ESG and sustainability strategy and goals, sustainability initiatives, climate-related goals and, in each instance, Lam's progress towards achieving those goals, as well as our annual sustainability reporting. This includes, for example, reviewing our 2025, 2030, and 2050 climate and energy goals and our 2025 waste and water goals. The full Board, which includes our CEO, also receives our annual Global Impact report before it is published, which contains information about our progress toward sustainability goals, net zero goal, and energy and emissions reduction initiatives. In addition, the NGC reviews and provides feedback on our Global Impact report. The Board also exercises its oversight responsibility directly, including overseeing management's implementation of the company's ERM program, which covers some risks related to climate change and water. Updates on our ESG program and performance (including issues related to climate change) are provided to the NGC on a quarterly basis, and our ESG strategy, goals and performance, and ESG reporting are reviewed by the full Board annually. In 2024, our full Board and/or NGC received quarterly ESG briefings (via written reports or presentations) from the executive sponsor of our ESG program, a role which is held by our chief technology and sustainability officer as of March 2024. Our CEO, who is also a Board Member, participates in our ESG executive steering committee, along with members of the CEO staff. The ESG executive steering committee is responsible for guiding our ESG strategy, approving and supporting initiatives, and holding business leaders accountable. In this role, our CEO is responsible for overseeing and guiding the development of our corporate ESG strategy, overseeing and monitoring progress on our corporate climate targets, reviewing and guiding our ESG risk management process, and overseeing our ESG reporting practices (which cover climate as a topic).

Water

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

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The full Board of Directors and its committees are actively engaged in sustainability oversight. As mandated in the NGC Charter, the NGC has the primary responsibility for our sustainability oversight, including assisting the Board in overseeing sustainability matters not assigned to other committees, including our overall sustainability strategy and goals, Lam's progress towards achieving those goals, our annual Global Impact report, oversight of water-related risks and opportunities, and sustainability initiatives (all of which include water as a topic). This includes reviewing our 2025, 2030, and 2050 climate and energy goals and our 2025 waste and water goals. The full Board, which includes our CEO, also receives our annual Global Impact report before it is published, which contains information about our progress toward sustainability goals, net zero goal, and energy and emissions reduction initiatives. In addition, the NGC reviews and provides feedback on our Global Impact report. The Board also exercises its oversight responsibility directly, including overseeing management's implementation of the company's ERM program, which covers some risks related to climate change and water. Updates on our ESG program, including issues related to climate change, are added to the meeting agenda for the full Board at least annually; these meetings are attended by members of the NGC and our CEO. In 2024, our Board and/or NGC received quarterly ESG briefings (via written reports or presentations) from the executive sponsor of our ESG program, a role which is held by our chief technology and sustainability officer as of March 2024. Our CEO, who is also a Board Member, participates in our ESG executive steering committee, along with members of the CEO staff. The

ESG executive steering committee is responsible for guiding our ESG strategy, approving and supporting initiatives, and holding business leaders accountable. In this role, our CEO is responsible for overseeing and guiding the development of our corporate ESG strategy, overseeing and monitoring progress on our corporate climate targets, reviewing and guiding our ESG risk management process, and overseeing our ESG reporting practices (which cover water as a topic).
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other
☑ Other, please specify :Experience on other company Boards in committees overseeing sustainability and environmental risks and issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Experience on other company Boards in committees overseeing sustainability and environmental risks and issues

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

At this time, Lam does not have management-level responsibility for biodiversity issues as they are not a strategic priority for the company, and there are no significant biodiversity activities for our executive management to oversee. Lam's current environmental priorities are informed by a number of factors, including the results of our ESG materiality assessment, which was last conducted in 2022. The results of that assessment did not identify biodiversity as a material priority to our company or our stakeholders. However, due to increasing interest in and relevance of biodiversity issues, we have begun to incorporate the topic into our sustainability management strategy. Lam conducted its first high-level biodiversity assessment, which analyzed dependency and potential impact-related risks for our key manufacturing facilities, lab operations, and offices, as well as supplier locations. The assessment used a location-based approach, following the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare (LEAP) methodology from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. The results of this assessment have been reviewed by our internal management, including the managing director of ESG and the VP of legal. We intend to have C-level oversight over aspects of our future biodiversity activities.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO, who is also a Board Member, participates in our ESG executive steering committee, along with members of the CEO staff. The ESG executive steering committee is responsible for guiding our ESG strategy, approving and supporting initiatives, and holding business leaders accountable. In this role, our CEO is responsible for overseeing and guiding the development of our corporate ESG strategy, overseeing and monitoring progress on our corporate ESG, climate, water, and science-based targets, reviewing and guiding our ESG risk management process, managing our company ESG budget, and overseeing our ESG reporting practices. Our CEO also reviews and provides feedback on our annual ESG report, which contains information about our ESG goals progress, net zero goal, energy, water, and emissions reduction initiatives, and more. The CEO reports to the Board directly and participates in meetings with the Board on at least a quarterly basis. Updates on our ESG program, including issues related to climate change, are included in the meeting agenda for the full Board at least annually, and in 2024, our full Board and/or our NGC received quarterly ESG briefings (via written reports or presentations) from the executive sponsor of our ESG program, a role which is held by our chief technology and sustainability officer as of March 2024. In 2024, we added quarterly Net Zero CEO staff meetings to provide regular updates on net zero progress and address barriers, opportunities, and key decisions.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO, who is also a Board Member, participates in our ESG executive steering committee, along with members of the CEO staff. The ESG executive steering committee is responsible for guiding our ESG strategy, approving and supporting initiatives, and holding business leaders accountable. In this role, our CEO is responsible for overseeing and guiding the development of our corporate ESG strategy, overseeing and monitoring progress on our corporate ESG, climate, water, and science-based targets, reviewing and guiding our ESG risk management process, managing our company ESG budget, and overseeing our ESG reporting practices. Our CEO also reviews and provides feedback on our annual Global Impact report, which contains information about our ESG goals progress, net zero goal, energy, water, and emissions reduction initiatives, and more. The CEO reports to the Board directly and participates in meetings with the Board on at least a quarterly basis. Updates on our ESG program, including issues related to water, are included in the meeting agenda for the full Board at least annually, and in 2024, our full Board and/or our NGC received quarterly ESG briefings (via written reports or presentations) from the executive sponsor of our ESG program, a role which is held by our chief technology and sustainability officer as of March 2024.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2024, we tied our executive compensation program to progress on our ESG goals, ensuring that Lam's executive leaders are accountable for driving ESG progress and are rewarded for their achievements. As part of our executive compensation program, ESG goals (recognized by continued inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index for North America) and human capital management represented 20% of the corporate scorecard used as part of the determination of the annual incentive compensation for our named executive officers (NEOs). Specifically, NEOs are incentivized to achieve certain ESG performance metrics, including third-party scores of Lam's performance in certain ESG areas, including climate change and water management. Note, these details refer to our fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, which was the fiscal year during which annual incentive program payouts for calendar year 2023 were made, as determined in accordance with the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2024, we tied our executive compensation program to progress on our ESG goals, ensuring that Lam's executive leaders are accountable for driving ESG progress and are rewarded for their achievements. As part of our executive compensation program, ESG goals (recognized by continued inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index for North America) and human capital management represented 20% of the corporate scorecard used as part of the determination of the annual incentive compensation for our named executive officers (NEOs). Specifically, NEOs are incentivized to achieve certain ESG performance metrics, including third-party scores of Lam's performance in certain ESG areas, including climate change and water management. Note, these details refer to our fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, which was the fiscal year during which annual incentive program payouts for calendar year 2023 were made, as determined in accordance with the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

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

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We tie our executive compensation program to progress on Lam's ESG goals to ensure that Lam's executive leaders are accountable for driving ESG progress and are rewarded for their achievements. Human Capital Management & ESG represented 20% of the corporate scorecard used as part of the determination of the annual incentive compensation for our named executive officers. Criteria for this aspect cover ESG progress as measured by Lam's inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), by completing S&P's annual Corporate Sustainability Assessment which covers a wide range of environmental topics including climate and water. Note, this incentive refers to our fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, which was the fiscal year during which annual incentive program payouts for the calendar year 2023 were made, as determined in accordance with the rules of the US. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

Progress toward the company's environmental commitments is supported by the ESG-tied incentives through our executive compensation program. Specifically, Human Capital Management & ESG represented 20% of the corporate scorecard used as part of the determination of the annual incentive compensation for our named executive officers. A part of these criteria is Lam's performance on the DJSI Corporate Sustainability Assessment - a detailed third-party assessment that collects information and rates Lam's performance on ESG topics against its peers. Specifically, the assessment includes measurement of greenhouse gas emissions,

emissions targets, climate risks and opportunities, water consumption and discharge, and other environmental topics. Lam's performance in these topics (among other ESG topics) must fall within the top 20% of scores to be included in the Index. Lam's efforts to maintain or increase our score on the assessment are considered as a part of this incentive program. Tying the company's inclusion in the index to executive compensation ensures that Lam continues to invest in progress in many areas of ESG, including climate change and water management.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

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

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We tie our executive compensation program to progress on Lam's ESG goals to ensure that Lam's executive leaders are accountable for driving ESG progress and are rewarded for their achievements. Human Capital Management & ESG represented 20% of the corporate scorecard used as part of the determination of the annual incentive compensation for our named executive officers. Criteria for this aspect cover ESG progress as measured by Lam's inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), by completing S&P's annual Corporate Sustainability Assessment which covers a wide range of environmental topics including climate and water. Note, this incentive refers to our fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, which was the fiscal year during which annual incentive program payouts for the calendar year 2023 were made, as determined in accordance with the rules of the US. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

Progress toward the company's environmental commitments is supported by the ESG-tied incentives through our executive compensation program. Specifically, Human Capital Management & ESG represented 20% of the corporate scorecard used as part of the determination of the annual incentive compensation for our named executive officers. A part of these criteria is Lam's performance on the DJSI Corporate Sustainability Assessment - a detailed third-party assessment that collects information and rates Lam's performance on ESG topics against its peers. Specifically, the assessment includes measurement of greenhouse gas emissions, emissions targets, climate risks and opportunities, water consumption and discharge, and other environmental topics. Lam's performance in these topics (among other ESG topics) must fall within the top 20% of scores to be included in the Index. Lam's efforts to maintain or increase our score on the assessment are considered as a part of this incentive program. Tying the company's inclusion in the index to executive compensation ensures that Lam continues to invest in progress in many areas of ESG, including climate change and water management.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Lam has a number of policies that address environmental issues, including climate change, water, and more. Lam's Code of Conduct (CoC) is the most comprehensive policy for environmental issues. Our CoC covers a range of topics, commitments, guidelines, and principles that ensure Lam conducts its business in a fair, ethical, and sustainable manner. The CoC covers our entire global business operations, and applies to all employees of Lam. The CoC also references additional policies that apply to upstream business partners, such as suppliers. The following contents of the policy apply to all employees in our direct operations, with no exclusions: commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards; commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance; commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues; other environmental, water, and climate commitments, such as waste reduction, energy conservation, water conservation, and investments to reduce environmental impact; commitment to net-zero emissions; commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights; and progress towards our time-bound environmental milestones and targets. On page 27, we also state that suppliers are accountable for upholding Lam's Global Supplier Code of Conduct, which covers some environmental issues.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :waste reduction; energy conservation

Climate-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions
☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :make investments to reduce climate-related impacts

Water-specific commitments
☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :conserve water; make investments to reduce water-related impacts

Social commitments
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply
☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Lam-Research-Code-of-Conduct-Policy_External 2025.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify :SEMI; Responsible Business Alliance

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

Lam is a member and/or signatory of multiple organizations that work to advance environmental, climate, and water progress. Listed below are those organizations and descriptions of Lam's role as an active member: Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi): Lam has set multiple climate targets in line with the SBTi's guidelines for near-term targets. SBTi approved our initial near-term climate targets in 2022, then approved our revised targets in early 2025, which are aligned with a 1.5°C temperature rise by 2030. SBTi reports the following targets for our company: "Lam Research Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Lam Research Corporation also commits to reducing scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold products by 63.8% per USD value added by 2034 from a 2022 base year." UN Global Compact (UNGC): Lam has been a signatory of the UNGC since 2022, underscoring our aim to accelerating ESG progress on a global scale. The organization is the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative, with tens of thousands of participants worldwide. As a member, Lam supports the UNGC's Ten Principles for labor, environment, anti-corruption, and human rights, as well as the advancement of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (which include Climate Action as a goal). Lam further supports the UNGC by aligning its annual sustainability and climate reporting to the UNGC and through the progress made on our goals of operating on 100 percent renewable electricity by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2050. SEMI Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC) and Energy Collaborative (EC): Lam has long been active in SEMI, the global industry association representing the electronics manufacturing and design supply chain. In 2022, we joined SEMI's SCC as a founding member. The consortium is the first global, ecosystem-wide collaborative of semiconductor companies dedicated to reducing industry-based emissions. Through collaboration, transparency, and ambitious goal-setting, we aim to advance our industry's response to climate change—one of the most pressing challenges of our time. As a member of the SCC, Lam engages in a number of working groups (WG) to advance climate progress in the semiconductor industry. Participation in these WGs includes Lam co-leading the Scope 3 WG and actively participating in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 WGs. As a member of SEMI, Lam also actively participates in the Climate Risk WG and the Climate Equity WG, both of which are working groups within SEMI's Sustainability Advisory Council that are aligned with the efforts of the SCC. In 2024, Lam became a founding member of the Energy Collaborative (EC), a joint initiative created by SEMI and the SCC. The EC engages corporations, governments, energy providers, aggregators, and experts in developing policies to accelerate investment in and reduce access barriers to renewable energy, with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region. Responsible Business Alliance: Lam Research is an Affiliate Member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) and participates in its Environmental Sustainability Workgroup (ESWG). As one of the five pillars of RBA's Code of Conduct, environmental sustainability is a core component of many RBA members' responsible business conduct programs. It is the environmental mission of the RBA to ensure that its members have visibility into their value chains, understand material environmental impacts at

each tier, and are enabled to address these impacts individually and collectively. With the ability to engage companies throughout supply chains, the RBA is uniquely positioned to drive progress in an environmentally responsible way. The ESWG convenes RBA members to identify pressing environmental issues in climate change, water, and waste, and collaborate on solutions that drive improvement not only within their organizations but throughout their supply chains. As an affiliate member, we also support the RBA Code of Conduct, which includes the principles of good stewardship for the environment, specifically for air emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water, and other environmental topics. Lam works to influence the organization and its member companies to collaborate on environmental sustainability and climate change programs. RE100: In 2024, Lam joined RE100, a global corporate renewable energy initiative led by the Climate Group that unites 400 large businesses for 100% renewable electricity. Our goal to reach 100% renewable electricity by 2030 qualified Lam for membership in the group, which advocates for policies that support the growth of renewable energy markets.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

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

Leading American Microelectronics Political Action Committee (LAMPAC) is registered on the U.S. Federal Election Commission register, as "Leading American Microelectronics PAC (Lam Research Corporation PAC)". The ID number is C00833962.

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

Indirect engagement is the primary way that Lam shapes policy related to environmental issues. For over 20 years, Lam has worked with stakeholders to develop, implement, and continuously improve the SEMI EHS Guidelines for Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment. These standards are broadly used across the semiconductor industry and other industries to minimize hazards related to equipment, facilities, and work environments. In 2022, we became founding members of SEMI's SCC, the first global, ecosystem-wide collaborative of semiconductor companies dedicated to reducing industry-based emissions. Through collaboration, transparency, and ambitious goal-setting, we aim to advance our industry's response to climate change. Lam has established its political action committee (PAC), Leading American Microelectronics Political Action Committee, or LAMPAC, as another means of engagement and advocacy. As of 2024, in some regions, including South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Singapore, Lam engages with policymakers on behalf of the SEMI's Energy Collaborative (EC) to accelerate the clean energy transition. The EC aims to accelerate the creation of low-carbon energy access in the Asia-Pacific region. As a sponsoring member, Lam is involved in anchoring the EC's work by engaging in roundtable meetings and fact-finding sessions. the EC's initiatives align and support Lam's climate transition plan, and help to advance our industry forward in renewable energy adoption. The key activities of the EC that Lam supports include: 1) Bringing together multiple stakeholders to address the greatest challenge to semiconductor decarbonization targets, 2) Defining policy recommendations that will enable large-scale renewable energy deployment, ensuring accessibility for the semiconductor industry, and 3) Collaborating with energy policymakers and utilities to accelerate policy actions that drive low-carbon energy expansion.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Responsible Business Alliance

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Lam Research is an affiliate member of the RBA and participates in its ESWG. Lam has evaluated the RBA's position on environmental issues, including climate and water, and has found the organization to have principles and activities aligned with Lam's position and with the Paris Agreement. For example, as one of the five pillars of RBA's Code of Conduct, environmental sustainability is a core component of many RBA members' responsible business conduct programs. It is the environmental mission of the RBA to ensure that its members have visibility into their value chains, understand material environmental impacts at each tier, and are enabled to address these impacts individually and collectively. With the ability to engage companies throughout supply chains, the RBA is uniquely positioned to drive progress in an environmentally responsible way. The ESWG convenes RBA members to identify pressing environmental issues in climate change, water, and waste and collaborate on solutions that drive improvement not only within their organizations but throughout their supply chains. As an affiliate member, we support the RBA's CoC, promote it in our communications, and have integrated it into our global supplier CoC. The RBA's CoC includes the principles of good stewardship for the

environment, specifically for air emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water, and other environmental topics. Lam works to influence the organization and its member companies to collaborate on environmental sustainability and climate change programs.

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

45000

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

The disclosed funding is used to pay for Lam's annual affiliate-level membership to the Responsible Business Alliance. The RBA regularly engages with civil society groups, trade unions and other worker groups, academia and research institutions, socially responsible investors, and governmental and multilateral institutions. Through relationships with these key stakeholders, the RBA discusses and debates standards and norms, best practices, ongoing challenges, and emerging issues in supply chain sustainability. With some stakeholders, the RBA works on specific projects; with other stakeholders, it maintains an ongoing dialogue to inform a range of our activities. Lam's membership dues support these ongoing efforts of the RBA.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :SEMI

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Lam participates in the SEMI industry association across a variety of working groups and collaborative efforts. For over 20 years, Lam has worked with stakeholders to develop, implement, and continuously improve the SEMI EHS Guidelines for Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment related to equipment, facilities, and work environments. Lam has also engaged with SEMI as a founding member of SEMI's SCC and a member of the EC. The SCC is the first global, ecosystem-wide collaborative of semiconductor companies dedicated to reducing industry-based emissions, with the aim of advancing our industry's response to climate change through collaboration, transparency, and ambitious goal-setting. Lam plays an active role in the SCC via a seat on the Governing Council, co-chairing the scope 3 working group, participating in the scope 2 working group, and proactively engaging across multiple other working groups. The SCC works across all three scopes and is engaged in tackling high-GWP gas alternatives and new abatement technologies, challenges to procuring clean energy globally. It has also drafted industry-level guidance for the scope 3 categories one and eleven, which was recently published. The EC engages a leadership network of corporations, providers,

aggregators, and experts to accelerate the investment in renewable energy together with regional governments and regulators. The group aims to change the untenable trajectory of semiconductor manufacturing emissions by significantly increasing low-carbon energy adoption for semiconductor manufacturers and their value chains. We have evaluated this organization's activities and positions on environmental issues, and we believe they are aligned with Lam's position and with the Paris Agreement. We promote this engagement and the work we're accomplishing with SEMI in our public communications.

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

95000

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

The disclosed funding is used to pay for Lam's annual membership to SEMI's SCC ($45,000) and EC ($50,000). The membership fees support all of the SCC and EC activities to further the industry level effort to tackle climate change. SCC is engaged with governments globally to address the major challenges associated with addressing climate change at the industry level.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Water pollution indicators

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:Waste**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Sustainable operations – page 19 Corporate governance – page 67 Responsible supply chain – page 47 Supporting our business through public policy advocacy – page 73 Assurance letter – page 78 TCFD Index – page 18 of the Global Impact Report's Key Data and Frameworks UN SDG Index – page 25 of the Global Impact Report's Key Data and Frameworks

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Lam-Research-2024-Global-Impact-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The link to the Global Impact Report's Key Data and Frameworks is found on page 6 of the attached 2024 Global Impact Report (under section "Reporting frameworks")
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Customers' growing demands for low-carbon and climate friendly products

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Global carbon pricing mechanisms

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Lam conducted a climate scenario analysis that included transition scenarios in alignment with IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS). While there is low-carbon pricing exposure directly to Lam Research, the risk becomes more material for major customer operations and Lam Research Scope 3 emissions. We evaluated the impacts of carbon pricing on major Lam Research customers using different carbon prices. One of them was the SDS values in scenario analysis ($63 per metric ton CO2e by 2025 and $140 per metric ton CO2e by 2040). Another one was the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices estimate on carbon prices needed to meet the Paris Agreement, as of 2017 ($40-$80 per metric tons CO2e in 2020 and $50-$100 per metric tons CO2e by 2030).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2020, Lam engaged with a consulting firm to conduct an analysis of our TCFD practices. Results indicated strong alignment with the framework in our metrics, targets, and governance, and highlighted potential opportunities for improvement. The results of that assessment helped inform the drivers and parameters of our climate scenario analysis, with the aim of further understanding our potential climate impacts. We conducted scenario analysis activities in 2021, and chose the IEA's Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2050 scenario, as well as the SDS, and Representative Conservative Pathway (RCP) scenario as their parameters most closely aligned with our business strategy and ESG program. For example, the scenarios we selected represented a wide range of risk types considered, including physical and transition risks, time horizons including medium- and long-term, and low, medium, and high temperature rise. As a part of the analysis, we engaged with internal stakeholders to identify areas of potential transition and physical climate-related risk opportunities. Following this exercise, we did a deeper dive into both our physical

and transition risks and opportunities, including a quantification of the potential financial impacts of transition risks and opportunities. These activities aligned with our internal governance approach to ESG as well as our consideration of risks and opportunities related to environmental issues.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Water stress levels

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We use numerous tools to inform our water scenario analysis work, including WRI Aqueduct, IEA SDS, and RCP8.5, covering our entire business operations. The results of the analysis have influenced multiple aspects of our business, including our strategy and financial planning, target setting and net zero transition planning, and identification of risks and opportunities. The WRI Aqueduct has three scenarios for projecting future risks, defined as follows: Optimistic (RCP4.5), Business As Usual (RCP8.5), and Pessimistic (RCP8.5). The difference between the latter two is that the former represents a world "with stable economic development," and the latter "a fragmented world with uneven economic development, higher population growth, lower GDP growth, and a lower rate of urbanization, all of which potentially affect water usage." The two time horizons are 2030 and 2040. We use the IEA SDS values for the scenario analysis in evaluating carbon pricing exposure directly to Lam Research and our major customers. For the transitional analysis, we also used the IEA Net Zero by 2050 report, to model our growth in various markets that rely on semiconductors (i.e., renewables, electrification, and EVs). We also use the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Tool to analyze which of our facilities were in water-stressed regions (as of 2022). To date, we have identified 22 facilities across six sites throughout California, South Korea, India, and Malaysia. This data influenced our approach to setting our water targets. In 2022, we exceeded our goal to achieve 17 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline by 2025. We have since raised the bar with a new goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings from a 2019 baseline by 2025, which we achieved in 2024, one year ahead of schedule. The results also guide our ongoing strategy to achieve this goal as we focus on enhancing water savings in these locations - informing our strategy, budget, and the continued presence of risks and opportunities.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2021, Lam conducted a qualitative scenario analysis to evaluate our climate and water risks and opportunities. Lam's business is dependent on the availability and use of freshwater as a key component in semiconductor manufacturing. We rely on freshwater to operate our chillers, house scrubbers, process cooling water systems, and soft water treatment plants. Because of this relevance to our business, we chose scenario analysis tools that would identify risks and opportunities associated with water. Our IEA SDS and RCP analyses identified water stress as a potential risk for Lam and its customer base. To better understand and address risks related to water stress, we leverage the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify which of our facilities are located in water-stressed regions. As of our most recent assessment in 2022, we have identified 22 facilities across six sites in our direct operations throughout California, South Korea, India, and Malaysia which we consider at risk of water scarcity. In response, we track our use of water and the costs associated with water withdrawals at our facilities in water-stressed locations. We also set a goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline, which we achieved in 2024, one year ahead of schedule.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Customers' growing demands for low-carbon and climate friendly products

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Carbon pricing mechanisms

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Lam's climate scenario analysis, conducted in 2021, identified the following potential physical risks: water stress impacting direct operations and major customer operations; natural hazards leading to operational disruptions and supply chain disruptions, and preventing access to the operational workplace; rising temperatures leading to operational disruptions; and flooding leading to operational disruptions. With regard to physical risk at the company level, Lam Research operates in areas with projected high or extremely high water stress by 2040, according to the WRI Aqueduct. Impacts are expected to be less significant due to less consumption of water. The Aqueduct has three climate scenarios for projecting future risks: Optimistic (RCP4.5), Business-as-Usual (RCP8.5), and Pessimistic (RCP8.5). It appears that the difference between the latter two is that they both have the same projected CO2e increase, but the former represents a world "with stable economic development" and the latter "a fragmented world with uneven economic development, higher population growth, lower GDP growth, and a lower rate of urbanization, all of which potentially affect water usage." The two time horizons are 2030 and 2040. Risks such as this have the potential to negatively impact Lam's operations and its ability to create products for its customers.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2020, Lam engaged with a consulting firm to conduct an analysis of our TCFD practices. Results indicated strong alignment with the framework in our metrics, targets, and governance, and highlighted potential opportunities for improvement. The results of that assessment helped inform the drivers and parameters of our climate scenario analysis, with the aim of further understanding our potential climate impacts. We conducted scenario analysis activities in 2021, and chose the IEA SDS and RCP scenario analyses as their parameters most closely aligned with our business strategy and ESG program. For example, the scenarios we selected represented a wide range of risk types considered, including physical and transition risks, time horizons including medium- and long-term, and low, medium, and high temperature rise. As a part of the analysis, we engaged with internal stakeholders to identify areas of potential transition and physical climate-related risk opportunities. Following this exercise, we did a deeper dive into both our physical and transition risks and opportunities, including a quantification of the potential financial impacts of transition risks and opportunities. These activities aligned with our internal governance approach to ESG as well as our consideration of risks and opportunities related to environmental issues. We also chose this transition scenario analysis due to its alignment with the International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios, supplemented by additional datasets, such as the SBTi emissions reduction requirements to meet certain temperature-aligned pathways, to inform our approach to setting science-based climate goals.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Our IEA SDS and RCP8.5 scenario analyses included both climate- and water-related risks and covered our entire business operations. It aimed to answer key focus questions including: (1) "What is the impact of our top transition risks on the long-term business?"; (2) "In what scenarios do our risks become opportunities and what

is the impact in each?"; and (3) "How should we prioritize our risks and opportunities based on the potential financial losses or gains associated with each?". The results of the analysis have influenced multiple aspects of our business, including our strategy and financial planning, target setting and net zero transition planning, identification of risks and opportunities, business resiliency planning, and supplier capacity building. These results underscored the importance of many of the actions we are already taking. By setting a net zero goal, establishing an annual budget for our net zero activities, establishing a governance structure, and engaging with our board of directors, customers, and suppliers, we are taking steps to mitigate some key climate risks, including carbon pricing, reputational impact, and not transitioning to low-carbon products. For example, we have set a goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. Our net zero roadmap outlines our strategy to achieve time-based targets that keep us on track for our long-term goal. To achieve this, we have set numerous interim goals to support this plan. Our near-term emissions reduction targets are validated by the SBTi and align with efforts to limit global warming. Our goals include: (1) Achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2030. (2) Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions 25% by the end of 2025 and 46.2% by the end of 2030 from a 2019 baseline. By 2040, achieve net zero operations. (3) By 2025, achieve 12 million kWh in total energy savings from a 2019 baseline. Low-carbon products also look to be a significant opportunity for us as our customers set long-term carbon goals and focus on their own scope 1 and 2 emissions. In addition, a transition to a low-carbon economy expands the opportunity for grid modernization and electric vehicles, both of which can impact the demand for our products in a positive way. The scale of risk and opportunity associated with low-carbon products highlights the importance of the work our product groups are undertaking to baseline our tools and develop a long-term roadmap for emissions reduction in collaboration with our customers. The results have also influenced our business resiliency planning. As our company grows and our operations expand, we consider climate-related risks, opportunities, and challenges, including aspects informed by our scenario analysis. We consider the availability of renewable energy, water stress, and sea-level rise in regions where we may expand or build new facilities. In Malaysia, we added elevation to our facility grounds to protect against the potential future effects of sea-level rise. We have also chosen to locate some of our distribution centers closer to our customers, resulting in a reduction of distribution-related GHG emissions and mitigation of physical risks associated with supply chain disruption. Our supplier capacity building strategy has been influenced by the results of scenario analysis as well. As a key part of our net zero strategy, we have set annual and near-term targets to keep us on track to achieve our net zero goal by 2050, including supporting 46.5% of our suppliers (by emissions) to set SBTs by 2025. By the end of 2024, 32.7% of suppliers had set SBTs. We continued to pursue these goals by engaging and educating suppliers on environmental topics throughout the year. The results of our scenario analysis also revealed that Lam's suppliers may be exposed to risks associated with chronic and acute physical conditions, including water stress, floods, and hurricanes. This influences our engagement and assessment strategy for our supplier risks.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

We use numerous tools to inform our water scenario analysis work, including the WRI Aqueduct, IEA SDS, and RCP8.5, covering our entire business operations. The results of the analyses have influenced multiple aspects of our business, including our strategy and financial planning, target setting and net zero transition planning, identification of risks and opportunities, business resiliency planning, and supplier capacity building. The results have also underscored the importance of many of the actions we are already taking in our company's business and ESG strategy. By setting a net zero goal and a water savings goal, establishing net zero and ESG governance structures, and engaging with our board, customers, and suppliers, we are taking steps to mitigate some key water and climate risks, including water stress, chronic and acute physical impacts, reputational impact, and market transition. The WRI Aqueduct analysis identified which of our facilities were in water-stressed regions (as of our most recent assessment in 2022). To date, we have identified 22 facilities across six sites throughout California, South Korea, India, and Malaysia. This data guided our approach to setting our 2025 water savings goal, which we increased to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline. We achieved this goal in 2024, one year ahead of schedule. The results also inform our ongoing strategy to achieve this goal as we focus on enhancing water savings in these locations - guiding our strategy, budget, and the continued presence of risks and opportunities. Our IEA SDS and RCP8.5 scenario analyses identified that the Lam facilities in Penang, Malaysia, and Fremont, California, are at a potential risk of flood during major events due to projected sea level rise in higher temperature scenarios. In addition, our facilities in California (Fremont and Livermore), Malaysia, South Korea, and India are located in areas with projected high or extremely high water stress by 2040. Impacts are expected to be less significant due to less consumption of water. Additionally, the results showed that natural disasters such as flooding, hurricanes, and droughts, as a result of climate change, could impact Lam's supply chain. For example, some of Lam's suppliers are located in countries prone to hurricane risks, which have the potential to shut down operations, causing delays in Lam's manufacturing of products. These findings have influenced our approach to managing risk in our supply chain and our operations as we scale our business. Any potential new Lam sites under consideration are evaluated using an environmental tool to ensure early identification of relevant risks. The results have also influenced our business resiliency planning. As our company grows and our operations expand, we consider climate-related risks, opportunities, and challenges, including aspects informed by our scenario analysis. We consider the availability of renewable energy, water stress, and sea-level rise in regions where we may expand or build new facilities. In Malaysia, we added elevation to our facility grounds to protect against the potential future effects of sea-level rise. We have also chosen to locate some of our distribution centers closer to our customers, resulting in a reduction of distribution-related GHG emissions and mitigation of physical risks associated with supply chain disruption. Our supplier capacity building strategy has been influenced by the results of scenario analysis as well. As a key part of our net zero strategy, we have set annual and near-term targets to keep us on track to achieve our net zero goal by 2050, including supporting 46.5% of our suppliers (by emissions) to set SBTs by 2025. By the end of 2024, 32.7% of suppliers have set SBTs. We continued to pursue these goals by engaging and educating suppliers on environmental topics throughout the year. The results of our scenario analysis also revealed that Lam's suppliers may be exposed to risks associated with chronic and acute physical conditions, including water stress, floods, and hurricanes. This influences our engagement and assessment strategy for our supplier risks.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

As a key component of Lam's climate transition plan, we aim to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. Our net zero roadmap outlines our strategy to achieve time-based targets that keep us on track for our long-term goal. To achieve this, we have set numerous goals to support this plan. Our near-term emissions reduction targets are validated by the SBTi and align with efforts to limit global warming. Our goals include: (1) Achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2030. (2) Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions 25% by the end of 2025 and 46.2% by the end of 2030 from a 2019 baseline. By 2040, achieve net zero operations. (3) By 2025, achieve 12 million kWh in total energy savings from a 2019 baseline. At this time, our climate transition plan does not explicitly commit to ceasing all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion, as these activities are not strategically relevant to Lam's business. Our revenue is attributed to the sale of semiconductor manufacturing equipment. Lam's business activities do not directly support the expansion of fossil-fuel related activities or directly increase the demand of fossil-fuel related energy. Additionally, we do not fund or invest in activities related to fossil fuel expansion, such as oil and gas infrastructure development, new capital goods or technologies dependent specifically on fossil fuels, new buildings that are not energy-efficient, investment in new internal combustion engine vehicles for transportation services, or other related activities. Further, Lam's revenue is not generated from activities that support fossil fuel expansion, such as the sale of petrochemical products or technologies with internal combustion engines, services that consult on non-renewable energy infrastructure or transportation, or other related activities. We actively encourage our customers to set science-based targets to reduce their GHG emissions and leverage renewable energy to achieve those targets. As we continue to make progress towards net zero emissions, we will build on and refine our climate transition plan, and we will evaluate the inclusion of an explicit commitment to cease spending and revenue associated with fossil-fuel expansion.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Lam meets regularly with its investors to discuss and gain feedback on the company's climate transition plan and net zero strategy. Through regular meetings with our vice president of investor relations, Lam's key investors provide feedback on the overall strategy, progress, risks, and opportunities related to Lam's climate transition plan. We also meet regularly with our customers to discuss their needs as it relates to emission reductions and how our plans for our own operational changes and product design features will contribute to their success. For example, stockholders provided us feedback on elements of our sustainability strategy, program, and performance throughout 2024. The feedback provided covered topics of disclosure, climate-related product KPIs, goals and timelines, customer engagement, supplier performance and emissions, and more. Our investor relations team consolidates this feedback and shares it with relevant internal stakeholders and our Board of Directors for continued improvement and revisions to our climate transition plan as needed.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our net zero transition plan depends on strong internal governance, stakeholder engagement, and an ongoing budget in order to realize its success. To ensure these dependencies are met, we have an established Net Zero Leadership Team that drives progress toward our net zero goal and embed net zero activities into our operations and our management system. As a part of our net zero roadmap, we have set a number of emissions reduction goals – these goals depend on market conditions and stakeholder engagement in order to be achieved. For example, we have set a goal to achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2030. This goal relies on the ongoing availability of renewable energy to source and power Lam's operations globally. Additionally, we have a goal to have 46.5% of suppliers measured by emissions set SBTs by 2025. The success of this goal assumes reliable stakeholder engagement and relies on the actions of our suppliers to be achieved. We also strive to ensure ongoing funding of our net zero program by dedicating funds annually for our net zero activities.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

The key cornerstone of our climate transition plan is our strategy to have net zero emissions by 2050 and net zero scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040. To get there, we've established a net zero roadmap outlining our strategy to achieve time-based targets that keep us on track. Our near-term emissions reduction targets are validated by SBTi and align with efforts to limit global warming. Achieving our net zero goal requires collaboration across our value chain, especially with our suppliers, on our Scope 3 emissions. We aim to engage our top 100 suppliers to help them set their own SBTs in an effort to tackle our Scope 3 emissions. We have set the following goals to support this plan, and report on our progress annually: (1) Achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2030. In 2024, we sourced 55% renewable electricity globally. (2) Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions 25% by the end of 2025 and 46.2% by the end of 2030 from a 2019 baseline.1 By 2040, achieve net zero operations. In 2024, we experienced a 42% decrease year-over-year from 2023, resulting in an 18.6% decrease from our 2019

baseline for Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions. (3) By 2025, achieve 12 million kWh in total energy savings from a 2019 baseline. In 2024, we achieved 1.96 million kWh in annual energy savings, for a cumulative 11.7 million kWh in savings towards our 2025 goal since 2019. (4) Achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline. In 2024, we achieved 14.7 million gallons of water savings, bringing our cumulative total to 80.6 million gallons of water savings from a 2019 baseline, one year ahead of schedule. (5) Have 46.5% of suppliers measured by emissions set SBTs by 2025. By the end of 2024, 32.7% of suppliers measured by emissions had SBTs. Throughout 2024, we continued to pursue these targets through initiatives to optimize our tools and processes and reduce our usage of energy, water, and the generation of waste. For example, in 2024, we continued to work with local utilities at our facilities in Tualatin, Oregon, and Fremont and Livermore, California, on Strategic Energy Management programs. Our Tualatin, Oregon, team completed 28 projects through the program, while our Fremont and Livermore, California, teams completed five larger projects, including LED lighting upgrades, HVAC fan controls, and more. While not in a Strategic Energy Management program, our Batu Kawan, Malaysia, facility implemented similar measures. Collectively, these initiatives led to more than 1.5 million kWh of energy savings. Our ongoing engagement with our top suppliers, including education programs on climate and other environmental issues, helps us increase the percentage of suppliers that set SBTs.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Lam-Research-2024-Global-Impact-Report.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

The market for semiconductor capital equipment is characterized by rapid technological change and product innovation. Therefore, as we innovate, our strategy is informed by shifting customer needs and opportunities to maintain or expand market share. To address our customers' expectations for high on-wafer performance and low-carbon offerings, we strive to focus on driving progress across four aspects of sustainable product innovation to deliver meaningful, measurable results: reducing energy consumption; leveraging equipment intelligence® Eco Sensors; reducing GHG emissions and improving air quality; and replacing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. This strategy includes expanding the availability of existing energy-efficiency features, developing new ones, expanding customer awareness to encourage adoption, and more. For example, one of our energy-saving product solutions is ECO Mode, which can signal a tool's abatement controls or put its peripheral components into idle mode when not in use. We encourage our customers to use ECO Mode, as we estimate it could reduce peripheral energy use by 40% in an idle state. In 2024, we continued to expand the availability of ECO Mode through beta testing for its use in certain labs with the capability to run the functionality. We also offer lifecycle solutions, aiming to help meet the evolving demands of our customers and extend the life of Lam products. With engineering resources dedicated to product support and continuous improvement, Lam's Customer Support Business Group (CSBG) provides customers with comprehensive services and solutions to help them maximize the usefulness and efficiency of our products, extending the productive life of fabs. In 2024, CSBG continued to focus on refurbishment and re-clean services. We recently introduced energy-efficient RF generators and turbo pumps, which offer potential energy savings ranging from 18% to 50%, in our Reliant® conductor etch systems. In 2024, we also collaborated closely with some of our customers through workshops to improve their overall understanding of our products and how to increase their efficiency Our ESG strategy, ESG goals, and customer engagement strategy are also influenced by climate risks and opportunities related to products and services. For example, we set a goal to have 83% of customers measured by emissions set SBTs by 2025. As of the

end of 2024, 9% of customers measured by emissions have set SBTs. Our net zero strategy and roadmap are also influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, as they outline our path to achieving climate progress. They inform the way we create products, upgrade our facilities, and allocate our resources and time.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Risks and opportunities related to ESG, including climate and water issues, have influenced our global supply chain management (GSCM) strategy, specifically with regard to supplier assessment of environmental performance. We recognize that our performance and our ability to meet our own ESG goals are dependent on the performance of our suppliers, so we mitigate risks and realize opportunities related to our upstream value chain. For example, we assess our suppliers' environmental performance, including GHG emissions and water management, using multiple sources of information that we collect. We engage with our suppliers to educate them and share information on environmental matters, which helps us further identify risks and opportunities related to meeting our ESG goals. In 2024, we continued to offer capacity-building resources, such as SBT-setting workshops and energy assessments, to our suppliers. We also surveyed our suppliers on their climate performance and helped them accelerate progress toward their sustainability goals. With regard to climate risks and opportunities, we have set goals and made the following progress in 2024: (1) Engage with at least 50% of our top suppliers on environmental sustainability opportunities. In 2024, we engaged with 100% of top suppliers through surveys, energy assessments, and education programs. (2) Increase engagement with suppliers on social and environmental topics through assessment, training, and capacity building. In 2024, we engaged 100+ suppliers through webinars, SBT-setting workshops, and/or policy updates. (3) 46.5% of suppliers measured by emissions will set SBTs by 2025. As of the end of 2024, 32.7% of suppliers measured by emissions have set SBTs. Additionally, with regard to water-related issues, we mitigate risks in our upstream value chain by monitoring the water management practices and consumption data of our suppliers. Our Global Supplier Code of Conduct outlines environmental requirements and expectations for our suppliers, including reporting on their annual water consumption and implementing a water management program to document, characterize, and monitor water sources, manage water usage and discharge, and identify conservation and contamination opportunities. Our expectations for our top direct suppliers also include completing the RBA's Corporate SAQs and participating in third-party audits via the RBA's Validated Assessment Program upon request (which covers climate and water-related data and risks).

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

As a leading supplier of wafer fabrication equipment and services to the global semiconductor industry, Lam Research develops innovative solutions that help our customers build smaller, faster, more efficient, and better-performing electronic and advanced computing devices. Therefore, our strategy aims at incorporating a focus on R&D to maintain our competitive advantage and meet our customers' expectations for more sustainable products and services. As a part of this strategy, we continue to increase the strategic relevance of the company's products and services by investing in disruptive technology, partnering across the industry ecosystem, investing in research and development advancements, and incorporating sustainable design principles, allowing us to mitigate risks and realize opportunities related to climate change and water security. For example, the semiconductor industry has long depended on physical experimentation in research and development, which can have environmental impacts including energy and water consumption, material waste, and GHG emissions. Lam is using virtual technologies—such as augmented, virtual, and extended reality, supplemented with AI and machine learning—to reduce these impacts while delivering groundbreaking innovation. Semiverse® Solutions, our portfolio of advanced software platforms, marks a transformation toward research and development (R&D) through virtual twins—a virtual representation of a process or physical asset. This capability has the potential to dramatically reduce the consumption of physical resources like silicon wafers, chemicals, and gases—all of which contribute to the semiconductor industry's carbon footprint. To quantify these reductions, Lam has conducted research into virtual twins, testing the capability on a variety of use cases. The results demonstrate that virtualization could achieve the same results as physical experimentation while reducing carbon emissions by at least 20% cumulatively and by up to 80% for some projects. In addition to the emissions reductions, we found that virtualization could conserve other resources, such as water and chemicals, used extensively in semiconductor R&D. Accordingly, we strive to devote a significant portion of our personnel and financial resources to R&D programs and seek to maintain close and responsive relationships with our customers and suppliers. In calendar year 2024, our overall R&D spend was $2B.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Lam considers climate and water risks and opportunities related to our operations. To reduce our exposure to environmental risks, optimize efficiency, and realize cost-saving opportunities, we strive to drive initiatives that promote energy efficiency and water savings. Our ESG strategy, goals, and operations plans are influenced by environmental risks and opportunities. We have set goals in response to risks and opportunities related to climate change and water: (1) Achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2030. (2) Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions 25% by the end of 2025 and 46.2% by the end of 2030 from a 2019 baseline. (3) By 2025, achieve 12 million kWh in total energy savings from a 2019 baseline. (4) Achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline. (5) Have 46.5% of suppliers measured by emissions set SBTs by 2025. Our energy and net zero strategies are also influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, including those related to reputation and market share. Our net zero roadmap outlines our strategy to achieve time-based targets. Our near-term emissions reduction targets are validated by the SBTi and align with efforts to limit global warming. In 2024, we continued to pursue these targets by optimizing tools and processes to reduce our usage of energy, water, and the generation of waste. In 2024, we continued to work with local utilities at our facilities in Tualatin, Oregon, and Fremont and Livermore, California, on Strategic Energy Management programs. Our Tualatin, Oregon, team completed 28 projects through the program, while our Fremont and Livermore, California, teams completed five larger projects, including LED lighting upgrades, HVAC fan controls, and more. Additionally, nearly half of our water use occurs in water-stressed regions. This factor—along with riverine flooding and sea level rise—poses potential physical risks to our operations. We consider the availability of renewable energy, water stress, and sea-level rise in regions where we may expand or build new facilities. In Malaysia, for example, we added elevation to our facility grounds to protect against the potential future effects of sea-level rise. We have also chosen to locate some of our distribution centers closer to our customers, resulting in a reduction of distribution-related GHG emissions and mitigation of supply chain disruption risks. We look for opportunities to mitigate potential impacts via water-efficiency projects and in 2024, we completed water audits at our U.S. manufacturing and lab sites, which account for more than 70% of our global water use. The results of assessments such as this enable us to continue mitigating risks as we focus on expanding our water-saving efforts at our sites that are located within water-stressed regions.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Climate- and water-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning for indirect costs, access to capital, capital expenditures, and capital allocation: Indirect costs: We aim to reduce our energy consumption, improve energy efficiency, and source renewable energy to reduce our environmental impact and lower our indirect costs. This requires investment in indirect expenses, including optimizing existing systems and implementing new efficiency projects. In order to meet our net-zero goal and realize opportunities related to meeting our sustainability goals, we dedicate funds annually to our net-zero activities. Access to capital: Lam's strategy to access capital has been informed by its environmental performance. In 2021, Lam launched a $1.5 billion, five-year sustainability-linked line of credit, which was active throughout 2024. Over the credit facility term, Lam received pricing adjustments based on its achievement of performance targets related to ESG, providing access to potentially lower-cost financing. Integrating environmental performance into our strategy to access capital helps Lam realize opportunities for preferential financing, while reducing risks related to the borrowing cost of the higher interest rates of traditional credit lines. Capital expenditures: By budgeting for climate and water-related capital expenditures, Lam aims to mitigate potential reputational and market risks associated with failing to meet its ESG goals and capitalize on energy efficiency opportunities. Our sites in Austria and Malaysia each have solar installation projects, and in 2024, we started construction on a solar system in California. We have also invested in wastewater reclamation and reuse projects in California and Ohio, as well as water audits at our U.S. manufacturing and lab sites. The success of these initiatives is dependent on the allocation of related capital to our operational budget. Capital Allocation: We are investing in a low-

carbon future through our R&D allocation. We're optimizing solutions to reduce our emissions related to product use by making strategic investments in R&D and using DfE principles. We also allocate capital to expand our R&D capabilities, using virtual technologies to conduct experiments, which has the potential to dramatically reduce the consumption of physical resources and reduce our climate and water impacts. Our R&D budget continues to increase—in calendar year 2024, our overall R&D spend was $2B.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Opex aligned with net zero strategy

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

7003918

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.1

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0.1

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0.1

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Lam sets an annual net zero budget of annual funds dedicated to our net zero activities. This covers the OPEX and CAPEX related to achieving our net zero roadmap and goals. This budget is contained within Lam's selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) budget was approximately $919.7M in CY 2024. In CY 2024, Lam's net zero OPEX budget was $7,003,918, or approximately 0.1% of its SG&A budget. We anticipate this budgeting trend will continue in 2025. We cannot disclose the estimated figures for 2030 at this time.
[Add row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

As a leading supplier of wafer fabrication equipment and services to the global semiconductor industry, Lam Research develops innovative solutions that aim at helping our customers build smaller, faster, more efficient, and better-performing electronic and advanced computing devices. We aspire to support customers with new standards for sustainable research and development (R&D) that address environmental costs and unlock the potential to further reduce carbon emissions. Therefore, our strategy aims at incorporating a focus on R&D to maintain our competitive advantage and meet our customers' expectations for more sustainable, low-carbon products and services. As a part of this strategy, we strive to continue to increase the strategic relevance of the company's products and services by investing in disruptive technology, partnering across the industry ecosystem, and investing in DfE principles, allowing us to mitigate climate-related risks and realize climate-related opportunities. In 2024, we began incorporating product sustainability criteria into the product design process, requiring a Sustainability Development Plan for new tools with metrics for GHG emissions and energy use. The process aims to help us design products with core sustainability features that are aligned with our customers' energy and emissions reduction priorities, while also allowing us to meet our own goals.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Other energy efficient products or efficiency drivers

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

The % of total R&D investment and actual R&D investment figure for this initiative are considered proprietary and confidential. As a key component of Lam's climate transition plan, we aim to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. As of 2024, emissions generated from the use of our products represent approximately 80% of our total GHG emissions. To reduce the emissions output of our products, we're investing in research and development to optimize our products to have high-performance and low-carbon by making them smarter and more efficient. In doing so, we're proving that it's possible to increase productivity while reducing the use of raw materials, energy, and space. We invest a significant portion of our personnel and financial resources in R&D programs that advance our ability to deliver low-carbon products. In CY2024, our overall R&D spending was approximately $2B. We approach product sustainability with four focuses: 1) Reducing energy consumption: We're looking for ways to automate our tools and processes to support reductions in energy use, GHG emissions, and costs. 2) Reducing GHG emissions and improving air quality: We're identifying and capitalizing on opportunities to shift away from high-GWP chemistries to reduce emissions and the carbon footprint of our tools. 3) Leveraging Equipment Intelligence® ECO sensors: In our labs, we have deployed Equipment Intelligence ECO sensors to capture data on the environmental performance of our tools. 4) Replacing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): We are identifying where PFAS are present in our direct design choices and order-to-shelf supply chain and the practicable substitutes for replacement. We also work to expand the availability of existing energy-efficiency features, develop new ones, expand customer awareness to encourage adoption, and more. For example, one of our solutions is ECO Mode, which can signal a tool's abatement controls or put its peripheral components into idle mode when not in use, which could reduce peripheral energy use by 40% in an idle state. In 2024, we also released Lam Cryo 3.0, a revolutionary technology that overcomes manufacturing challenges and achieves higher throughput, resulting in lower system energy use per wafer. This technology will enable customers to achieve an estimated 40% reduction in energy consumption per wafer and up to a 90% reduction in process gas emissions on cryo-enabled tools through the use of low-GWP process gases and their byproducts.
[Add row]

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

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

75

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

80

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

5

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

10

(5.9.5) Please explain

Notable scrubber and chilled water projects were initiated in over the last couple of years have led to continued increases is capital expenses. Implemented water savings measures (e.g. reclaimed process water) resulted in lower OPEX spending year over year. We aim to continue expanding Lam global facilities, including expected price increases year over year, which will likely cause an anticipated small forward trend for OPEX.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

At this time, Lam has not established an internal price for environmental externalities, as it has not been a strategic priority for our ESG and environmental programs. Our climate transition strategy currently focuses on developing strategies and implementing activities that allow us to progress on our net zero commitment, which has not thus far been dependent on the pricing of environmental externalities. In 2024, Lam completed a climate risk assessment that includes the financial impacts of climate change-related activities and risks to our business. With the results of this assessment, we will be better prepared to price environmental externalities, including impacts and dependencies related to climate change and water. We intend to evaluate the feasibility of pricing these externalities in the future.
[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

We quantify the emissions impacts of our suppliers using a hybrid methodology. We strive to prioritize supplier engagement based on their overall contribution to our Scope 3, Cat 1 emissions, surveying the top 100 suppliers out of ~700 supplier families in 2024. The top 100 represents ~91% of spend/~90% of supplier emissions. Of the top 100 assessed, we determined that 36 suppliers met the threshold for having substantive impact, representing ~85% of spend and ~75% of direct supplier emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

36

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritize supplier engagement based on their overall contribution to our Scope 3, Category 1 emissions, surveying the top 100 suppliers, which represent approx. 91% of spend and 90% of supplier emissions. In 2024, we had approx. 700 supplier families. We develop engagement plans for encouraging and incentivizing suppliers to undertake key activities and are focused on the top 36 suppliers by spend for setting science-based targets, which account for approximately 85% of spend. We work with suppliers to improve their performance and engage with them to build capacity as needed.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

At this time, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on water-related issues, as it is not a strategic priority for our ESG program. Our water management strategy and water reduction approach focuses on the impacts of our direct operations. Key components of our water management strategy are our water savings goal and the activities that support progress on it. We set a goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline, which we achieved in 2024, one year early. Because this goal was dependent on activities within our operations and not within our upstream value chain, it has not been a strategic priority to prioritize which suppliers may have the most impact. However, as we continue to refine our ESG strategy and receive input from our valued stakeholders, we will consider revising this approach in the future.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Global Supplier Code of Conduct (GSCC) sets out the standards of conduct that Lam Research expects all Suppliers to meet while conducting business with or on behalf of Lam. Lam strives to conduct business with the highest integrity and in a responsible manner, and we expect these shared values from all our suppliers. Lam's requirement that suppliers shall comply with the GSCC is included in our supplier contracts. Failure by a supplier to comply with the provisions of the GSCC may result in the termination of Lam's business relationship with that supplier. With regard to environmental issues broadly, Lam's GSCC includes the following requirements and expectations: - Suppliers must demonstrate effort to reduce impact on the environment including air, land, and water by meeting all environmental

standards established by applicable environmental laws and regulations. - Suppliers are encouraged to adopt appropriate energy, water, and waste efficiency measures and work toward improving factory environmental performance. Specifically with regard to climate change, the GSCC also states: - Suppliers must report on their annual energy and water consumption and associated greenhouse gas production (i.e., scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions) must be identified, tracked and mitigated by Suppliers - Suppliers should develop plans to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions including a corporate-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goal

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our GSCC sets out the minimum standards of conduct that Lam Research expects all Suppliers to meet while conducting business with or on behalf of Lam. Lam's requirement that suppliers shall comply with the GSCC is included in our supplier contracts. Failure by a supplier to comply with the provisions of the GSCC may result in the termination of Lam's business relationship with that supplier. With regard to environmental issues broadly, Lam's GSCC includes the following requirements: - Suppliers must demonstrate effort to reduce impact on the environment including air, land, and water by meeting all environmental standards established by applicable environmental laws and regulations. - Suppliers are encouraged to adopt appropriate energy, water, and waste efficiency measures and work toward improving factory environmental performance. The GSCC also includes specific water-related requirements: - Suppliers must report on their annual water consumption. - Suppliers must implement a water management program to document, characterize, and monitor water sources, manage water usage and discharge, and identify conservation and contamination opportunities. All factory wastewater must be characterized, monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal. Suppliers must conduct routine monitoring of the performance of their wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Lam's requirement that suppliers shall comply with the GSCC is included in our supplier contracts. Suppliers are expected to meet the following climate requirements: Suppliers must report on their annual energy and associated greenhouse gas emissions (i.e., scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions) must be identified, tracked and mitigated by suppliers. Suppliers must assess and report on their performance in public disclosures. Lam monitors suppliers' compliance with these requirements through the review of their public disclosures. Lam's strategy to promote supplier compliance is to retain and engage suppliers, providing training and resources for their success. 100% of Lam's Tier 1 suppliers must comply with this requirement, per the GSCC. All of Lam's Top 100 suppliers, which account for approximately 91% of direct spend and 90% of direct supplier emissions, maintain compliance with this requirement. However, in cases of suspected noncompliance, Lam engages the supplier to build capacity, train, and collaborate to increase supplier performance. In special circumstances, suppliers may provide their own CoC that meets our requirements.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Lam's requirement that suppliers shall comply with the GSCC is included in our supplier contracts. Suppliers are expected to meet the following water requirements: Suppliers must implement a water management program to document, characterize, and monitor water sources, manage water usage and discharge, and identify conservation and contamination opportunities. All factory wastewaters must be characterized, monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal. Suppliers must conduct routine monitoring of the performance of their wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance. Suppliers must assess and report on their performance in public disclosures. Lam monitors suppliers' compliance with these requirements through the review of their public disclosures. Lam's strategy to promote supplier compliance is to retain and engage suppliers, providing training and resources for their success. 100% of Lam's Tier 1 suppliers must comply with this requirement, per the GSCC. All of Lam's Top 100 suppliers, which account for approximately

91% of direct spend, maintain compliance with this requirement. However, in cases of suspected noncompliance, Lam engages the supplier to build capacity, train, and collaborate to increase supplier performance. In special circumstances, suppliers may provide their own CoC that meets our requirements.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Provide training on how to conduct energy audits

Information collection
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Lam aims to encourage suppliers' emissions reductions via numerous engagement activities. The figures provided in this question refer to the suppliers covered by the following activity: "Collect GHG emissions data and targets information at least annually from suppliers". At this time, we do not have figures for each activity that we can disclose. Our strategy is to "retain and engage" our Tier 1 suppliers by building capacity, providing support, and collecting information on supplier performance. Some engagement activities related to climate issues that we undertake include the following: provide training, support, and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions, set science-based targets, and conduct energy audits; collect GHG emissions data and targets information at least annually from suppliers; and collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes). For example, in 2024, we worked closely with our top suppliers to help them drive emissions reductions. We've set annual and near-term targets to keep us on track to achieve our net zero goal by 2050, including supporting 46.5% of our suppliers (by emissions) to set SBTs by 2025. By the end of 2024, 32.7% of suppliers had set SBTs. We continued to pursue these goals by engaging and educating suppliers on environmental topics throughout the year. We also asked top suppliers to commit to climate action and used our ESG survey to collect information about our top suppliers' climate performance. We deploy our ESG survey to top suppliers on an annual basis to gather Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions information in support of our climate goals. In 2024, we received ESG survey responses from 87% of our top direct suppliers. One of the actions our suppliers can take to reduce their emissions is to minimize their energy usage. To help them, we piloted energy assessments with Lam's top suppliers in the U.S., Korea, and Japan. Our 16 assessments in 2024 included four sites in the U.S., expanding our reach beyond 2023 audits in Japan and Korea. Through the assessments, we found 119 opportunities for energy-efficiency improvements. Lam is also a sponsor of the Catalyze program, which fosters collaboration among corporate sponsors and their suppliers, empowering collective impact towards decarbonization, and providing energy resources to our suppliers. This engagement is helping suppliers measure and manage their emissions and set their own climate goals.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Disclosure of GHG emissions to our organization

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water management programs

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Our strategy aims at "retaining and engaging" our Tier 1 suppliers by building capacity, providing support, and collecting information on supplier performance. Engagement activities related to climate issues that we undertake include the following: Collect water management information from suppliers. We require 100% of our suppliers to disclose this data as outlined in our GSCC.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Environmental disclosure through a public platform (water management data)

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

Select from:
☑ Unknown
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

This group of customers represents our top strategic customers with whom we collaborate closely. These customers have their own climate goals, which we strive to support. Some represent a significant portion of our overall revenue and are the customers with whom we are most actively engaged across all of our business activities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We aim at engaging with these key customers so that they understand the important sustainability features of our products and how they contribute to our customers' climate goals. Our measures of success include % uptake of climate-friendly product features and a qualitative measure of how our capabilities are performing against our peers. We strive to meet with these customers on a regular cadence to establish baselines, align on goals, and identify key emissions reduction activities across our products. For example, one of our energy-saving product solutions is ECO Mode, which we work to increase customer awareness about to promote broader adoption. This could have a meaningful impact, as we estimate that the use of ECO Mode can potentially reduce peripheral energy use by 40% in an idle state. We have also established targets that support our net zero strategy, including a target to have 83% of customers measured by emissions set (SBTs by 2025 - in 2024, 9% of customers had done so. To progress on this goal, we are engaging with customers, many of whom have net zero goals, to better understand their approaches, opportunities, and challenges along their path to net zero. Our measures of success include quantitative goals and progress toward those goals measured on a quarterly basis. We conducted an ESG materiality assessment in 2022, in which we engaged customers on the importance and potential internal and external impacts of ESG topics, including climate change and water.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

This group of customers represents our top strategic customers with whom we collaborate closely. These customers have their own climate and/or water goals, which we strive to support. We receive requests for information from many of these strategic customers, including requests to disclose data related to our water accounting, risk, impact, and more. This includes requests to submit an annual response to CDP's Water Security questionnaire. Some represent a significant portion of our overall revenue and are the customers with whom we are most actively engaged across all of our business activities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the effectiveness of our information-sharing on water-related issues in multiple ways, including tracking the requests that customers make for Lam to complete water-related questionnaires and/or publish water-related data. We review the contextual information related to these requests, including the revenue associated with those strategic customers. We track the overall trajectory of customer requests on water-related topics, which influences our future engagement strategy.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Lam meets regularly with its key investors to discuss and gain feedback on the company's ESG program and environmental performance, including climate change. Through regular meetings with our vice president of investor relations and corporate finance, as well as with our corporate ESG team, Lam's key investors provide feedback on the overall strategy, progress, risks, and opportunities related to Lam's ESG performance, including climate change and energy. For example, we engaged with stockholders holding approximately 30% of our shares in 2024. They provided us with feedback on elements of our ESG strategy, program, and performance. The feedback provided covered topics of disclosure, climate-related product key performance indicators (KPIs), goals and timelines, customer engagement, supplier performance and emissions, and more.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of our engagement by the feedback that our stockholders provide. As our stakeholder input helps guide our ESG program, we collect and analyze the feedback we receive to ensure our investors are satisfied with our response to their expectations and our engagement. Stockholders provided us feedback on elements of our ESG strategy, program, and performance throughout 2024. The feedback provided covered topics of disclosure, climate-related product KPIs, goals and timelines, customer engagement, supplier performance and emissions, and more. Our IR team consolidates this feedback and shares it with relevant internal stakeholders for continued improvement.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Lam meets regularly with its key investors to discuss and gain feedback on the company's ESG program and environmental performance, including water. Through regular meetings with our vice president of investor relations and corporate finance, Lam's key investors provide feedback on the overall strategy, progress, risks, and opportunities related to Lam's ESG performance, including water. For example, we engaged with stockholders holding approximately 30% of our shares in 2024. They provided us with feedback on elements of our ESG strategy, program, and performance. The feedback provided covered topics of disclosure, climate-related product KPIs, goals and timelines, customer engagement, supplier performance and emissions, and more.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of our engagement by the feedback that our stockholders provide. As our stakeholder input helps guide our ESG program, we collect and analyze the feedback we receive to ensure our investors are satisfied with our response to their expectations and our engagement. Stockholders provided us feedback on elements of our ESG strategy, program, and performance throughout 2024. The feedback provided covered topics of disclosure, product KPIs, goals and timelines, customer engagement, supplier performance and emissions, and more. Our IR team consolidates this feedback and shares it with relevant internal stakeholders for continued improvement.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Lam regularly engages with its employee base on environmental and sustainability-related activities, including by sharing information on the company's progress on its environmental goals and completion of activities that reduce its overall environmental impact. Each year, Lam publishes its Global Impact Report, covering topics including climate change, water security, waste and pollution, biodiversity, and more. Lam also incentivizes employees to participate in activities that help the company lower its environmental impact through recognition campaigns. For example, Lam's Environmental Stewardship Awards recognize employees who have gone above and beyond to model sustainable practices, reduce Lam's environmental impact, promote environmental and community action, and more. In 2024, we presented this award to individual employees and employee resource groups in California, Oregon, Ohio, and India. Additionally, Lam presents Vista Awards to employees who demonstrate our Core Values and achieve significant results. In 2024, the award was given to a cross-functional team that worked quickly to develop and execute a strategy to remove the use of high-GWP heat transfer fluids in our manufacturing sites, where they were used for testing our temperature control units. Lam regularly publishes internal articles, posts on our internal social site, and hosts events related to climate change, water, waste, and other sustainability topics. ESG topics are regularly included in all employee meeting content and other meetings. Lam also hosts internal Eco-hackathons at sites around the world. These events aim to inspire engineers to innovate and to provide them with the information, tools, and platforms to pitch sustainability improvements, benefitting Lam and our customers. The Eco-hackathon focuses on Lam products, is open to all employees, and each iteration typically focuses on a climate or water-related topic (energy, water, waste, GHG emissions). Winning ideas are considered for integration within existing programs. The results are company confidential/proprietary. The percentage of our scope 3 emissions attributable to employees estimates our business travel (category 6) and employee commuting (category 7) emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We track employee engagement through attendance at events, article readership, and engagement. We often get positive feedback from employees who attend our internal events, participate in volunteerism with environmental organizations, and read our reports and publications.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Lam regularly engages with its employee base on environmental and sustainability-related activities, including sharing information on the company's progress on its environmental goals and completion of activities that reduce its overall environmental impact. Each year, Lam publishes its Global Impact Report, covering topics including water savings and consumption, water withdrawal and water-stress risks, and more. Lam also incentivizes employees to participate in activities that help the company lower its environmental impact through recognition campaigns. For example, Lam's Environmental Stewardship Awards recognize employees who have gone above and beyond to model sustainable practices, reduce Lam's environmental impact, promote environmental and community action, and more. In 2024, we presented this award to individual employees and employee resource groups in California, Oregon, Ohio, and India. Lam regularly publishes internal articles, posts on our internal social site, and hosts events related to climate change, water, waste, and other sustainability topics. ESG topics are regularly included in all employee meeting content and other meetings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We track employee engagement through attendance at events, article readership, and input/and engagement. We often get positive feedback from employees who attend our internal events, participate in volunteerism with environmental organizations, and read our reports and publications.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control approach aligns best with Lam's ESG objectives and helps to ensure a comprehensive inclusion of environmental data of our facilities and operations across the globe in our inventory, which in turn helps us to effectively manage our environmental impact.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control approach aligns best with Lam's ESG objectives and helps to ensure a comprehensive inclusion of environmental data of our facilities and operations across the globe in our inventory, which in turn helps us to effectively manage our environmental impact.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Not applicable

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

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

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

We have removed R-22 as an HCFC from our overall Scope 1 number from 2019 - 2024, as recommended by the GHG Protocol, and suggested by our 3rd Party Assurance organization, DNV. The resubmittal to SBTi was completed due to unknown chemical emissions at one of our manufacturing facilities, which were >5%, which is now represented in our approved SBTi targets. Finally, we updated a few emissions factors in 2023 to be most representative of our facilities' operations, which necessitated a small change in our Scope 2 emissions for 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

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

Scope 1 + 2: A recalculation is done whenever errors are found, yet a resubmittal was also undertaken to account for previous errors >5% materiality threshold, according to the GHG Protocol. Scope 3: 2023 was restated to update business travel to remove RFI per SBTi guidance. 2022 was restated to remove RFI from business travel per SBTi guidance, and update Use of Sold Products (Category 11) calculations due to improved data tracking and calculation methodology.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

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

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

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

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ Other, please specify :US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Scope 3 Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations and Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Emissions were calculated using the representative geographically and temporally appropriate emission factors and nonstandard conversions (fuel efficiencies, heat contents, etc.) for each emission source.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90271

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Accounts for all global operations. Updated from previous submissions to account for updated natural gas conversion numbers and removing R-22, as an HCFC.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86059

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using the using the most relevant emissions factors for procured energy and updated to account for natural gas conversions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84842

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using the using the most relevant emissions factors for procured energy and updated to account for natural gas conversions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1173093.95

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The spend-based methodology, as defined by the GHG Protocol, was used to calculate the cradle-to-gate GHG emissions of purchased goods & services. Detailed procurement data were obtained across all Lam Research business activities. These data are inclusive of all purchased goods & services acquired in the reporting year. Emission factors were sourced from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities. GWP values from AR5 were used. The Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) emission factors were matched to the individual spend data using either the broad economic activity classification or the more specific commodity detail classification.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The spend-based methodology, as defined by the GHG Protocol, was used to calculate the cradle-to-gate GHG emissions of Lam Research capital goods. Spend data was obtained for all capital expenditures undertaken in the reporting year. Emission factors were sourced from the EPA's Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities. GWP values from AR5 were used. The EEIO emission factors were matched to the individual capital expenditure line items using either the broad economic activity classification or the more specific commodity detail classification.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23005.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Secondary data was used to calculate the upstream fuels and electricity GHG emissions while both primary and secondary data were used to calculate the emissions from the electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses. This included actual fuel and energy consumption data from the internal GHG Inventory. The upstream

fuel and electricity emission factors were sourced from the United Kingdom's Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (Defra). The electricity generation emission factors were sourced from the U.S. EPA's eGRID and the IEA. The electricity T&D loss rates were obtained from the World Bank. GWP values from AR5 were used.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67728.33

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The distance-based methodology, as defined by the GHG Protocol, was used to calculate the cradle-to-gate GHG emissions of upstream T&D for 65% of upstream T&D spend as actual ton-miles shipped and traveled was available for numerous vendors. For one additional upstream vendor (which accounted for 5% of spend), mode of transport (air, ground or marine) distribution from 2021 was applied to spend and thereafter to appropriate emission factors sourced from the EPA's Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities. Total calculated emissions were extrapolated to remaining 30% of spend to account for all upstream (Lam-funded) transportation and distribution. Spend data was obtained for all freight activities air, ground, marine as well as warehousing and storage. GWP values from AR5 were used.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6779.72

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste stream characterization data was obtained from the waste vendors. This includes data on material type, total amount, and treatment method (landfilled, recycled, composted, etc.). The waste-type-specific method was used in the calculation as a primary method when adequate data was available. This was

supplemented with the spend-based method when specific waste type and/or waste treatment method data were unavailable. Emission factors were sourced from the U.S. EPA's Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (CCCL) Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. GWP values from AR5 were used. The calculations include only non-hazardous waste. Hazardous waste and wastewater treatment were excluded due to data availability limitations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46921

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Various activity data from several business transportation modes including air, rental car mileage, and hotel stay have been included in this scope 3 category. For air travel and rental cars, emissions are calculated by our suppliers based upon distance and mileage travelled. The hotel stay emissions were determined using an activity based model which utilizes an emissions factor for the impact based upon total number of nights travelled.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12353.74

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A hybrid of distance-based and average-data methods was leveraged. An internal commuting survey was conducted in 2022 for a Lam Research campus in the United States. The results of this survey were used to extrapolate the commuting mode shares for the entire organization by country. The average commuting distance was obtained from a 2022 transportation analytics study published by StreetLight Data. To obtain accurate employee commute trips, employees denoted as Virtual Flex were deemed to work remotely three days a week and commute two days a week, with all remaining employees assumed to commute all five days. The emission factors were sourced from the EPA's Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (CCCL). GWP values from AR5 were used.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lam Research does not operate any leased assets that are not accounted for under Scopes 1 and 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111878.93

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We utilized the improvement in upstream T&D to arrive at an improved hybrid methodology as defined by the GHG protocol to calculate the GHG emissions of T&D. Lam's head of logistics provided an estimation of inbound versus outbound T&D distribution within the upstream (Lam-procured) activity data. The outbound percentage was estimated to account for 10% of all outbound freight, therefore upstream emissions could be extrapolated to arrive at a downstream T&D emissions estimation.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a manufacturer of semiconductor processing equipment, Lam Research engages primarily in manufacturing finished products and produces a very limited number of intermediate products that are sold to customers. After conducting a Scope 3 screening, the relative impact from this category was found to be de minimis and not relevant.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3459542.77

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct use-phase emissions are calculated across all Lam Research sold products. Because Lam Research produces energy-intensive products that are long lasting, this scope 3 category is the most significant source of value-chain emissions. The expected annual electricity consumption of each product line is multiplied by forecasted GHG intensity of electricity production. The GHG intensity of electricity production is forecasted by EnerData and provides data across multiple scenarios and world regions. Where available, customer specific emissions intensity of electricity applied, including emissions reductions aligning with published targets. If not available, Lam weighted average (from country of sales in 2023) applied.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1144.58

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The total weight and material composition of Lam Research tools sold in the reporting year were provided by internal reporting systems. Lam Research tools are broken down into their constituent materials at the end of life and either recycled or landfilled. All mixed metals and mixed plastics are assumed to be recycled at the end of life, while mixed electronics are assumed to be landfilled. Emission factors were sourced from the U.S. EPA's Center for CCCL Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. GWP values from AR5 were used

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lam Research does not have downstream leased assets that are not accounted for under Scopes 1 and 2 emissions. Therefore, this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Lam Research does not operate any franchises. Therefore, this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11004.56

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology described in the PCAF standards was used to estimate the emissions from investments. The economic activity-based methodology was employed using EEIO emissions factors from the US EPA's Supply Chain Emission Factors dataset. For Lam Research, these emissions were associated with investments in sector-specific equities

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no other relevant Scope 3 upstream source that needs to be reported.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no other relevant Scope 3 downstream source that needs to be reported.
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*91681*	*Date input [must be between [11/19/2015 - 11/19/2024]*	*In 2024, we updated our methodology to remove R-22 as an HCFC (it was called out separately).*
Past year 1	*189537*	*12/31/2023*	*Updated from previous submissions to account for updated natural gas conversion numbers and remove R-22 as an HCFC.*
Past year 2	*457174*	*12/31/2022*	*Updated from previous submissions to account for updated natural gas conversion numbers and remove R-22 as an HCFC.*
Past year 3	*302720*	*12/31/2021*	*Updated from previous submissions to account for updated natural gas conversion numbers and remove R-22 as an HCFC.*
Past year 4	*250008*	*12/31/2020*	*Updated from previous submissions to account for updated natural gas conversion numbers and remove R-22 as an HCFC.*
Past year 5	*90271*	*12/31/2019*	*Updated from previous submissions to account for updated natural gas conversion numbers and remove R-22 as an HCFC.*

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

128580

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

50832

(7.7.4) Methodological details

No method changes for scope 2.

Past year 1

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

128101

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

57695

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Updated emissions factors at a couple of facilities to best represent the location of operation.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1481274

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The spend-based methodology, as defined by the GHG protocol, was used to calculate the cradle-to-gate GHG emissions of purchased goods & services. Detailed procurement data was obtained across all Lam Research business activities. These data are inclusive of all purchased goods & services acquired in the reporting year. Emission factors were sourced from the EPA's Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities. GWP values from AR5 were used. The EEIO emission factors were matched to the individual spend data using either the broad economic activity classification or the more specific commodity detail classification. The calculation described above was carried out for each of the top 103 direct suppliers for Lam Research. Lam's indirect and subsidiary procurement data also included adequate detail to assign commodity classification for the majority of spend, so the calculation methodology described out above was leveraged. Remaining direct spend uses the average emissions factor for all categorized lines of spend. All Direct and Subsidiary spend was indicated as "purchased good and service" in lieu of other indication.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

77288

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The spend-based methodology, as defined by the GHG protocol, was used to calculate the cradle-to-gate GHG emissions of Lam Research's Capital Goods. Detailed procurement data was obtained across all Lam Research business activities and Lam provided the indication of what commodities should be classified as capital goods. Emission factors were sourced from the EPA's Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities. GWP values from AR5 were used. The EEIO emission factors were matched to the individual spend data using either the broad economic activity classification or the more specific commodity detail.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

34623

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

"Total fuel and electricity usage data are multiplied by emission factors from the United Kingdom's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (DBEIS), and the International Energy Agency (IEA), to account for upstream emissions from such energy use (i.e., well-to-tank emissions) reported in Scopes 1 and 2 and electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses. DESNZ/DBEIS 2024: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2024 IEA 2024: https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/emissions-factors-2024"

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

244792

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

94

(7.8.5) Please explain

Ton-miles of frieght by mode was solicited by top suppliers. Lam-Managed actual ton-miles of freight covers 92% of total upstream transportation & distribution Assumed ""Ocean"" is 8.4% 1000-1999 TEU Container Ship, 8.4% 2000-2999 TEU Container Ship, and 83.3% 8000+ TEU Container Ship. ""Air"" is international, ""Truck"" Is HGV, average laden for EF assignment Per Cam Follas, from Lam's main ocean carrier: ""please note that we were moving your good company's ocean shipments as 45% for Intra-Asia via 1000-2999 TEUs Container ship whereas 55% for Long-Haul via 8000+ TEUs Container ship in 2023"". Well-to-tank emissions were also calculated. Emission factors were sourced from the United Kingdom's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (DBEIS), from https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2024 Just under $17M USD was spent on warehousing in CY2024 in warehouses not owned or operated by Lam Research. This spend was attributed to inventory of spares housed in third party warehouses. For spend-based emissions estimation of warehousing, the total amount of warehousing spend for CY2024 was multiplied by the EEIO v1.2 supply chain emissions factor for warehousing.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3042

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

"Emission factors for hazardous waste disposal were sourced from the latest version of the Ecoinvent LCA database and applied to Lam' Research's compiled hazardous waste generation totals. Where an Ecoinvent LCA database factor was not available for hazardous waste, the emission factors by sourced from Table 9 of EPA's Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gase Inventories (EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership; February 2025 https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-emission-factors-hub). Hazardous Waste Landfilling: Gabor Doka., Doka G. 2007, Treatment of hazardous waste, underground deposit | hazardous waste, for underground deposit | Cutoff, S, ecoinvent database version 3.9.1 Hazardous Waste Incineration: Gabor Doka., Doka G.

2008, Treatment of hazardous waste, hazardous waste incineration | hazardous waste, for incineration | Cutoff, S, Ecoinvent database version 3.9.1 Hazardous Waste-to-Energy: Gabor Doka., Doka G. 2008, Treatment of hazardous waste, hazardous waste incineration, with energy recovery | hazardous waste, for incineration | Consequential, S, Ecoinvent database version 3.9.1 Offsite Wastewater Treatment: Stoikou, N. 2023, Treatment of wastewater, average, wastewater treatment | wastewater, average | Cutoff, S, Ecoinvent database version 3.10 " Lam Research provided total mass of non-hazardous waste by specific waste type and disposal method. In general, emission factors were sourced from Table 9 of EPA's Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. "Emission factors for Non-hazardous offsite wastewater treatment were sourced from the latest version of the Ecoinvent LCA database and applied to Lam Research's compiled wastewater treatment totals. Offsite Wastewater Treatment: Stoikou, N. 2023, Treatment of wastewater, average, wastewater treatment | wastewater, average | Cutoff, S, Ecoinvent database version 3.10 Lam Research provided total mass of non-hazardous waste by specific waste type and disposal method. In general, emission factors were sourced from Table 9 of EPA's Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories Emission factors for Non-hazardous offsite wastewater treatment were sourced from the latest version of the Ecoinvent LCA database and applied to Lam's compiled wastewater treatment totals.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

42605

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For commercial air travel, per-leg flight distances or total distance travelled with segments listed were provided via a travel booking report. Distance data was multiplied by emission factors specific to flight distance and average cabin class without radiative forcing index to calculate emissions. Both combustion and well-to-tank emission factors were used, sourced from the United Kingdom’s Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (DBEIS), from https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2024. For hotel stays, the annual number

of nights employees stayed in hotels were provided as a non-country specific lump sum. Total number of nights was multiplied by a global average emission factor sourced from the United Kingdom's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (DBEIS), from https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2024 For rental cars, Lam was able to obtain more specific rental car data for CY2024. ENGIE utilized the rental car Standard Interline Passenger Procedure (SIPP) codes within the rental car data report to determine vehicle type and fuel type, where available. ENGIE then mapped the SIPP codes to emission factors from the United Kingdom's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). Distance based emission factors were utilized from the "Car (by market segment)" section and emission calculations were performed, including well-to-tank emissions. A "true-up" was completed to account for a 2% cost difference between the BCD "Car Summary" travel report and the individual Hertz and EHI Car Summary reports to estimate emissions from other vendors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

30285

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

A hybrid of distance-based and average-data methods were leveraged. An internal commuting survey was conducted in 2024 for a Lam Research campus in the United States. The results of this survey were used to extrapolate the commuting mode shares for the entire organization by country. The average commuting distance was obtained from a 2018 transportation analytics study published by StreetLight Data. A separate commuting survey was circulated to LMT employees; these results were used to calculate commuting emissions for that site alone. To obtain an accurate employee commute trips, employees denoted as Remote worker counts to reduce overall employee count distributed across office communting modes, "On-site" commutes to the office 5 days per week. "On-site Flex" commutes to the office 3 days per week. "Pending Selection" and blank work designation commute to the office 2.5 days per week. "Remote" commute to the office no days per

week. "Virtual Flex" commute to the office 2 days per week. Homeworking (office equipment + heating) emissions were also estimated for remote/hybrid employees. The emission factors were sourced from the United Kingdom's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ, 2024). GWP values from AR5 were used.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on Lam Research's operational control approach for the scope 1 & 2 GHG inventory, all emissions from upstream leased assets are captured and included in the scope 1 & 2 inventory.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

101546

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SME of finished goods at Lam Research was able to provide total customer-paid tons shipped to customers, as well as an estimation of the mode type distribution. They were also able to provide a report of all non-Lam paid outgoing shipments with distance of travel. From this report we calculated average distance by mode. We multiplied average distance by mode by the tonnage shipped per mode for total ton-miles per mode shipped to downstream customers in CY2024. The logistics team also indicated that all non-truck-based shipments undergo a secondary leg of transport via truck to transport shipments to shipping ports and to travel from the arrival port to their secondary destination. Cam estimated the distance to be approximately 100 miles each, approximately 50 miles from the supplier to the shipping port and again from the shipping port to the customer. Therefore the tonnage applied to ocean and air shipments was multiplied by the average 100 mile to arrive at additional ton-mileage shipped by truck. Therefore the tonnage applied to ocean and air shipments was multiplied by the average 100 mile to arrive at additional ton-mileage shipped by truck. Assumed "Ocean" is 8.4% 1000-1999 TEU Container Ship, 8.4% 2000-2999 TEU Container Ship, and 83% 8000+ TEU Container Ship. "Air" is international, "Truck" Is HGV, average laden for EF assignment. The emission factors were sourced from the United Kingdom's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ, 2024)

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lam Research does not sell any intermediate goods. All sold products are final goods. This scope 3 category is not relevant for the Lam Research value chain.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8078696

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

4

(7.8.5) Please explain

Direct use-phase emissions are calculated across all Lam Research sold products. Because Lam Research produces energy-intensive products that are long lasting, this scope 3 category is the most significant source of value-chain emissions. The expected annual electricity consumption of each product line is multiplied through by GHG intensity of electricity production for the most recent year available; Lam chose to assume the grid emissions-intensity would remain the same over the lifetime of the product. We utilized 2023 CDP and ESG reports to identify customer specific emissions intensity where available. The customer specific emissions intensity of electricity was calculated by removing the (calculated) emissions of district steam and cooling where necessary from the published Scope 2 MB total, then dividing by total electricity consumed by that customer. If Scope 2 MB was not published, scope 2 LB was utilized. If a customer specific emissions factor was not available the GHG intensity of electricity production was provided by IEA for the most recently published year of data for each country of product sales. The direct use phase of Lam products did not include peripheral equipment utilized in operation.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7501

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The total weight and material composition of Lam Research tools sold in the reporting year were provided by internal reporting systems. Lam Research tools are broken down into their constituent materials at the end of life and either recycled or landfilled. All mixed metals and mixed plastics are assumed to be recycled at the end of life, while mixed electronics are assumed to be landfilled. Emission factors were sourced from the U.S. EPA's Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (CCCL) Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. GWP values from AR5 were used.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lam Research does not engage in any operation of downstream leased assets. Therefore, this category is not relevant.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lam Research does not operate any franchises. Therefore, this category is not relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

209

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology described in the PCAF standards was used to estimate the emissions from investments. The economic activity-based methodology was employed using EEIO emisison factors from the US EPA's Supply Chain Emission Factors dataset. For Lam Research, these emissions were associated with investments in sector-specific equities.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam
[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

1157146

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

16515

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

35155

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

410285

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

3202

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

26786

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

13907

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

0

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

139356

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

0

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

5345329

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

2747

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

0

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

0

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

307

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Business travel was recalculated to remove Radiative Forcing Index per SBTi target submission and validation requirements.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

1764704

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

5759

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

52793

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

535238

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

9258

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

14284

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

35374

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

0

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

190612

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

0

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

7533450

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

2546

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

0

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

0

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

418

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Lam's CY2022 Scope 3 emissions inventory was restated in 2024 to remove RFI from business travel per SBTi guidance, and update upstream T&D, downstream T&D, waste generated, employee community, and use of sold products calculations due to improved data tracking and calculation methodology.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Lam Research Assurance Statement_Final_v1_07.02.25 (signed).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Full document. Numbers on page 2.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Lam Research Assurance Statement_Final_v1_07.02.25 (signed).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Full document. Numbers on page 2.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Lam Research Assurance Statement_Final_v1_07.02.25 (signed).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Full document. Numbers on page 2.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Lam Research Assurance Statement_Final_v1_07.02.25 (signed).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Full document. Numbers on pages 2 and 3.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1042

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.32

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

While we utilized less natural gas, LPG and diesel fuel, we increased our emissions from vehicles, district heating, and procured electricity. We also increased our purchase of renewable energy credits substantially, which brought our market-based emissions down.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105168

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

33.11

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We eliminated a high global warming potential chemical from our manufacturing processes, and are in the process of removing it from our global laboratories. This impact of multiple years of this project finally coming to fruition and being seen through the minimization and ultimate elimination in future years of purchasing this chemical.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14889

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.69

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our process gas usage increased year over year, as it is largely cyclical based upon cylinder installation. We also have continued to grow our laboratory spaces globally, and are running greater numbers of experiments for our customers, which increases our chemical usage overall.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5801

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.83

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We updated our methodology to accurately reflect actual emissions from our facilities refrigerants versus assuming all adds were fully emitted. In addition, we removed accounting for HCFC per the GHG Protocol, and disclosed these emissions numbers separately in our Global Impact Report.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increased spend and better quality data

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

324128

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

28

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The 28% increase in Category 1 emissions can be partially attributed to Lam's spend on Purchased Goods and Services having increased by 6% overall, and 18% for direct suppliers (which represent a majority of spend). In addition, increased granularity in the spend data collected resulted in more accurate mapping to emission factors. All direct and indirect supplier-specific spend was included at the vendor code and commodity level, for more than just the top 100 suppliers. Previously, only the top 100 suppliers had commodities broken out. Commodity mapping was also completed at the vendor code level, rather than at the supplier family level.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

60773

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

368

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The criteria to determine what a Capital Good is out of PG&S spend was revised and can be attributed to the increase in emissions

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

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Unidentified

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

532

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

2

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This change is minimal, fuel and energy-related activities were similar from 2024 to 2023.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

165493

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

40

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Despite ton-miles increasing for each transportation mode, total emissions were reduced by 40% for upstream transportation and 27% for downstream transportation, due to the removal of the Radiative Forcing Index (RFI) from the DESNZ emissions factors. This was done to comply with SBTi reporting methodology requirements. This change does not need to be retroactively made for previous years.

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Unidentified

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

160

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

5

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This change is minimal, waste generated in operations was similar from 2024 to 2023.

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Unidentified

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

15819

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

59

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Air travel ton miles increased by 44% from 2023 to 2024 and hotel stays increased by 41%. These increases can largely be attributed to the increase in emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Unidentified

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

16378

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

118

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Total commuting distance miles and work-from-home-related emissions increased from 2023 to 2024.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

37810

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

27

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Despite ton-miles increasing for each transportation mode, total emissions were reduced by 40% for upstream transportation and 27% for downstream transportation, due to the removal of the Radiative Forcing Index (RFI) from the DESNZ emissions factors. This was done to comply with SBTi reporting methodology requirements. This change does not need to be retroactively made for previous years.

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2733367

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

51

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The 51% increase in Category 11 emissions is attributed to Lam having sold more products to companies operating in regions with less access to renewable electricity sources throughout the 2024 year. Lam's newer products also have higher throughput and therefore require more electricity, even with increased efficiency.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Unidentified

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

4754

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

173

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Lam sold more products in 2024 than 2023.

Investments

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Unidentified

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

99

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

32

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Lam invested in less emissions-intensive areas in 2024 than 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

19432.18

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

121.23

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

636.55

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

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

2840.72

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ PFCs

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

4644.03

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

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

26199.44

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ NF3

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

4805.91

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 8

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Heat Transfer Fluids + Refrigerants

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

33000.85

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :IPCC Fifth Assessment Report unless unavailable, then Sixth Assessment Report was used.
[Add row]

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

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85.21

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

288.43

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

288.43

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.53

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

0.65

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

0.65

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.78

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

545.59

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.43

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

1.12

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

1.12

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.39

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

6.9

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

6.9

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209.91

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

3684.87

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.44

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

11.07

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

11.07

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.58

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

5.54

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

5.54

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

4.54

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

4.54

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.31

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

206.13

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

206.13

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13813.37

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

17463.62

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.44

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

21.26

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

21.26

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4337.51

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

19381.71

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

19381.71

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.93

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

139.35

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

139.35

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.75

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

1.59

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

1.59

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3305.1

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

7028.75

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

7028.75

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.28

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

7.87

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

7.87

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69774.97

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

79780.64

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

23727.35
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont Campus (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20674.68

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.48997

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.956967

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lam Manufacturing Taiwan [LMT, Talus] (Taiwan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115.35

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.968228

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.243387

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lam Manufacturing Malaysia Campus (Malaysia)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13663.53

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

5.22888

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.45154

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Asia Spares Warehouse (ASW)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.74

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

2.733583

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.724306

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Belgium Leased Buildings (Belgium)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.53

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.865583

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.676778

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

China Leased Buildings (China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.78

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.872311

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.806287

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

France Leased Buildings (France)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.43

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.208583

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

5.790556

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Germany Leased Buildings (Germany)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.39

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.098361

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.770194

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ireland Leased Buildings (Ireland)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.44

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.404667

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-6.184556

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Israel Leased Buildings (Israel)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.58

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.593667

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.787722

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Italy Leased Buildings (Italy)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.573361

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

9.335889

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Japan Leased Buildings (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.31

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.286683

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

141.113512

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

The Netherlands Leased Buildings (The Netherlands)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.44

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.236889

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.848806

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Singapore Leased Buildings (Singapore)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.93

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.324694

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.8925

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Switzerland Leased Buildings (Switzerland)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.75

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.037139

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.292361

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taiwan Leased Buildings (Taiwan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123.11

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.782451

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.993959

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

United Kingdom Leased Buildings (United Kingdom)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.28

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.54075

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-2.577917

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

United States Leased Buildings (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.41

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.383417

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.208472

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Villach Campus (Austria)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.25

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.619056

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.835528

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

India Campus (India)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148.24

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.978333

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.658

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Korea Technology Center [KTC] Campus (Korea)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3217.49

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.183115

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.086714

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lam Manufacturing Korea [LMK] Campus (Korea)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1045.1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.2345

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.2017

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taiwan Technology Center [TTC] Campus (Taiwan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3066.63

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.88704

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.18817

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tualatin Campus (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12388.41

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.386444

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.792694

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Silfex Springfield Campus (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2216.07

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.908111

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.710833

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Silfex Eaton Campus (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24778.7

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.733139

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-84.623333

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Livermore Campus (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9695.7

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.704389

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.804083

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lam Research Salzburg (Austria)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42.68

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.809194

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

12.983167

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Korea Leased Buildings (Korea)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74.92

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.048166

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.048121

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Malaysia Leased Buildings (Malaysia)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147.09

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

5.423083

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.583917

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Austria Leased Buildings (Austria)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.28

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.619056

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.835528

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

India Leased Buildings (India)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61.67

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.176558

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.409313
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fremont Campus (United States)

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

25546.05

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

23576.93

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lam Manufacturing Taiwan [LMT/Talus] (Taiwan)

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

4099.14

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

4099.14

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LMM Campus (Malaysia)

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

16217.14

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Asia Spares Warehouse [ASW] (Malaysia)

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

466.9

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Belgium Leased Buildings (Belgium)

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

0.65

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

0.65

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China Leased Buildings (China)

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

545.59

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

France Leased Buildings (France)

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

1.12

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

1.12

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Germany Leased Buildings (Germany)

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

6.9

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

6.9

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ireland Leased Buildings (Ireland)

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

11.07

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

11.07

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Israel Leased Buildings (Israel)

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

5.54

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

5.54

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Italy Leased Buildings (Italy)

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

4.54

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

4.54

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Japan Leased Buildings (Japan)

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

206.13

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

206.13

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

The Netherlands Leased Buildings (The Netherlands)

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

21.26

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

21.26

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore Leased Buildings (Singapore)

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

139.35

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

139.35

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Switzerland Leased Buildings (Switzerland)

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

1.59

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

1.59

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taiwan Leased Buildings (Taiwan)

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

824.76

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

824.76

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

United Kingdom Leased Buildings (United Kingdom)

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

7.87

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

7.87

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

United States Leased Buildings (United States)

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

150.42

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

150.42

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Villach Campus (Austria)

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

229.88

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

229.88

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India Campus (India)

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

2870.62

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

0

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Korea Technology Center [KTC] Campus (Republic of Korea)

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

12255.01

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

12255.01

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lam Manufacturing Korea [LMK] Campus (Republic of Korea)

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

6788.94

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

6788.94

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taiwan Technology Center [TTC] Campus (Taiwan)

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

2104.85

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

2104.85

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tualatin Campus (United States)

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

16848.82

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

0

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Silfex Springfield (United States)

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

19385.296

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

0

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Silfex Eaton (United States)

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

16387.448

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

0

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Livermore Campus (United States)

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

1462.6

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

0

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lam Research Salzburg (Austria)

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

36.04

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

36.04

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Korea Leased Buildings (Republic of Korea)

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

337.76

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

337.76

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Malaysia Leased Buildings (Malaysia)

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

779.58

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

0

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Austria Leased Buildings (Austria)

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

22.52

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

22.52

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India Leased Buildings (India)

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

814.24

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

0
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

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

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

Lam Research considers any customer-specific information as proprietary and confidential. We provide emissions data directly to customers at their requests.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

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

Lam Research manufactures multiple products and performs research and development of various semiconductor processes using common facility infrastructures and support operations. Therefore, it is a challenge to quantify and allocate actual CO2e emissions for specific products and customers. We also consider any customer-specific information as proprietary and confidential. Having standard methodology and emissions factors for calculating Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions between companies and regions will help overcome this challenge.

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

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

Lam Research manufactures multiple products and performs research and development of various semiconductor processes using common facility infrastructures and support operations. Therefore, it is a challenge to quantify and allocate actual CO2e emissions for specific products and customers. We also consider any customer-specific information as proprietary and confidential. Having standard methodology and emissions factors for calculating Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions between companies and regions will help overcome this challenge.

Row 4

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

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

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

Lam Research operates and has production facilities in various countries. The method for allocating CO2e emissions per customer is challenging due to limited data in some regions as well as the different emissions methodology and emission factors of those regions. We also consider any customer-specific information as proprietary and confidential. Having standard methodology and emissions factors for calculating Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions between companies and regions will help overcome this challenge.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Lam does have methodologies for allocating customer emissions, however, we consider this to be proprietary and customer confidential. We share this information with customers as requested. At this time we do not make the information public.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

113423.6

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

113423.60

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

198392.86

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

168444.08

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

366836.94

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2075.73

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2794.59

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4870.32

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7291.82

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

7291.82

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

207760.42

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

284662.28

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

492422.70
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

103374.18

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

103374.18

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Including Natural Gas and Liquid Petroleum Gas. We know that at least one of our facilities uses natural gas in their air conditioning systems, but we do not have this specifically metered, which is why we answered "yes" to that question, but have 0 MWH listed here. Most of our facilities use Natural Gas for abatement (treatment of our process gases), for boilers which we have listed as steam (although this is also unmetered), and for heat pure heat. We have selected to list all as heat here due to lack of meters and major portion used for heating or heat-treatment of gases through abatement.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10049.42

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

985.4

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

9064.02

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Assumed all diesel fuels are used in emergency generators for electricity generation or as energy producing such as in water pumps for fire prevention. Assumed all company vehicles are under the heat generation label.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

113423.6

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

985.4

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

112438.2

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

8277.22

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

8277.22

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

7291.82

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

7291.82

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

112438.2

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

112438.2

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10998.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

733.27

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4870.33

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

801.65

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17404.01

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3.21

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.84

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

927.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

301.17

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1229.14

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18.64

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14.49

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.36

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4900.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

256.91

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

695.91

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5853.45

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25.47

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71.35

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.58

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12.14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29.62

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

473.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

249.24

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

722.49

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27674.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4979.69

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

994.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33648.64

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

51.18

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

143.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45822.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6.1

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18286.47

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64115.53

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

378.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

248.84

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

627.72

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

40.97

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14157.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

410.42

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7820.61

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22388.38

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24.55

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

68.78

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

261163.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1890.83

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

82839.16

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

345893.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mixes are typically hydro, biomass, solar, and wind.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

154887

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mixes are typically hydro, biomass, solar, and wind.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27675

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Malaysia REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mixes are typically hydro, biomass, solar, and wind.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4901

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Indian REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mixes are typically hydro, biomass, solar, and wind.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

928

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :China REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Austria

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

2041

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Included calculation to only account for MWH from renewable energy: The following was shared from the supplier: Renewable energy: 42,62%; Energy from waste: 40,65%; Fossile energy: 16,73%.
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

5000

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4934.43

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4934.43

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1000

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

725.26

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

725.26

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1500

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1477.35

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1477.35

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

480

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

154.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

154.8

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment
[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Our organization acts as a leader and sponsoring company within the Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC) Scope 2 working group, which is bringing together invested parties across the semiconductor value chain within its work of SEMI. Lam is also a founding member of the Energy Collaborative (within the SCC), which is

working to define policy recommendations that will enable large-scale renewable energy deployment ensuring accessibility for the semiconductor industry. They are also hoping to partner with energy policymakers and utilities to accelerate policy actions that drive low carbon energy expansion. These policy movements emphasize clean energy transitions, energy security, and design mechanisms for small and medium-sized enterprises. Specifically, market enablement is emphasized to provide available procurement options in all regions (South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore) and drive cost-effective renewable procurement. In 2024, the team identified priorities for all regions and set short and long-term goals, including engagement partners.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

(7.30.21.1) Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general

(7.30.21.2) Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific

In general, we face challenges around cost and accessibility for all energy use and transmission for our sites that continue to grow. While we are able to meet our goal of renewable procurement so far, we expect that the energy mixes will continue to be strained and will put further pressure on costs.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Arbitrary grid usage charges

☑ Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements
☑ Regulatory instability
☑ Small load

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

We delivered a SEMI Malaysia position paper with SAC benchmark study and finalized SEMI EC recommendations to guide future advocacy and engagement strategies with PETRA.

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Small load
☑ Lack of market data
☑ Regulatory instability
☑ Internal capacity issues
☑ Arbitrary grid usage charges
☑ Inability to make exclusive renewable electricity usage claims
☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities
☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)
☑ Unable to get internal company approval
☑ Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements
☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity
☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market
☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

No comment

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Regulatory instability

☑ Arbitrary grid usage charges

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Inability to make exclusive renewable electricity usage claims

☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

No comment

Row 4

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Inability to make exclusive renewable electricity usage claims

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Regulatory instability

☑ Small load

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

RE100 does not yet recognize cross-border imports which makes exclusive renewable electricity usage claims challenging.

Row 5

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Small load

☑ Regulatory instability

☑ Arbitrary grid usage charges

☑ Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Inability to make exclusive renewable electricity usage claims

☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

No comment

[Add row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

(7.34.1) Measurement of product/service efficiency

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.34.2) Comment

We have set and validated a Science Based Target Scope 3 goal around our Use of Sold Products emissions. This required detailed modeling around the energy use related to the use of Lam's products around the world. The target requires a 63.8% emissions reduction per USD value added by 2034 from a 2022 base year, which will drive further energy efficiency of our products. We follow the SEMI S23 methodology to calculate the energy usage of Lam tools. We monitor the efficiency of its products in our labs, as it simulates how customers use Lam tools. We have built out a program around a tool feature called "Eco Mode" that increases the efficiency of tool-related resource use. In building out the Eco Mode program, tracking and estimating resource use and efficiency of the tools in Lam's labs has been implemented at a global level. Lam's product groups are working to develop a net zero roadmap to achieve meaningful energy and GHG emissions reductions while meeting business growth objectives. To inform this roadmap and prioritize top emissions and consumption areas, we are currently conducting a data baseline and assessment of environmental and ESG-related elements in current product designs. Since last year, we have updated our product development process to include electricity use and chemical use to baseline all new products. Through our membership with SEMI, we were involved in the drafting of the standards for SEMI's Guide for Energy, Utilities, and Materials Use Efficiency of Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment. The Guide addresses concepts related to energy, utilities, and materials use efficiency of semiconductor manufacturing equipment (SME) and is a tool that can be used to analyze energy, utilities, and materials use of equipment. The guide also aims at addressing measurements related to energy, utilities, and materials use in SME in order to promote efficiency.
[Fixed row]

(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:
☑ Industrial machinery

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Lam Sold Products (Tools)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

100

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

1140

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ tCO2e

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ USD ($) value-added

(7.34.1.7) Comment

Lam's SBTi-validated Scope 3 goal
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000008792

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

142513

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

16210000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

50.48

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Intentional chemical change to low global warming heat transfer fluids.

(7.45.9) Please explain

We have intentionally significantly reduced our emissions by minimizing substantial amounts of high global warming potential heat transfer fluids and incorporating lower global warming potential chemicals into our manufacturing and research and development.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

99.9

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Landfill diversion rate of hazardous wastes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.03

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We strive to disclose all of our waste streams, including our regular and irregular waste streams. This year, we had some irregular waste streams which require landfill for proper management (such as asbestos waste), and this caused our overall number to decrease. We are implementing a process to review all non-standard waste streams and approve their waste disposal method to ensure we can reach 100% for our standard waste streams by 2025.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

79

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Recycling rate of non-hazardous wastes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.46

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We had increased waste generation in 2024 of waste streams that are very difficult to recycle, which led to a decrease in our overall recycling rate. We have a waste team which is prioritizing the investigation of alternative disposal opportunities to try to minimize this growth for the future.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

89253.956

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

82295.831

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

171549.787

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60.6

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

67590.616

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

91681

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

50832

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

142513.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

27.93

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Replaced

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

This target was rebaselined in 2025, due to the discovery of additional sources of emissions, and repalced by the Abs 4 target

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers our facilities in California, Oregon, Ohio, Austria, South Korea, Malaysia, India, Taiwan, and our other leased location globally. There are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve 46.2% reduction from a 2019 baseline.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Lam Research Corporation Certificate Final_RE Update.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1173094

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3459543

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4632637.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4632637.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

46.5

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

83

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

69.5

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

69.5

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

0

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4632637.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1481274

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8078696

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9559970.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9559970.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Lam Research has set engagement goals for our Scope 3 emissions. We have set goals to have 46.5% of top direct suppliers measured by emissions and 83% of customers by emissions set SBTs by 2025. As of 2023, 10% of customers measured by emissions have set SBTs and 26% of suppliers measured by emissions have set SBTs.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

46.5% of suppliers and 83% of customers measured by emissions to have set SBTs

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We continue to engage with suppliers and customers to have them set their own SBT goals.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Lam Research Corporation Certificate Final_RE Update.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90271

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

84842

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

175113.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

131334.750

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

91681

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

50832

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

142513.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

74.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers our facilities in California, Oregon, Ohio, Austria, South Korea, Malaysia, India, Taiwan, and our other leased location globally. There are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve 25% reduction from a 2019 baseline.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have made significant progress over the last couple of years by changing our process chemicals and significantly reducing high global warming potential contributors.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term approval letter - Lam Research Corporation.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/09/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90271

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

84842

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

175113.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46.2

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

94210.794

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

91681

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

50832

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

142513.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

40.30

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers our facilities in California, Oregon, Ohio, Austria, South Korea, Malaysia, India, Taiwan, and our other leased location globally. There are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve 46.2% reduction from a 2019 baseline.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have made significant progress over the last couple of years by changing our process chemicals and significantly reducing high global warming potential contributors.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term approval letter - Lam Research Corporation.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/09/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7533450

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7533450.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7533450.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

70.41

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

70.41

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2034

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

63.8

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2727108.900

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8078696

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8078696.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8078696.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-11.34

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of the use of Lam's sold products without any exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve 63.8% reduction from a 2022 baseline.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The plan for achieving this target is a combination of driving the adoption of customer renewable electricity, designing our new tools to become more efficient, and improving through-put on existing and legacy tools.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

74586.14

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

4

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

55

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

53.13

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. The total electricity consumption is part of our overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Lam has goals to reduce our overall absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions by 25% in 2025 and 46.2% in 2030 from a 2019 baseline.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target includes our overall purchased electricity from our facilities in California, Oregon, Ohio, Austria, Malaysia, South Korea, India, Taiwan, and all our leased offices globally as well as the electricity generated by the onsite PV cells at our facilities in Austria and Malaysia. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Goal is to achieve 100% Renewable Electricity by 2030.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have joined RE100, and will continue to implement our REC purchase plan.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☑ kWh

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

12000000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

11700000

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.5000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. The total energy consumption is part of our overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Lam has a 2025 goal to reduce our overall absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions by 25% from a 2019 baseline.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Lam has a goal to achieve 12 million kWh of energy savings by 2025 compared to a 2019 baseline, which covers all global sites. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Achieve 12 million kWh energy savings.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have additional projects underway in 2025 which will help us to achieve the final.3M kwh savings.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

☑ Abs4

☑ Abs5

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This goal includes our Scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions and all our global offices and facilities. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our objective is to achieve net zero emissions across all scopes by 2050.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Part of our Net Zero by 2050 strategy includes the following milestones: - 25% reduction of Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2025 from a 2019 baseline - 46.5% of top direct suppliers measured by spend and 83% of customers measured by emissions set SBTs by 2025. -46.2% reduction of Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 from a 2019 baseline -63.8% reduction of Scope 3 emissions by 2034 from a 2022 baseline - 100% renewable electricity globally by 2030 - 100% net zero operations (Scopes 1 and 2) by 2040 - 100% net zero emissions by 2050

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Most of our emissions occur from within our value chain, with our supply chain and use of our products being the highest contributors to our Scope 3 emissions. Over the long term, we strive to address these emissions by holding suppliers accountable for setting and achieving emissions targets, improving logistics efficiency, and increasing the energy efficiency of our products. For Scope 3 categories where emissions reduction isn't practicable, we plan to purchase emissions offsets to reach our net zero 2050 goal. In addition, Lam's Net Zero Product Working Group is working to integrate our net zero strategy into product design, services, and industry collaboration.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

On an annual basis, we collect and calculate emission data across all Scopes. We attribute these data to our various operations, and determine what progress has been made towards our goals. We also use this information to inform our annual planning processes, so projects and initiatives can be identified that will move us towards our target.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*254*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*15*	*3000*
Implementation commenced	*13*	*320*
Implemented	*4*	*494.02*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3.41

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

891

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

37220

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Tualatin Lighting

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Strategic Energy Management

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

191.33

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

49916

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Strategic Energy Management

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

202.86

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

184291

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Fremont SEM

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

96.42

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

29173

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

660119

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 21-25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Building B HVAC Upgrades
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Funding for the implementation of energy efficiency projects is incorporated in the annual budget of GWS. Allocating the capital needed to achieve optimized energy efficiency helps ensure Lam drives emissions reduction activities.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Projects are evaluated based on financial viability and rate of return before they are approved for funding.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Employees from targeted groups receive incentives and/or recognition for attainment of their KPIs and deliverables on climate change and social responsibility through the annual performance monitoring process.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Lam facilities in California and Oregon are subject to annual greenhouse reporting and CO2e emission limits. Lam complies with the local, state, and federal regulatory requirements.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Voluntary certification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Lam manufacturing and laboratory sites are designed to follow ISO 14001. Part of the ISO certification is continuous improvement of our environmental performance.
[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

(7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to start doing so within the next two years

(7.71.2) Comment

Lam is in the process of developing a methodology for performing lifecycle assessment of our products. This includes a pilot LCA (life Cycle Assessments), a preliminary comparative product carbon footprint on two CSBG products using Lam Bills of Materials and EcoInvent upstream data. Lam's Net Zero Product Working Group uses Equipment Intelligence® sensors to monitor and report the energy and resource consumption of our lab tools. In 2022, the group worked toward establishing baseline data for our tools' energy consumption and GHG footprint, and in 2023 this was updated to include data from our S23 reports. This data informed Lam's Scope 3 Category 11 SBTi target, that was approved in May, 2025. This will help Lam address our product-based emissions, while supporting our customers' sustainability goals. We also use DfE principles to develop products with their full lifecycle in mind and are developing training for our employees. In doing so, we're finding ways to reduce the environmental impact of our products while maintaining or improving quality and value.
[Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Semiconductor equipment

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

To reduce the emissions output of our products, we’re optimizing solutions that are smarter and more efficient, aiming to increase productivity while reducing energy and emissions. Lam's low-carbon products and services include the Lam Cryo™ 3.0, which is estimated to have the potential of reducing energy use per wafer by 40% and process gas emissions by 90%; the DirectDrive® plasma source, which is estimated to have the potential of lowering energy consumption by over 10%; and

Virtual Twin technology, which is estimated to have the potential of cutting emissions by up to 80% through simulation-based design. Additionally, services like the Dextro™ smart maintenance system and Velocity Labs support sustainability by extending equipment life and accelerating low-carbon innovation. Lam's Customer Support Business Group aims at enhancing product circularity and helping customers make progress toward their sustainability goals. Many of the technical advances we develop new products are available as upgrades to customers' installed base, which enables the reuse of both platform and chamber components. For example, each of our new systems uses between 2 to 4 tons of aluminum and 1 to 2 tons of steel, with every ton of aluminum production emitting approximately 0.52 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e), and every ton of steel production emitting approximately 1.89 tons of CO2e. This impact can be avoided by upgrading customers' tools onsite, rather than replacing them.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We compared the application of the previous cryo gas to the new gas, the results are based on current recipe conditions and IPCC guidelines for greenhouse gas calculations.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Materials emissions

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

year

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Typical upgrade process

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Materials emissions

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2800

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

By making upgrades to customers' installed base, we have avoided approximately 2,800 mtCO2e tons of emissions, as well as 2.8 tons of aluminum production and 700+ tons of steel production since 2019 by upgrading existing tools onsite. This is compared to a typical upgrade scenario. We are unable to calculate the revenue generated from low-carbon products for 2024.
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Lam Research employs a third party vendor to perform utility tracking of our facilities in the US, and we manually track this in-house for all other global facilities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For all US sites, Lam Research employs a third-party vendor to perform utility tracking of our facilities. They record and monitor monthly utility (including water withdrawals), usage, and cost of each Lam site based on the monthly invoices from the utility companies. This vendor maintains and stores the utility data in their intelligence software which can be accessed by authorized Lam personnel. The software can generate reports that include performance metrics, benchmarking, and site, regional, and company trends. Lam is developing a strategy for global integration of systems, as all non-US sites are currently maintained manually by global site personnel and submitted on a regular basis to the corporate teams.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Most Lam facilities have separate water feed meters for process and domestic use, landscape or irrigation and fireline. There are separate invoices for each meter, and we track water withdrawals based on a monthly invoice.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Lam facility in Livermore, California uses brackish water for landscape and fireline suppression and municipal water for all other water inputs. Some of our sites treat water to high quality where some may be reused onsite.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water quality used in the labs and facility support equipment is monitored continuously for conductivity, turbidity and pH at the site level.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of water input is monitored and measured at our R&D and manufacturing facilities. Lam Research does not monitor municipal water for domestic use since it is governed by the local, state, and/or federal Drinking Water Standard, which is monitored and implemented by local utility companies. We use municipal water for our chillers, house scrubbers, process-cooling water system, and soft water treatment plant. High-quality water is vital both in our R&D and our manufacturing processes. Higher-quality water requires less treatment (uses fewer chemicals and less waste is generated) and less maintenance of the facility equipment and lowers operational and maintenance costs.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Where applicable, we track sewer meters and receive separate sewer invoices at our facilities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Where applicable, we have sewer data and invoices tracked in systems or manually. Some facilities that have onsite pre-treatment systems have totalizer flow meters which continually monitor the water discharge flows to the sanitary sewer.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharges from each system are monitored by a totalizer flow meter which are logged within facility maintenance records.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, about 80% of our global water use is from our facilities that have onsite wastewater pre-treatment systems. About 15% of our global water use is from manufacturing and light lab facilities in California, Oregon, Ohio, Austria, South Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan, and India. Some of these sites have sewer meters that track the discharges to the sanitary sewer. Less than 5% of our global water use is from office buildings for domestic usage. The discharges from these buildings are connected directly to the sanitary sewer and total discharges are equal to the volume of feed water.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Each pre-treatment system is equipped with totalizer flow meters that track water discharges continually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volume of water discharged by the treatment systems are monitored and measured across Lam Research facilities with onsite industrial wastewater pre-treatment systems. These include our major R&D facilities and manufacturing systems. Any non-process wastewater discharges across Lam facilities that do not come in contact with product or contaminant (such as reverse osmosis reject water, blowdown from boilers and cooling towers) are not required to be treated are discharged directly to the sanitary sewer per local regulations. Some facilities' support equipment has water meters to track incoming and outgoing water as well.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our facilities in California, Oregon, and Ohio generate industrial wastewater that is treated onsite, monitored continuously with inline pH and/or fluoride meters, and if in compliance with effluent parameters, discharged to the sanitary sewer.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Readings from the inline pH and fluoride meters are automatically logged in a facility maintenance system. Out-of-spec wastewater is diverted back for further treatment. These facilities represent about 71% of our global water use. Additionally, per local permit requirements, some grab and composite samples of treated wastewater are collected every six months and sent offsite for analyses by State-certified third-party laboratories. Results are reported to the appropriate regulatory agencies as part of the semi-annual self-monitoring reports.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Self-monitoring systems

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our global facilities each have different permit requirements for operations, and Lam prioritizes legal requirements and testing as necessary for water discharge. Some of the items prioritized based upon our operations include metals on the Priority Pollutant List (Cadmium, Copper, Cyanide, Lead, Nickel, Silver, Zinc). Many of the chemicals on the list are not utilized in our industry and therefore are excluded. Our self-monitoring process includes toxic organics, where we have monitoring plans in place for our chemical review systems to ensure none of the listed contaminants are brought onto or used onsite. These programs are maintained year-round to ensure any chemicals of risk are caught prior to use and are submitted to local agencies.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Every six months

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Effluent samples are sent to a third-party laboratory every six months, and analytical results are reported to the regulatory agencies. The temperature of the water discharge is one of the parameters tested.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of water effluent is monitored and measured at Lam Research facilities that have industrial wastewater discharge permits, such as our facilities in Fremont (California, United States), Tualatin (Oregon, United States), and Springfield (Ohio, United States).

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Equipment estimation and water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is monitored through a blend of estimations from our global sites based on facility system operational parameters and through water meter data at our largest global manufacturing sites.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1506.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total withdrawals decreased by 1.26% from 1525.78 to 1506.5 megaliters from 2023 to 2024. Our laboratory facilities have implemented water savings units.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1297.83

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total discharges decreased by 1.24% from 1314.1 to 1297.83 megaliters from 2023 to 2024. The total volume of water discharges includes domestic usage cross all Lam buildings, non-contact process wastewater from our R&D and manufacturing operations which are drained directly to the sanitary sewer and processed wastewater treated at the onsite pre-treatment systems before going to the sanitary sewer.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

208.71

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total consumption decreased by 1.37% from 211.62 to 208.71 megaliters from 2023 to 2024. The total consumption includes scrubbers, point of use abatement, landscape water, and cooling tower evaporation.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

764.45

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

50.74

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply
☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Lam Research uses the WRI Water Risk Atlas to evaluate water stress. We consider water-stressed areas as having high to extremely high baseline water stress and high-medium-to-high water risk scores. Increases are due to the growth of manufacturing in California and Malaysia plus the expansion of our facilities in Korea and India.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1506.5

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The total withdrawals, which are all from third party sources, decreased by 1.26% from 1525.78 to 1506.5 megaliters from 2023 to 2024. Our laboratory facilities have implemented water savings units.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant to Lam.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1297.83

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All of Lam's water discharges are made to third parties. The increase in water volume is due to the more efficient water use amidst expansion of facilities.

[Fixed row]

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*Lam does not treat to tertiary treatment at any of our facilities.*
Secondary treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*Lam does not treat to secondary treatment at any of our facilities.*
Primary treatment only	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*Lam does not treat to primary treatment at any of our facilities.*
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*Lam does not direct discharge at any of our facilities.*
Discharge to a third party without treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Relevant but volume unknown	*At some facilities, we discharge to our municipal and industrial wastewater management services without onsite, direct water treatment.*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*This is not relevant to Lam.*

[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Lam screens for priority substances covered under the EU Water Framework Directive to ensure ongoing compliance.

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Lam's emissions of nitrates and phosphates are currently unknown as we are not tracking those substances at this time. Our emissions of pesticides and substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive are estimated at zero as pesticides are not relevant to our operations, and we screen for substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive per our regulatory compliance practices. Our global facilities each have different permit requirements for operations, and Lam prioritizes all legal requirements and testing as necessary for water discharge. Some of the items prioritized based on our operations include metals on the Priority Pollutant List (Cadmium, Copper, Cyanide, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc). Many of the chemicals on the list are not utilized in our industry and therefore are excluded. Our self-monitoring includes toxic organics, where we have monitoring plans in place for our chemical review systems to ensure none of the listed contaminants are brought or used onsite. These programs are maintained year-round, aiming to ensure any chemicals of risk are caught prior to use and are submitted to local agencies.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

22

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ 51-75

(9.3.4) Please explain

Lam Research has identified 22 facilities/buildings within our global operations that have a significant dependence on water and/or are exposed to potential water-related risks (across 6 Lam sites). We have adopted the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify areas with potential water stress. We consider any location identified by the Aqueduct to have medium to high water risk as well as high and extremely high baseline water stress as water-stressed areas.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We do not currently assess the facilities of our upstream value chain partners for risks related to water dependencies or impacts. As we expand our supplier engagement strategy to incorporate more of our environmental strategy, we will consider assessing this information in the future.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam India - IND-06

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.980726

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.663211

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

15.64

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

15.64

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

15.49

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

15.49

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.16

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Site has constricted from many office buildings to one primary office and laboratory space. This space has landscaping and uses considerably more water than our previous facilities as we are growing our research space in India.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA08

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.493001

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.950731

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.06

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

4.06

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.93

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2.93

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam Manufacturing Malaysia (LMM) - Building MYS02

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Malaysia

☑ Other, please specify :Sungai Tengah

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

5.30485

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.292225

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.51

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.51

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.04

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Last year, 0.22 ML was listed, while it should have been listed as 0.022 - hence our numbers this year have increased due to facilities growth.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA05

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.48997

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.956967

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8.43

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

8.43

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.07

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.07

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.36

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA03

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.489052

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.954018

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

267.69

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

267.69

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

192.74

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

192.74

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

74.95

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year, we tracked our uses in more detail and discovered slightly more evaporation than previously expected in our scrubbers and point of use devices, so consumption has increased year over year. Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Livermore - Building CA31

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Arroyo Las Positas Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.705713

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.805368

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

22.42

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

22.42

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

21.75

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

21.75

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA3E

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.488966

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.954862

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

152.54

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

152.54

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

109.83

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

109.83

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

42.71

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA10

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.490267

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.953145

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5.22

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.76

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam Manufacturing Malaysia (LMM) - Building MYS03

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Malaysia

☑ Other, please specify :Sungai Tengah

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

5.22888

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.45154

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

128.9

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

128.9

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

127.61

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

127.61

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.29

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA50

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.506252

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.959048

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.32

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.32

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5.27

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

5.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.05

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam India - IND-01

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Site shutdown.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.95217

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.64091

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Site shutdown.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA11

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.4826

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.939

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.38

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.38

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.28

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.28

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Re-opened.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam Manufacturing Korea (LMK) - Yongin [KOR-34]

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Other, please specify :Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.0868

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

127.1674

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.47

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.47

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.46

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.46

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.01

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA04

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.489333

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.952242

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

10.59

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

10.59

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

7.62

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

7.62

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.96

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA01

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.488614

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.956996

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9.27

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

9.27

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.68

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.68

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Korea Technology Center (KTC)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Other, please specify :Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.241555

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

127.140601

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

105.33

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

105.33

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

84.27

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

84.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

21.07

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam Manufacturing Korea (LMK) - Osan [KOR-33]

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Other, please specify :Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.162476

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

127.03747

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.92

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6.92

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.71

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.71

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA09

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.494077

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.955838

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.02

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5.02

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.61

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.61

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam India - IND-05

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Site shutdown.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.95169

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.64273

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Site shutdown.

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fremont Campus - Building CA06

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Coyote Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.490572

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.951866

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.39

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

4.39

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.16

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.16

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.23

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 21

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Livermore - Building CA32

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Other, please specify :Arroyo Las Positas Creek

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.705648

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.804032

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.76

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.73

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.73

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.02

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.

Row 22

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 22

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam Manufacturing Korea (LMK) - Hwaseong-si [KOR-47]

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea
☑ Other, please specify :Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.082742

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

126.90335

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.59

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5.59

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5.43

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

5.43

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.17

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lam Research estimates consumption on a by-site basis; therefore, the same consumption across a single site will be seen across buildings at that site. In the future, we aim to gather data at a building level.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

No third-party verification has been completed for specific water data at this time.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

No third-party verification has been completed for specific water data at this time.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

No third-party verification has been completed for specific water data at this time.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

No third-party verification has been completed for specific water data at this time.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

No third-party verification has been completed for specific water data at this time.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

No third-party verification has been completed for specific water data at this time.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

No third-party verification has been completed for specific water data at this time.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ This is confidential

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

16210000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

10760039.83

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate this water efficiency trend will continue to improve as we strive to enhance the water efficiency of our operations and as we aim to continue to increase our water savings.
[Fixed row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:
☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We strive to proactively screen new incoming chemistries for relevant local regulations that are appropriate around the world for each of our global sites, and since we have sites in the EU, this is one we call out for EU facilities. Over the years, we have expanded our global screening capabilities to include screening for global regulations regardless of location of use. Therefore, while we can filter for what chemicals meet this regulation, our tracking to which product(s) those are associated with is still in its infancy, as we are going through a digital transformation focused on all of our data systems, which we plan to include this information in the future.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We strive to proactively screen new incoming chemistries for relevant local regulations that are appropriate around the world for each of our global sites, and since we have sites in the EU, this is one we call out for EU facilities. Over the years, we have expanded our global screening capabilities to include screening for global regulations regardless of location of use. Therefore, while we can filter for what chemicals meet this regulation, our tracking to which product(s) those are associated with is still in its infancy, as we are going through a digital transformation focused on all of our data systems, which we plan to include this information in the future.

Row 3

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act (United States Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We strive to proactively screen new incoming chemistries for relevant local regulations that are appropriate around the world for each of our global sites, and since we have sites in the US, this is one we call out for US facilities. Over the years, we have expanded our global screening capabilities to include screening for global regulations regardless of location of use. Therefore, while we can filter for what chemicals meet this regulation, our tracking to which product(s) those are associated with is still in its infancy, as we are going through a digital transformation focused on all of our data systems, which we plan to include this information in the future.

Row 4

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :USEPA - List of Lists

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We strive to proactively screen new incoming chemistries for relevant local regulations that are appropriate around the world for each of our global sites, and since we have sites in the US, this is one we call out for US facilities. Over the years, we have expanded our global screening capabilities to include screening for global regulations regardless of location of use. Therefore, while we can filter for what chemicals meet this regulation, our tracking to which product(s) those are associated with is still in its infancy, as we are going through a digital transformation focused on all of our data systems, which we plan to include this information in the future. [Add row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

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

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Water plays a key role in semiconductor manufacturing, making it critical to our company, suppliers, and customers. At Lam, we rely on freshwater to operate our facilities. Water-stress-related risks could impact Lam's ability to manufacture products or conduct R&D if water use restrictions end up impacting the business. Hence, we've adopted water-saving goals in water-stressed areas, including our 2025 goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings, which we achieved in 2024, one year early. Lam's efforts to make its products less environmentally impactful currently focus on emissions reduction to accelerate a net zero transition where our company and customers can achieve more while using less energy, space, and materials.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Lam does not currently have a water pollution target. We strive to closely monitor incoming chemicals and changes in processes that occur at our facilities. This review includes EHS, and includes environmental experts, industrial hygienists, and safety professionals. We strive to continue to monitor changing and emerging regulations and concerns from our stakeholders regarding pollution to determine if setting a target would be important to our company in the future.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

All of Lam's facilities already have WASH services, so we do not have a goal around this topic. Our management systems aim to ensure our continuous compliance with WASH standards.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We do not have other water-related targets at this time, as we aim to make an impact in the water-stressed areas in which we operate through our water withdrawals target.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

17000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

80600000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Achieve 17 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Successful water savings and reuse projects across our manufacturing and laboratory base.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target was previously achieved. Ongoing water savings reduces operational costs and creates greater resilience for facilities in water-stressed regions.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

80000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

80600000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

101

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Successful implementation of wastewater and water reuse projects, specifically in Silfex, were critical to our achievement of this goal.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target was achieved in 2024. Ongoing water savings reduces operational costs and creates greater resilience for facilities in water-stressed regions.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam's biodiversity assessment reviewed our global locations against biodiverse areas that included legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, and Key Biodiverse Areas. Due to the framework used in the assessment, we are not able to differentiate by type of biodiverse areas. The assessment concluded that 39 of Lam's global sites (including main offices, field/sales offices, campuses, manufacturing facilities, and labs) are located within 1 km of a protected area, which includes legally protected areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam's biodiversity assessment reviewed our global locations against biodiverse areas that included legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, and Key Biodiverse Areas. Due to the framework used in the assessment, we are not able to differentiate by type of biodiverse areas. The assessment concluded that 39 of Lam's global sites (including main offices, field/sales offices, campuses, manufacturing facilities, and labs) are located within 1 km of a protected area, which includes UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam's biodiversity assessment reviewed our global locations against biodiverse areas that included legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, and Key Biodiverse Areas. Due to the framework used in the assessment, we are not able to differentiate by type of biodiverse areas. The assessment concluded that 39 of Lam's global sites (including main offices, field/sales offices, campuses, manufacturing facilities, and labs) are located within 1 km of a protected area, which includes UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam's biodiversity assessment reviewed our global locations against biodiverse areas that included legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, and Key Biodiverse Areas. Due to the framework used in the assessment, we are not able to differentiate by type of biodiverse areas. The assessment concluded that 39 of Lam's global sites (including main offices, field/sales offices, campuses, manufacturing facilities, and labs) are located within 1 km of a protected area, which includes Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam's biodiversity assessment reviewed our global locations against biodiverse areas that included legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, and Key Biodiverse Areas. Due to the framework used in the assessment, we are not able to differentiate by type of

biodiverse areas. The assessment concluded that 39 of Lam's global sites (including main offices, field/sales offices, campuses, manufacturing facilities, and labs) are located within 1 km of a protected area, which includes Key Biodiversity Areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

☑ Ramsar sites

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Austria

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

At this time, we are not able to disclose the names of the protected areas located near our sites.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In Austria, the sites located near biodiverse areas are labs and manufacturing facilities.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas
☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites
☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

☑ Ramsar sites
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

At this time, we are not able to disclose the names of the protected areas located near our sites.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In Belgium, the site located near biodiverse areas is an office.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

☑ Ramsar sites

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

At this time, we are not able to disclose the names of the protected areas located near our sites.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In Germany, the site located near biodiverse areas is an office.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

☑ Ramsar sites

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

At this time, we are not able to disclose the names of the protected areas located near our sites.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In Italy, the site located near biodiverse areas is an office.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas
☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites
☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
☑ Ramsar sites
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

At this time, we are not able to disclose the names of the protected areas located near our sites.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In Japan, the sites located near biodiverse areas are offices.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas
☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites
☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
☑ Ramsar sites
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

At this time, we are not able to disclose the names of the protected areas located near our sites.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In the Netherlands, the site located near biodiverse areas is an office.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas
☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites
☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
☑ Ramsar sites
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

At this time, we are not able to disclose the names of the protected areas located near our sites.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In Switzerland, the sites located near biodiverse areas are an office and a manufacturing facility.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

☑ Ramsar sites

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

At this time, we are not able to disclose the names of the protected areas located near our sites.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In the UK, the site located near biodiverse areas is an office.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites
☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
☑ Ramsar sites
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

At this time, we are not able to disclose the names of the protected areas located near our sites.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In the USA, the sites located near biodiverse areas are labs, offices, and manufacturing facilities.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Waste data

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, energy savings

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

DNV performed a limited level assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. The GHG emissions inventories have been evaluated against the following reporting criteria: • The World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD)/World Resources Institute's (WRI) "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, A corporate accounting and reporting standard – Revised edition" (2004); • WRI's "GHG Protocol, Scope 2 guidance, An amendment to the GHG Protocol corporate standard" (2015) • WBCSD's/WRI's "GHG Protocol, Corporate value chain (Scope 3) accounting and reporting standard, Supplement to the GHG Protocol corporate accounting and reporting standard" (2013) DNV used a risk-based approach throughout the assurance engagement, concentrating on the areas that we believe are most material for both Iron Lam and its stakeholders. DNV applied a materiality threshold of five percent for the GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) and Energy. The organizational boundary included all global facilities under Lam's operational control. The following data was verified for the period January 1, 2019-December 31, 2019: • Scope 1 GHG Emissions Restatement Data. The following data was verified for the period January 1, 2024-December 31, 2024: • Scope 1 GHG Emissions • Scope 2 GHG Emissions (location-based and market-based) • Scope 3 GHG Emissions (Category 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 15) • Total Energy Consumption (electricity only) • Total Energy Savings • Total Water Usage • Total Water Savings and Water Savings in Stressed Areas • Waste Data & Diversion Rate (Hazardous Waste and Non-Hazardous Waste) • Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emitted • Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Lam Research Assurance Statement_Final.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Total Water Savings and Water Savings in Stressed Areas

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

DNV performed a limited level assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. The GHG emissions inventories have been evaluated against the following reporting criteria: • The World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD)/World Resources Institute's (WRI) "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, A corporate accounting and reporting standard – Revised edition" (2004); • WRI's "GHG Protocol, Scope 2 guidance, An amendment to the GHG Protocol corporate standard" (2015) • WBCSD's/WRI's "GHG Protocol, Corporate value chain (Scope 3) accounting and reporting standard, Supplement to the GHG Protocol corporate accounting and reporting standard" (2013) DNV used a risk-based approach throughout the assurance engagement, concentrating on the areas that we believe are most material for both Iron Lam and its stakeholders. DNV applied a materiality threshold of five percent for the GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) and Energy. The organizational boundary included all global facilities under Lam's operational control. The following data was verified for the period January 1, 2019-December 31, 2019: • Scope 1 GHG Emissions Restatement Data. The following data was verified for the period January 1, 2024-December 31, 2024: • Scope 1 GHG Emissions • Scope 2 GHG Emissions (location-based and market-based) • Scope 3 GHG Emissions (Category 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 15) • Total Energy Consumption (electricity only) • Total Energy Savings • Total Water Usage • Total Water Savings and Water Savings in Stressed Areas • Waste Data & Diversion Rate (Hazardous Waste and Non-Hazardous Waste) • Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emitted • Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Lam Research Assurance Statement_Final.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

With the exception of historical facts, the statements contained in this CDP response ("response") are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to the safe harbor provisions created by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Certain, but not all, of the forward-looking statements in this Report are specifically identified as forward-looking by the use of words and phrases such as "aim," "anticipate," "aspire," "believe," "build," "commitment," "continue," "could," "expand," "expect," "future," "goal," "increase," "intend," "maintain," "may," "objectives," "opportunities," "path," "plan," "remain," "should," "strategy," "strive," "target," "vision," "will," and "would." However, our identification of certain statements as forward-looking does not mean that other statements not specifically identified are not forward-looking. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements that relate to: economic, market, industry and industry segment expectations; the role of our technology and innovations in the semiconductor industry, the future and the world; our incorporation of ESG principles across our business; our environmental impact; our engagement with our customers and suppliers in their environmental and social efforts; our contributions to climate action; our ESG strategy and goals, including our goals related to achieving net zero emissions; our aim to drive progress on the sustainable development goals throughout our operations and supply chain; our efforts in exemplifying our Core Values; our ability to safeguard intellectual property, data, and business contact information and on-going training efforts; our targeting of government funding opportunities; our ambition to create a symbiotic, physical-virtual semiconductor ecosystem and the benefits to be realized thereby; our aspirations for transparency and disclosure; the role of ESG considerations in our operations and product development; our efforts to build a strong, inclusive and diverse workplace; our efforts to develop a responsible, diverse and ethical supply chain; our ethics and compliance initiatives; our efforts in ensuring the protection, safety, and dignity of our employees through our Human Rights Policy; our compliance with legal, regulatory, and internal control requirements with respect to taxation; our product innovation and continuous improvement; our investments in R&D; the performance, productivity, quality, safety, efficiency, or sustainability of our products; the technology areas that are strategically important to us; reductions in the emissions output of our products; the ability of our products and solutions to enable training of future engineers, accelerate problem solving, collaboration and innovation, and reduce environmental impact; our use of environmental principles in the product design process; our partnerships with customers to reduce energy consumption and costs; energy, water, or chemical usage savings, or emissions reductions, that might be achieved by us or by customers using our products; materials savings that might be achieved through our re-cleaning, repair, refurbishment or re-coating services; our commitment to diversity and inclusion; our commitment to acting responsibly and improving our sustainability performance over time; our initiatives to reduce our energy and water consumption and to reduce waste; our investments in transitioning to renewable energy, emissions controls and energy efficiency technologies; our engagement with customers and suppliers to set SBTs; our commitment to climate action; our management of water use and treatment; our management of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and our emissions; our ability to safely manage chemicals and our adoption of green chemistry practices; workplace flexibility; employee training opportunities; our commitment to equal opportunity and non-discrimination; our benefit programs; our goals with respect to increasing the proportion of underrepresented employees and women in our workforce; our ability to ensure the safety of our employees; expectations for safety performance; our vision to connect engineers across disciplines; our expanded future talent pipeline to meet projected demands; our support of employees; our continuous thought leadership; our ability to manage and mitigate risks in our operations, supply chain and engagements with third parties, including ethics and compliance risks and those with respect to human rights; our supplier due diligence; our aspiration to increase equitable representation in the future innovation workforce pipeline; our support of and engagement with charitable organizations and communities; and the impacts of our social impact platform. Such statements are based on current expectations and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and changes in condition, significance, value and effect. Some factors that may affect these forward-looking statements include: trade regulations, export controls, trade disputes, and other geopolitical tensions may inhibit our ability to sell our products; business, political and/ or regulatory conditions in the consumer electronics industry, the semiconductor industry and the overall economy may deteriorate or change; the actions of our customers and competitors may be inconsistent with our expectations; supply chain cost increases and

other inflationary pressures have impacted and may continue to impact our profitability; supply chain disruptions or manufacturing capacity constraints may limit our ability to manufacture and sell our products; and natural and human-caused disasters, disease outbreaks, war, terrorism, political or governmental unrest or instability, or other events beyond our control may impact our operations and revenue in affected areas; as well as the other risks and uncertainties discussed under the headings "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" within Item 1A and at the beginning of Part I, respectively, of our fiscal year 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K; and other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, such as our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K. Such risks, uncertainties and changes in condition, significance, value and effect could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in this response and in ways that are not readily foreseeable. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this response and are based on information currently and reasonably known to us. We do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, or to release the results of any revisions to these forward-looking statements, to reflect the impact of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances that occur after the date of this response.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Technology & Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No