Lam Research Corp.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

04/16/2025, 06:00 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 2023, we had approximately 17,200 regular full-time employees. Approximately 45% of our regular full-time employees are located in the United States, 48% in Asia, and 7% 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 60.6% 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.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ 4 years

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

Select from:
☑ 4 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

14316890000

(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 cover Lam's direct operations for the calendar year of 2023. This coverage also aligns with Lam's annual ESG report. Lam's financial reporting is aligned with our fiscal year (June 27, 2022–June 25, 2023), which is not aligned with the calendar year. This CDP response covers activities within our direct operational control, including 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

US5128071082

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

512807108

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 - Building CA05 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.48997

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.956967

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tualatin - Buildings A/B (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.38607

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.795992

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA10 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.490267

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.953145

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tualatin - Building Q (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.366147

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.81009

(1.8.1.4) Comment

A new manufacturing building that started its operation in December 2021

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Silfex - Springfield (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.90885

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.71167

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

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.

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LMK Campus (South Korea)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.161972

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

127.037604

(1.8.1.4) Comment

KOR-33 Osan Warehouse

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA04 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.489333

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.952242

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Villach Campus (Austria)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.61949

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.836177

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Silfex - Eaton (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.732845

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.623195

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IND-01 (India)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.95217

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.642466

(1.8.1.4) Comment

A leased facility in India

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LMM-MYS03 (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

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA3E/RGL (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.488966

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.954862

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tualatin - Buildings J/K (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.385376

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.787735

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA03 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.489052

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.954018

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IND-06 (India)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.978333

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.658

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA01 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.488614

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.956996

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA08 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.493001

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.950731

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA50 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.506252

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.959048

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IND-05 (India)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.95169

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.64273

(1.8.1.4) Comment

A leased facility in India

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LMK - Osan (Korea)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.162476

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

127.03747

(1.8.1.4) Comment

KOR-34 Yongin Factory

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Livermore - Building CA32 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.705648

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.804032

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

KTC - Korea Technology Center (Korea)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.183115

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

127.086714

(1.8.1.4) Comment

KOR-46 Korea Technology Centre

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA06 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.490572

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.951866

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Livermore - Building CA31 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.705713

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.805368

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LMM-MYS02 (Malaysia)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

5.30485

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.292225

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA11 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.4826

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.939

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tualatin - Building L (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.366147

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.795389

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fremont - Building CA09 (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.494077

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.955838

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

TTC - Taiwan Technical Center (Taiwan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.968056

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.243083

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TWN-27 - Taoyuan Building 1 manufacturing facility

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SemSysco (Austria)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.795111

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.010861

(1.8.1.4) Comment

AUT-08 Salzburg Building 2 Manufacturing Facility

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LMK - Wonam-ri (Korea)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.2345

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

127.2017

(1.8.1.4) Comment

KOR-34 Yongin Factory

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LMK - Hwaseong (Korea)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.199465

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

126.831263

(1.8.1.4) Comment

KOR-47 Hwaseong Factory same as row 25?

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Talus - KY Warehouse (Taiwan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.974778

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.238278

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TWN-31 Taoyuan Building 2

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Talus - DY Warehouse (Taiwan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.064944

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.192556

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TWN-32 Taoyuan Building 3

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tualatin - Buildings C/D/E/F (United States)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.386722

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.792861
[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 GSCM program aims at mapping 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, 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 96% of related spend and 95-98% of supply chain emissions, 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 used this mapping to formulate and set our ESG goals, including our goal 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. In recent years, we've assembled a global team to mature and refine our supply chain ESG approach. The team is embracing new tools and technologies to enhance supplier engagement, data collection, and due diligence—helping us support suppliers' efforts to enhance their corporate responsibility practices while reducing Lam's supply chain risks and advancing our ESG goals.

[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 engage in a diverse group of internal and external stakeholders, whose insights help guide and affirm Lam's ESG approach. We conducted our latest assessment in 2022, using a 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 materiality assessment did not identify plastics as a material topic to 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 that are defined as "short-term", "medium-term", and "long-term", based on the strategic management system that is most relevant to ensuring its 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, and 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-, medium- 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 that are defined as "short-term", "medium-term", and "long-term", based on the strategic management system that is most relevant to ensuring its 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 included in 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 that are defined as "short-term", "medium-term", and "long-term", based on the strategic management system that is most relevant to ensuring its 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 have net zero emissions by 2050, and our supporting goal of having 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 :Moody's climate risk tool; 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 - Moody's climate risk tool - 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 method, 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 the 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 2023, we have identified 22 facilities across 6 sites which 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 our 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 2023, 26% 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. Lam also utilizes Moody's climate risk tool to assess the operations of our key suppliers. Those results are documented, shared with site leadership, and incorporated into ongoing BCP activities.

[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 assessment of the interconnections between climate and water risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts are assessed 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 2023, 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 have also set a 2025 goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline. 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. In 2019, 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. In 2022, we have also identified our new site of growth in Malaysia, our facilities in India, and our new technology center in South Korea as 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 related 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 severity, likelihood, and overall risk score of a potential impact to 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 occurring. 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". Lam's response allowed us to capitalize on this opportunity while also reducing our risk: specifically, Lam has set a 2025 goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions. While this goal helps Lam reduce risks associated with water scarcity, it also

enables Lam to 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 operations 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 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, classify them accordingly, and continually monitor them to ensure no changes occur. Some classifications assigned to pollutants include but are not limited to solvents, toxics, or any chemicals that contain elements that could pose ecosystem risks, such as metals, nitrogen, carbon, phosphorus, and sulfur. 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.
[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.*

Row 3

(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 to 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

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
☑ Israel

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Malaysia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ 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 was not able to meet these requirements, we could experience a decrease in revenue that would be a detriment 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 are 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 that impact our customers' purchasing of Lam products may cause our financial state to fluctuate unpredictably. 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 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 R&D budget and its selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) budget. In calendar year (CY) 2023, Lam's R&D budget was 1,723,743,000 and its SG&A budget was 820,197,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a way to mitigate the potential risks of emerging regulation 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 energy-efficiency existing 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. In 2023, we enhanced ECO Mode by improving communication between our process tools and peripheral components. We also expanded the availability of ECO Mode to many of our new product lines and customers' existing tools in the field. While doing so, we also work to increase customer awareness around ECO Mode 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. 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 regulation related to GHG emissions, energy, and climate-related disclosure, among other topics.

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 water is important to our R&D and manufacturing. Therefore, we leverage the World Resource 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 identified 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 operation

(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 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 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 2023, Lam's SG&A budget was 1,462,119,000.

(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 is on track to save approximately 18.3 million gallons per year, although we expect this to increase as we continue to add load to the system. Projects such as these led us to drive widespread water savings and exceed our 2025 water-savings goal to achieve 17 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline by 2025. We have since updated this goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings by 2025. To continue mitigating this risk and progress on our goals, in 2023 we focused on building synergy around our water-saving efforts at our sites that are located 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

(3.1.1.1) 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 Lam's 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 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 2023, Lam's SG&A budget was 820,197,000.

(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. Additionally, Lam utilizes Moody's climate risk tool to assess the operations of key suppliers. Those results are documented, shared with site leadership, and incorporated into ongoing BCP activities.
[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 integration is highlighted as a priority within the EHS work stream, but the timeline to integrate is within the next few years.

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.

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.

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

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 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.

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.
[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?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☑ Fines

(3.3.3) Comment

Two notices of violations in 2023 had small water-related fines, totaling 2,100. Specifically, at a site in California, heavy metals were detected above the local publicly owned treatment works limits in the wastewater discharge. At a site in California, an expansion joint for a hot water supply line failed and sprayed/spilled boiler water into the area, including into a storm drain.

[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

2

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

2100

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

5

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(3.3.1.5) Comment

Small fines totaling 2,100 related to insignificant violations.
[Fixed row]

(3.3.2) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Row 1

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

1400

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :California, Coyote

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Chromium and nickel were detected above the local publicly owned treatment works (POTW) limits in the wastewater discharge from the acid waste neutralization (AWN) system.

Row 2

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

700

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :California, Coyote

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

An expansion joint for a hot water supply line above a shipping/receiving area failed and sprayed/spilled boiler water into the area, including the loading dock where there is a storm drain. The storm drain valve was open due to rain.
[Add 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 2023, emissions generated from the use of our products represented approximately 74% of our total GHG emissions. 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 2023, Lam's R&D budget was 1,723,743 and its SG&A budget was 820,197,000.

(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. In the design phase, Lam uses Design for Environment (DfE) principles to develop products with their full lifecycle in mind. In doing so, we're finding ways to reduce the environmental impact of our products while maintaining or improving quality, providing a competitive product for our customers. To capitalize on this opportunity 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 energy-efficiency existing 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. In 2023, we enhanced ECO Mode by improving communication between our process tools and peripheral components. We also expanded the availability of ECO Mode to many of our new product lines and customers' existing tools in the field. While doing so, we also work to increase customer awareness around ECO Mode 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.

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. 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. Based on our progress in 2023, we are on track to achieve this target. Our Global Workplace Services (GWS) team explores and invests in water-saving technologies and efficiency upgrades. We monitor industrial wastewater and stormwater discharges in accordance with local regulatory requirements, and often find ways to repurpose process-based wastewater to support other areas of our operations.

(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 2023, Lam's SG&A budget was 820,197,000.

(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. We have since raised the bar with a new goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings from a 2019 baseline by 2025. Based on our progress in 2023, we are on track to achieve this short-term target and continue implementing water-saving initiatives that support this goal. We estimate the likelihood of achieving this short-term goal and realizing this opportunity as very likely. For example, in 2023 we completed a multi-year wastewater reclamation project in Fremont, California. The reclamation system is now fully implemented and currently saving approximately 18.3 million gallons per year, although we expect this to increase as we continue to add load to the system. Our teams also earned recognition for their ongoing water *stewardship efforts, with our Springfield, Ohio, site receiving the 2023 Evoqua Water Sustainability Award. The site currently achieves approximately 137,000 gallons of water savings per day after implementing projects related to water efficiency, reclamation, and reuse. Meanwhile, for the 10th consecutive year, our Tualatin, Oregon, site was presented with Clean Water Services' Pretreatment Excellence Award for its efforts to help protect the Tualatin River Watershed. 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 ESG and 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. In 2022, we completed a two-part, 1,076 panel solar project in Malaysia, where solar panels cover the majority of the roof's 800,000-square-foot rooftop and generate 13 megawatt hours (MWh) per day. Lam also supported the completion of a solar expansion project at the Villach site to achieve additional *energy generation, now approximately 2 MWh per day, enabling the facility to use 100% renewable electricity through a combination of onsite solar and purchased electricity. Generating energy onsite may allow us to experience cost savings associated with energy procurement. Budgeting for capital expenditures related to climate change is one strategy that Lam leverages to realize opportunities related to sourcing low-emission energy.*

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ 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 in 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 ESG, 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 2023, Lam's SG&A budget was 820,197,000.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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 has set a medium-term goal to source 100% renewable electricity globally by 2030, which is integrated into our LMS and AOPs. In 2023, Lam leveraged low-carbon energy sources and supported the generation of renewable electricity. For example, at our facilities in Austria and Malaysia, we recently completed multi-part solar installation projects. We report progress against this goal in our annual ESG 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:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Our Board's Nominating and Governance Committee (NGC)—which is responsible for recommending Board nominees to independent directors and overseeing the board governance —actively seeks qualified candidates who reflect diverse backgrounds, skills, and experiences. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines (CGGs) set out a non-exclusive list of factors to be considered by the NGC in recommending nominees. The CGGs define diverse backgrounds to include numerous diversity factors. Our CGGs state, "To reflect the Board's commitment to diversity, in connection with identifying potential director candidates outside the Company, the Nominating and Governance Committee is committed to actively seeking out qualified candidates who reflect diverse backgrounds, skills and experiences, including *diversity of gender identity, LGBTQ identity, race, ethnicity, and classification as a member of an underrepresented minority, to include in the pool from which Board nominees are chosen, and any third-party search firms retained for a related search will be instructed to include such candidates in initial lists of candidates they prepare." These factors are reviewed and updated by the Board on a regular basis.*

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Lam_2024_Corporate_Governance_Guidelines.pdf
[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, but we 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 intend to incorporate the topic into our ESG management strategy in the future. Lam is in the process of conducting a biodiversity impact assessment to identify the priority locations and impacts in our operations and upstream value chain. The results of this assessment will be reviewed by our internal management. We intend to have Board-level oversight over aspects of our activities following the assessment, 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 ESG oversight. As mandated in the NGC Charter, the NGC has the primary responsibility for our ESG oversight, including assisting the Board in overseeing ESG matters not assigned to other committees, including our overall ESG strategy and goals, sustainability initiatives, climate-related goals and, in each instance, Lam's progress towards achieving those goals, as well as our ESG 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 ESG report before it is published, which contains information about our ESG goals progress, net zero goal, and energy and emissions reduction initiatives. In addition, the NGC reviews and provides feedback on our ESG report. Our Compensation and Human Resources Committee oversees human capital management, inclusion and diversity, and pay equity, and our Audit Committee oversees Ethics and compliance and information security. The Board also exercises its oversight responsibility, including overseeing management's implementation of the company's ERM program. 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 presented to, and ESG reporting reviewed by the full Board annually. In 2023, our Board/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 ESG oversight. As mandated in the NGC Charter, the NGC has the primary responsibility for our ESG oversight, including assisting the Board in overseeing ESG matters not assigned to other committees, including our overall ESG strategy and goals, Lam's progress towards achieving those goals, our ESG report, oversight of climate-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. Our Compensation and Human Resources Committee oversees human capital management, inclusion and diversity, and pay equity, and our Audit Committee oversees Ethics and compliance and information security. The full Board, which includes our CEO, also receives our annual ESG report before it is published, which contains information about our ESG goals progress, net zero goal, and energy and emissions reduction initiatives. In addition, the NGC reviews and provides feedback on our ESG 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. Our nominating and governance committee oversees risks related to corporate governance, and ESG matters not assigned to other committees. 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 2023, our Board 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

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
[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 of 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 intend to incorporate the topic into our ESG management strategy in the future. Lam is in the process of conducting a biodiversity impact assessment to identify the priority locations and impacts in our operations and upstream value chain. The results of this assessment will be reviewed by our internal management. We intend to have management-level oversight over aspects of our activities following the assessment, which will be determined by the results.

[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 2023, our full Board, which includes the CEO, 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 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 water, are included in the meeting agenda for the full Board at least annually, and in 2023, our full Board, which includes the CEO, 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 2023, we tied our executive compensation program to progress on our ESG goals to ensure that Lam's executive leaders are accountable for driving ESG progress and are rewarded for their achievements. As part of our executive compensation program, human capital management (employee engagement, as measured by employee survey; employee inclusion, as measured by employee survey; employee diversity; talent retention) and ESG goals (recognition of ESG progress through continued inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index for North America) represented 20% of the corporate scorecard used as part of the determination of the annual incentive compensation for our named executive officers (NEOs). Note, this refers to NEOs for our fiscal year ending June 25, 2023, which was the fiscal year during which annual incentive program payouts for calendar year 2022 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 2023, we tied our executive compensation program to progress on our ESG goals to ensure that Lam's executive leaders are accountable for driving ESG progress and are rewarded for their achievements. As part of our executive compensation program, human capital management and ESG goals represented 20% of the corporate scorecard used as part of the determination of the annual incentive compensation for our NEOs. Note, this refers to NEOs for our fiscal year ending June 25, 2023, which was the fiscal year during which annual incentive program payouts for calendar year 2022 were made, as determined in accordance with the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. 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.
[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 maintaining or increasing our score on the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) Corporate Sustainability Assessment (which considers both climate and water performance of the company). Note, this incentive refers to our named executive officers for our fiscal year ending June 26, 2023, which was the fiscal year during which annual incentive program payouts for the calendar year 2022 were made, as determined in accordance with the rules of the U.S. 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 this criteria is Lam's performance on the DJSI Corporate Sustainability Assessment - a detailed third-party scoring party that collects information and rates Lam's performance on ESG topics against its peers. 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 through Lam's performance on the DJSI Corporate Sustainability Assessment (which considers both climate and water performance of the company). Note, this incentive refers to our named executive officers for our *fiscal year ending June 26, 2023, which was the fiscal year during which annual incentive program payouts for the calendar year 2022 were made, as determined in accordance with the rules of the U.S. 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 this criteria is performance on the DJSI Corporate Sustainability Assessment - a detailed third-party scoring party that collects information and rates Lam's performance on ESG topics against its peers. 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-2024-Code-of-Conduct-Policy_External.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

☑ 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 a number of climate targets in line with the SBTi’s guidelines for near-term targets. In 2023, SBTi approved our near-term climate targets, which are aligned with a 1.5C temperature rise by 2030. SBTi reports the following Lam targets: Lam Research Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 60.6% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Lam Research Corporation also commits to increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 31% in the base year to 100% by 2030. Lam Research Corporation further commits that 69.5% of its suppliers and customers by emissions, covering 46.5% of purchased goods and services emissions and 83% of the use of sold products emissions, will have science-based targets by 2025. UN Global Compact (UNGC): Lam has been a signatory of the UNGC since 2022 to underscore our commitment 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 1 WG, and actively participating in the Scope 2 and Scope 3 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. Lam is also a member of the EC, which 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 chain. 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.

[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. At this time, Lam does not engage directly with policymakers on specific environmental issues.
[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 1 working group, leading the scope 2 working group, and proactively engaging across multiple other working groups. The SCC is working across all three scopes and is engaged in tackling high GWP gas alternatives and new abatement technologies, challenges to procuring clean energy globally, and drafting industry level guidance for scope 3 category one and eleven. 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

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Other, please specify **:Waste**

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Our ESG approach – 10 How our leaders engage the Board around ESG topics – 12 Sustainable operations – 30 Moving toward net zero – 31 Moving our industry forward together – 35 Practicing water stewardship – 38 Maintaining a safe workplace – 55 Engaging policymakers and enabling our business – 19 Minimizing and managing waste – 41 Environmental Assurance letter - 74 2023 ESG Report Performance Summary GRI Index - 4 SASB Index - 15 TCFD Index - 17 UN SDG Index – 21

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Lam-Research-2023-ESG-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

2023 ESG report attached; Our 2023 ESG Performance Summary is available on our website.
[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 2019). 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 2025 water savings goal, which we increased to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline. 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 2023, 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 have also set a goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline.

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 respectively 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 a net zero budget and governance structure, 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 2025 and by 60.6% by 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 effect 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. In 2023, 26% 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 of 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 2019). 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. 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 respectively 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 effect 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. In 2023, 26% 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 of 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 2025 and by 60.6% by 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 cease 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 and corporate finance, 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 both for our own operational changes and product design features will contribute to their success. For example, stockholders provided us feedback on elements of our ESG strategy, program, and performance throughout 2023. 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 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 with a dedicated net zero budget.

(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. We have set the following goals to support this plan, and report on our progress annually: (1) Achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2030. In 2023, we sourced 50% renewable electricity globally. (2) Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions 25% by 2025 and by 60.6% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. By 2040, achieve net zero operations. In 2023, we experienced a 51% decrease year-over-year and 48% increase from a 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 2023, we achieved 2.8 million kWh in annual energy savings, for a cumulative 9.8 million kWh in savings towards our 2025 goal. (4) Achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline. In 2023, we reached 65.9 million gallons of water savings from a 2019 baseline, including 20.1 million gallons in 2023. In 2023, we continued to pursue these targets through initiatives to optimize our tools and processes and reduce our usage of energy, water, and generation of waste. For example, in 2023, we focused on identifying and implementing energy-saving initiatives across our sites. Our Tualatin, Oregon, team completed 73 small- to mid-sized projects through the program, while our Fremont and Livermore, California, teams completed four large projects. Collectively, these initiatives led to more than 2 million kWh of energy savings, keeping us on track to achieve our goal of reaching 12 million kWh of total energy savings by 2025.

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

Lam-Research-2023-ESG-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 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 energy-efficiency existing 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. In 2023, we enhanced ECO Mode by improving communication between our process tools and peripheral components. We also expanded the availability of ECO Mode to many of our new product lines and customers' existing tools in the field. While doing so, we worked to increase customer awareness around ECO Mode 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 also offer lifecycle solutions, aiming to help meet the evolving demands of our customers and extend the life of Lam products. For example, our CSBG is dedicated to enhancing product circularity and helping customers make progress toward their sustainability goals. In 2023, the group continued to seek ways to increase the percentage of each tool that can be reused. CSBG focused on refurbishment and re-clean services to extend the life of existing tools and spare parts and enhanced its Reliant systems offerings by providing higher-efficiency, radio frequency generators and turbo pumps. 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 2023, 10% 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 is 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 help us further identify risks and opportunities related to meeting our ESG goals. In 2023, we continued to offer a variety of GHG accounting, energy efficiency, and SBTi trainings to our suppliers. We also surveyed our suppliers on their climate performance and helped them accelerate progress toward their sustainability goals. As of the end of 2023, 96% of our top 100 suppliers (by spend) acknowledged our Climate Pledge, which details our expectations for our suppliers to support us in our climate journey. With regard to climate risks and opportunities, we have set the following goals and made the following progress in 2023: (1) Achieve more than 90% compliance with our social and environmental expectations across our top-tier suppliers. In 2023, we exceeded our goal with 94% of suppliers responding to our conflict minerals survey. (2) Engage with at least 50% of our top-tier suppliers on environmental sustainability opportunities. In 2023, we exceeded our goal by engaging with 100% of top-tier suppliers. (3) Increase engagement with all suppliers on social and environmental topics through assessment, training, and capacity building. In 2023, we deepened supplier engagement through our second-annual Supplier ESG Forum, monthly webinar series and newsletters, and energy assessments. (4) 46.5% of suppliers measured by emissions will set SBTs by 2025. By 2023, 26% of suppliers measured by emissions have set SBTs. 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. In 2023, we updated our Global Supplier Code of Conduct to expand the environmental requirements and expectations of 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, identify conservation and contamination opportunities. Our expectations for our top direct suppliers also include completing the RBA's Corporate SAQs and participating in RBA's Validated Assessment Program upon request (which covers 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

(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 incorporates 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, and investing in the research and development of sustainable design principles, allowing us to mitigate climate-related risks and realize climate-related opportunities. Accordingly, we 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 2023, our overall R&D was 1.71B in calendar year 2023. Additionally, in 2023, members of Lam's Employee Sustainability Community (LESC) hosted an Eco Hackathon for employees, prompting them to brainstorm new opportunities to integrate sustainability into Lam's operations and products. The event aimed to help educate engineers about current technical opportunities in the environmental, social, and governance space, while enabling them to gain a new point of view on their roles. During the event, the participating teams generated ideas around using tools to predict the carbon footprint of a process, implementing systems to track and reduce plastics, adopting methods to reduce GHG emissions and improve heating and cooling systems, integrating alternative abatement strategies, and more.

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 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, making the following progress in 2023: 1) Achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2030. In 2023, we sourced 50% renewable electricity globally. 2) Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions 25% by 2025 and by 60.6% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. By 2040, achieve net zero operations. In 2023, we experienced a 51% decrease year-over-year and 48% increase from a 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 2023, we achieved 2.8 million kWh in annual energy savings, for a cumulative 9.8 million kWh in savings towards our 2025 goal. 4) Achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline. In 2023, we reached 65.9 million gallons of water savings from a 2019 baseline, including 20.1 million gallons in 2023. 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 2023, we continued to pursue these targets by optimizing tools and processes to reduce our usage of energy, water, and generation of waste. We focused on identifying and implementing energy-saving initiatives across our sites. Together, our teams in Tualatin, Fremont, and Livermore team completed 77 projects through the program, leading to over 2 million kWh of energy savings and keeping us on track to achieve our 2025 goal of reaching 12 million kWh of total energy savings. 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, we added elevation to our facility grounds to protect against the potential future effect 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 by vetting new construction for water risks. We completed a wastewater reclamation project in Fremont in 2023.
[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-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning for indirect costs, access to capital, capital expenditures, and capital allocation including the following: Indirect costs: Our ability to support our customers' needs depends on energy to power our operations. We aim at reducing our energy consumption, improving energy efficiency, and sourcing 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. This ensures we reduce our energy use, while still meeting the needs of our customers. Access to capital: Lam's strategy to access capital has been informed by its climate performance, risk and opportunities. In 2021, Lam launched a 1.5 billion, five-year sustainability-linked line of credit. Over the credit facility term, Lam will receive a pricing adjustment if the company is above or below performance targets for topics related to ESG, 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. Integrating our climate 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: Budgeting for capital expenditures related to climate change helps Lam mitigate the possible reputational and market risks of not meeting its ESG goals and realize opportunities related to energy efficiency. Our sites in Villach, Austria, and Malaysia each have solar installation projects. The success of these sites' solar installations is dependent on the allocation of related capital to our operational budget. We plan for capital expenditures related to water to advance our ESG strategy. In 2023, we also completed a wastewater reclamation project in Fremont, California. Capital Allocation: We're accelerating a low-carbon future where our company and customers succeed. As of 2023, emissions generated from the use of our products represented approximately 74% of our total GHG emissions. To reduce those emissions, we're optimizing solutions that are smarter and more efficient. Lam strives to make strategic investments in R&D, using DfE principles to develop lower-carbon products.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(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. 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.
[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 2023, emissions generated from the use of our products represent approximately 74% 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 be 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 2023, our overall R&D spending increased by approximately 44% from 1.71B in CY 2022 to 3B in CY 2023. Our approach to sustainable product innovation includes three focus areas: reducing energy consumption, leveraging equipment intelligence Eco Sensors, and reducing GHG emissions and improving air quality. This strategy also includes expanding the availability of energy-efficiency existing 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. In 2023, we enhanced ECO Mode by improving communication between our process tools and peripheral components. We also expanded the availability of ECO Mode to many of our new product lines and customers' existing tools in the field. While doing so, we worked

to increase customer awareness around ECO Mode 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.
[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)

73

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

71

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

-7.6

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

4

(5.9.5) Please explain

Notable scrubber and chilled water projects were initiated in 2023, which led to a large change from 2022. We strive to continue with capital spending for these projects in 2024 and 2025, which will likely continue the increased CAPEX trend. Implemented water savings measures (e.g. reclaimed process water) resulted in lower OPEX spending from 2022 to 2023. 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 set an internal price on environmental externalities as it has not been a strategic priority to 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. Lam is in the process of conducting 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 will evaluate the feasibility of pricing these externalities once our assessment is complete.

[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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☑ 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 then evaluate those suppliers based on their contribution to our category 1 emissions. We prioritize supplier engagement based on their overall contribution to our emissions for category 1, surveying the top 100 suppliers. We strive to develop engagement plans for encouraging and incentivizing suppliers to undertake key activities and are focused on the top suppliers by spend for setting science-based targets.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds 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 emissions for category 1, surveying the top 100 suppliers. 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. 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 to 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 have set a goal to achieve 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline. Because this goal is dependent on activities within our operations and not within our upstream value chain, it is not 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.

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 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 its 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

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(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:
☑ 51-75%

(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, which covers 100% of our supplier-attributed Scope 3 emissions. 100% of our suppliers maintain compliance with this requirement, per our Code of Conduct. 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

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(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, 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 performance of its 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, which covers 100% of our supplier-attributed Scope 3 emissions. 100% of our suppliers maintain compliance with this requirement, per our Code of Conduct. 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 2023, 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. In 2023, 26% of suppliers have 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. Since 2022, we have received ESG survey responses from 92 of our top direct suppliers, with 96 of them acknowledging our Climate Pledge. 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 Korea and Japan. Through the completion of five energy assessments, we identified more than 40 energy-efficiency opportunities. Many of them, such as implementing energy-saving lighting or compressor pumps, could offer a rapid return on investment for participating 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:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

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 2023, 10% 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 to 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:

☑ 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 28% of our shares in 2023. 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 2023. 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 and revisions to our climate transition plan as needed.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Operational control aligns best with what Lam feels we are responsible for and leads to the most comprehensive inclusion of assets for our inventory.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Operational control aligns best with what Lam feels we are responsible for and leads to the most comprehensive inclusion of assets for our inventory.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable	*Not applicable*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable	*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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Over the last year, we have acquired or gathered merger information from: Semsysco, Lam Manufacturing Taiwan (LMT - used to be called Talus), Semi Mechatronics in California

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Lam acquired Semsysco in November 2022, so 2023 was the first full year of having data available. Lam Manufacturing Taiwan (LMT, used to be called Talus) integration is still in progress, and systems are not yet integrated. Semi Mechatronics in California is a wholly owned subsidiary, which was formed in February 2023 as a result of an asset acquisition. We believe these mergers or acquisitions to be immaterial from an overall emissions perspective.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

We have not changed our methodology, boundaries, or reporting year, yet we have disclosed additional emissions in our baseline year and subsequent years that were historically unaccounted for, which changes those previously reported values.
[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

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

We have used the methodology to re-baseline for emissions differences greater than 5% of the originally reported values.

(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

☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

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

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

☑ 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)

89254

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Accounts for all global operations. Updated from previous submissions to account for a GHG chemical emission that was previously unknown.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83512.52

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using the using the most relevant emissions factors for procured energy.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82295.83

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using the using the most relevant emissions factors for procured energy.

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	*190124*	*Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]*	*Includes global impacts from Scope 1 including chemicals, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas and diesel. GWPs selected represent AR5.*
Past year 1	*453551*	*12/31/2022*	*Includes global impacts from Scope 1 including chemicals, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas and diesel. GWPs selected represent AR5.*
Past year 2	*300087*	*12/31/2021*	*Includes global impacts from Scope 1 including chemicals, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas and diesel. GWPs selected represent AR5.*
Past year 3	*248472*	*12/31/2020*	*Includes global impacts from Scope 1 including chemicals, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas and diesel. GWPs selected represent AR5.*
Past year 4	*89254*	*12/31/2019*	*Includes global impacts from Scope 1 including chemicals, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas and diesel. GWPs selected represent AR5.*

[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)

132143.505

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

64049.505

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Lam's scope 2 emissions were calculated using purchased energy and applying relevant emissions factors. We utilized US-EPA eGRID subregion emissions factors where appropriate, and globally used IEA emissions factors converted to AR5.

Past year 1

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

131084.039

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

63300.317

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Lam's scope 2 emissions were calculated using purchased energy and applying relevant emissions factors. We utilized US-EPA eGRID subregion emissions factors where appropriate, and globally used IEA emissions factors converted to AR5.

Past year 2

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

109627.418

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

56520.904

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Lam's scope 2 emissions were calculated using purchased energy and applying relevant emissions factors from our previous subcontractors.

Past year 3

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

87169.641

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

75883.642

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Lam's scope 2 emissions were calculated using purchased energy and applying relevant emissions factors from our previous subcontractors.

Past year 4

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

83512.52

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

82295.831

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Lam's scope 2 emissions were calculated using purchased energy and applying relevant emissions factors from our previous subcontractors.
[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)

1157146

(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

16.15

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculating emissions from Purchased Goods & Services (PG&S) involved analyzing what Lam Research spent money on across the reporting year. Calendar year 2023 data was used. The Supply Chain Emission Factors v1.2 published by the EPA (Ingwersen & Li, 2023) were leveraged to assign a commodity-level emission factor for each dollar of spend across Lam's purchased goods & services. These emission factors are derived from a U.S. based EEIO model. After each dollar of spend is assigned a detailed commodity classification, the quantity spent is multiplied by the assigned emission factor (kg CO2e per) to yield the estimated embodied GHG impact of the purchased good or service.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

16515

(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

0.23

(7.8.5) Please explain

Annual emission calculation for Category 2: Capital Goods is very similar to the approach for Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services. This category separately accounts for any purchases made on capital goods (sometimes called "capital assets") that are typically depreciated or amortized over the life of the asset. For purposes of accounting for scope 3 GHG emissions, capital expenditures are not depreciated, discounted, or amortized over the life of the asset. Rather, the total upstream embodied emissions of purchased capital goods are accounted for in the year of acquisition. This is identical to how Lam Research accounts for emissions *from other purchased goods & services in category 1. After initial estimate it was determined the embodied emissions from capital expenditures were not significant. However, the GHG impact was still calculated and include in the scope 3 inventory. In CY 2023 Lam Research was not able to provide their spend allocated to "Capital Goods" separately from their full spend ledger, therefore we made the assumption that line items categorized as "Other Miscellaneous Electrical equipment and components", "Air purification and ventilation equipment", "Professional and commercial equipment and supplies", "Commercial equipment rental", "Machinery, equipment and supplies", "Pumps and pumping equipment", and "Heating equipment other than warm air furnaces" were classified as Capital Goods within the indirect, Semsysco and Talus spend ledgers. The same emission factors and calculation methodology described in Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services were used for capital goods. Please refer to category 1 above for more details.*

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)

35155

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0.49

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category involved analyzing the upstream emissions of fuels and energy consumption. In other words, this is the cradle-to-gate emissions from extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy consumed by Lam Research. There are three main activities applicable to Lam Research: Upstream emissions of purchased fuels Extraction, production, transportation of fuels consumed by Lam Research. Examples include oil extraction, refining, natural gas transmission and distribution. Upstream emissions of electricity Extraction, production, transportation of fuels and energy consumed in the generation of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling. Examples include coal mining and refining. Transmission and distribution losses of electricity Any electricity lost in the transmission and distribution systems *from the point of generation to the end user. After the initial calculation, it was found that the upstream embodied emissions from fuel & energy related activities was not a significant source of scope 3 emissions. However, in an effort to report on a comprehensive scope 3 GHG inventory, the results of our calculations are included.*

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

410285

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

5.73

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2023 Lam Research sourced actual distance-based data as ton-miles shipped for 84% of logistics by spend. All actual data was provided directly from Lam Research's logistics vendors by mode of transportation: ocean, air, truck, or rail. The remaining 16% of logistics spend was extrapolated from actual ton-miles by mode to estimate all upstream logistics activity for CY 2023. Ton-miles of upstream transportation by mode is multiplied by the appropriate mode-specific DESNZ emissions factor for "freighting goods".

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3202

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0.04

(7.8.5) Please explain

The screening for waste emissions involved utilizing the waste-type-specific method. Where data was available, emission factors from EPA's CCCL and the EcoInvent Database were leveraged to calculate GHG figures based on actual waste generation data. This method was employed for all facilities where actual waste type and annual volume was available.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

39195

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0.55

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from business travel arise from a variety of sources. Employee air travel, ground transport for business activities (including rental cars), and hotel stays during business trips are all included in the business travel scope 3 category. The United Kingdom's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ, 2023) provides emission factors for a variety of business travel activities. The average-data method/distance-based method was utilized for the calculation of upstream GHG impact. The distance-based method estimates emissions using total miles traveled by mode of transportation. Upon initial analysis, it was found that the GHG impact of business travel activities were not significant compared to other scope 3 categories. However, since data was readily available for air travel, ground transport, and hotel stays, the GHG impact of these activities was calculated and included in the scope 3 GHG inventory.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

13907

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0.19

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimating the GHG impact of employee commuting involves calculating the total distance traveled by employees going back and forth between their home and Lam Research facilities. Employees utilize a variety of transportation modes to commute between work and home. Data from a 2018 commuting survey completed by employees at the Tualatin campus provides a proportional breakdown of the different commute modes used by employees. The Tualatin survey represented approximately 1,730 employees or 22% of the total full-time employees. The 2018 proportion of travel by mode and percentage of work from home population was scaled to CY 2023 employee totals by US state or international country of residence.In addition, Lam Research human resources provided the 2023 on-site vs remote designation related to how many days they commuted to the office, outlined in the calculation methodology section below. A 2018 transportation analytics study published by StreetLight Data (2018) provided the average round-trip commuting distance by US state of residence. 2023 calculations also included the average round-trip commuting distance for employees residing in each of the countries in the European Union as published by Eurostat (2021). The GHG impact of employee commuting was calculated using the following four datasets: 1) the Lam Research survey results; 2) the StreetLight Data analysis; and 3) EPA's CCCL emission factors. It was found that employee commuting GHG emissions are not significant when compared to other scope 3 GHG emissions. However, the results of the analysis were included in the scope 3 GHG inventory.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

139356

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

1.95

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions calculations for Downstream T&D is similar to the approach for Upstream T&D. The primary difference is that any T&D paid for by Lam Research is assigned to upstream T&D in Scope 3 Category 4. The cost of freight, shipping, warehousing, etc. paid for by Lam Research customers is accounted for in this scope 3 category. Data availability is a key challenge in this category. By nature of the accounting methodology, the only GHG emissions that fall into this category are resulting from actions taken by Lam Research customers. Naturally, Lam has limited visibility into how much their customers pay for shipping & handling. For this reason, a methodology was developed to estimate the total downstream T&D costs using tons of shipments paid by the customer, typical travel distances, and an assumed distribution of shipping modes.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5345329

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Lam Research used expected annual electricity consumption (kWh) provided through internal reporting systems (namely S23 reports), we used the GHG intensity (CO2e/kWh) of electricity, and assumed it would not change over the product lifetime.

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

74.62

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lam Research tools are used in the production of semiconductors. By nature, these tools are energy intensive and long lasting. The GHG protocol requires that the expected future emissions over the lifetime of sold products are calculated and included as scope 3 emissions in the year the product was sold. It was understood early on that due to the nature of products sold by Lam Research and the requirements of the scope 3 accounting methodology, use of sold products would be a large and significant source of value chain emissions. Due to the significance of this category, our efforts immediately focused on gathering the best available data to inform a detailed calculation methodology. Lam Research maintains detailed records of products sold and their anticipated annual energy consumption. For each of the three main product lines (Etch, Dep, & Clean), the quantity of products sold by destination country is provided for each specific model of tool. All tools sold in the reporting year are included in the calculations, no exclusions are made. Electricity is the primary source of energy consumed by Lam Research tools. The estimated annual consumption of electricity is provided for each model of tool. These data come from internal Lam systems (S23 reports). The lifetime of Lam Research tools is estimated at 25 years. Determining the expected lifetime of Lam Research tools was a challenging process. It was well understood that Lam tools are long lasting, but a specific expected lifetime was not found in any internal reporting systems. One internal database proved useful in understanding the average age of Lam Research tools currently in operation today. The database showed the total number of tools across each product line and the age of each tool. This data revealed the average age of Lam tools in operation today is around 15 years old. However, this does not tell us the expected lifetime of tools sold today. When interpreting the available data from a perspective of expected lifetime, it was found that after 25 years of age the number of operational tools began to drop off significantly across all product lines. These insights provided the rationale for including a 25-year lifetime in our calculations.

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)

2747

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

0.04

(7.8.5) Please explain

Lam Research tools are primarily made of metal, plastic, and mixed electronics. Detailed information on the material composition was obtained for all major product lines (Etch, Dep & Clean). Engagement with key internal Lam stakeholders revealed that when Lam tools do reach the end of their useful life, all valuable materials are salvaged and either recycled or sold on the used marketplace. With this information, we moved forward with the assumption that all mixed metals, plastics and electronics would be recycled at the end of life. All sold products were included in the analysis, no exclusions were made. After initial analysis, it was found that the downstream GHG emissions from disposal of Lam Research sold products at the end of their life is an insignificant source of emissions when compared to other scope 3 categories. The resulting calculations and estimates are included in the total scope 3 GHG inventory.

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)

307

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculating the GHG impact of investments is an evolving endeavor. Lam Research invests in a variety of equities and companies; however, the data is not centralized and difficult to access given the secure nature of this information. Given the ambitious objective of this comprehensive scope 3 GHG inventory, the emissions from investments were calculated where the data was available – using the accounting methodology outlined in a draft version of The Global Carbon Accounting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF, 2020). Lam Research provided data on active investment instruments where available. Exclusions were unavoidable due to data limitations and access issues. The two primary variables required for the GHG calculation are the total equity stake (outstanding amount) and the enterprise value including cash (EVIC). These variables are used to calculate the attribution factor (total equity stake/EVIC) which tells us how much of the investee company's emissions should be allocated to Lam Research scope 3. One final variable required is the investee company's total revenue in the reporting year. By multiplying the investee company's annual revenue by the industry average CO2e/ revenue (from the EPA's Supply Chain Emission Factors), we can estimate the total annual emissions for the investee company. The attribution factor then allows us to allocate the proportion of emissions to be accounted for by Lam Research in this scope 3 category. Note that for Lam subsidiaries, the market cap and total revenue of Lam Research was utilized as entity specific data was not available. In CY 2023, Lam Research did not report any equity investments to be included within Category 15 emission calculations. The EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors are leveraged to estimate the GHG impact of investments. The industry-based model is used for estimating the annual emissions from investee companies. The calculation methodology is consistent with PCAF's economic activity-based methodology described for listed bonds and equities.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

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)

508240

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

9260

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

23146

(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)

7504837

(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 undertook a re-baselining exercise for 2022 during the 2024 year, and this is reflected in the disclosure here. This was done in order to prepare for more quantitative targets we aim to submit to SBT. Category 11, Use of Sold Products, was updated to remove all peripherals from our energy use. Changes were also made to the following: Category 4, Upstream T&D; Category 5, Waste Generated; Category 6, Business Travel; Category 7, Employee Commuting and Category 8, Downstream T&D. Primary changes in these categories included adding in well-to-tank emissions factors and ensuring our best datasets were available, as additional data was sometimes available, including work from home emissions, increased detail on shipping, and improved supplier data.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

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

1816912

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

62548

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

39358

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

335110

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

2576

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

9234

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

10765

(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)

231458

(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)

4175526

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

2077

(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)

115

(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

No changes from previous years.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2019

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

1173094

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

102

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

23005

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

67728

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

6780

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

21157

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

12354

(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)

111879

(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)

1429756

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

1365

(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)

485

(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

No changes from previous years.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:*

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Lam Research Assurance Statement_Final_06.13.24.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Full assurance attached.

(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_06.13.24.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Full assurance attached.

(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_06.13.24.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Full assurance attached.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

749.19

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1281

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Lam purchased more renewable energy credits (RECs) in 2023:158,214 MWH of renewable energy credits, helping us achieve 100% renewable electricity at our facilities in Ohio, India, China and Malaysia, as well as partial renewable electricity at our Tualatin, Oregon facility. The impact to our GHG emissions was determined by applying EPA and IEA emissions factors. In 2023, we utilized more electricity year over year, yet also increased our renewable energy consumption globally to 50%.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

241241

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

41.2635

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Through decreased use of process refrigerants in our facilities, our emissions dropped drastically. Around the world, we've had a manufacturing project in place aiming at eliminating the use of these high global warming potential chemicals and its impact is wildly successful. However, we did have emissions go up slightly in our facilities refrigerants in 2023.

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 significant changes due to divestment in 2023.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60.36

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.0103

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Lam acquired building CA50, an old manufacturing plant in California, and the Semsysco company in Austria. Lam's acquisition of Talus in Taiwan was already included in 2022 reporting.

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 significant changes due to mergers in 2023.

Change in output

(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 significant changes due to output in 2023.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant changes due to methodology in 2023.

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 significant changes due to boundary in 2023.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22765.412

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.894

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to more facilities coming online in 2023, we did see an increased usage of natural gas. We did also see less usage of GHG chemicals from our facilities, which is due to some changing technologies deployed at our facilities.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no unidentified sources in 2023.

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

There were no other significant changes in 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(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:
☑ 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)

607558

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

34

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

With greater insight into our spending documentation, we were able to identify a potential for double count with spending in logistics which overlaps with category 4 and 9. Therefore, that spending was able to be removed from category 1. This caused an overall decrease in spending year over year for Lam.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Facility growth

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

10757

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

187

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Global growth across the company caused an increased spend on capital goods in 2022, as we expand production and prepare for future facility expansion.

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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Decrease in overall energy electricity use.

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

17638

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

33

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

While Lam continues to expand around the world, we are also improving our efficiency and savings in the current operations. Therefore, we saw a reduction in electricity use in 2023, which contributed to a decrease in this category.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Change in transportation method.

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

97955

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

19

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Year over year, our data quality continues to improve. We were able to also see the impact of the shipping method changing over time.

Waste generated in operations

(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)

6058

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

65

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The detail of waste tracking continues to increase, so our conservative methods of the past have evolved to track actual waste versus spends only. This is more accurate, and we are excited to see the decrease trend.

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Increase in business travel

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

16049

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

69

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

From 2022 to 2023, there was a significant increase in business travel, as we expand global operations and prepare for future building expansions.

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Increased work from home capabilities.

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

21467

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

61

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Over time, Lam aims at maturing its management of employees, and strives to support hybrid and work from home capabilities, and these have been built into our calculation methodology.

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 physical operating conditions

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

51256

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

27

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

We are aiming to choose more efficient transportation methods and management techniques, which has impacted our year over year calculations.

Use of sold products

(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)

2159508

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

29

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

With support from our external consultant, we were able to remove peripherals from our 2022 and 2023 information about our products. This will enable us to track the electricity that we have direct control over from our products. We have also built internal tracking of the impact from recipes on these products, but it will be used to set in-house targets only, as we do not expect those values to be part of our quantitative SBT target.

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:

☑ Change in output

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

201

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Changes in this category are largely driven by the increased output of products and therefore increase in end-of-life impacts from these products.

Investments

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total capital investments have gone down slightly.

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

111

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

27

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

In 2023, total capital investments went down compared to 2022.
[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:
☑ CO_2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

20019.779

(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)

341.127

(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)

1177.548

(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)

1345.037

(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)

3217.149

(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)

15464.756

(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)

4035.465

(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 :Facilities Refrigerants

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

6881

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 9

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Process Refrigerants

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

137642

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

71.252

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

8135.634

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

8135.634

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.637

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

0.682

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

0.682

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80.848

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

497.997

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.506

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

4.846

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

4.846

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.38

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

7.769

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

7.769

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.617

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

2406.143

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.429

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

13.366

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

13.366

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.574

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

5.94

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

5.94

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5.935

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

5.935

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.56

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

213.162

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

213.162

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87171.687

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

14991.541

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.886

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

26.717

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

26.717

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16947.448

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

16651.608

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

16651.608

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.442

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

31.212

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

31.212

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.259

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

1.668

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

1.668

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9671.563

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

6888.167

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

6888.167

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.029

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

10.208

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

10.208

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76057.928

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

82250.909

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

32052.591
[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

Semsysco

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.761

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.795111

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.010861

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA11 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.188

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.4826

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.939

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA06 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82.824

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.490572

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.951866

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Livermore - Building CA31 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

414.357

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.705713

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.805368

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

The Netherlands (leased offices – various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.885

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.360605

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.820203

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

India (leased office)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.979013

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.658621

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA04 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

884.132

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.489333

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.952242

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Singapore (leased offices - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.442

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.32432

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.89282

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - General (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33926.32

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.488614

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.956996

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

China (leased offices - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80.848

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.207563

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.585307

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lam Manufacturing Malaysia – General (Malaysia)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87103.32

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

5.22888

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.45154

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Japan (leased offices - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.561

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.531156

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.544629

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

France (leased offices - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.506

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.208653

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

5.794474

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Austria (leased offices – various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.133

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.619387

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.835977

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Building L (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.727

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.366147

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.795389

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA03 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2617.035

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.489052

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.954018

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Building Q (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.402

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.366147

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.81009

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Germany (leased office)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.38

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.098685

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.770338

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - General (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3968.325

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.38607

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.795992

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA01 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

567.965

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.488614

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.956996

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Switzerland (leased office)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.259

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.988913

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.90694

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Silfex - Springfield (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2380.695

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.90885

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.71167

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Israel (leased office)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.574

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.595532

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.787306

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Buildings A/B/C/D/E/F (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5848.361

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.38607

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.795992

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA09 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

321.383

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.494077

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.955838

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ireland (leased offices - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.429

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.404934

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-6.184003

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Building S (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.343

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.368345

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.80982

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Belgium (leased office)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.638

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.866172

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.679688

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Korea Technology Center - KTC (South Korea)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9207.54

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.241555

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.140601

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Italy (leased offices - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.583949

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

9.344454

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Villach Campus (Austria)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.357

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.61949

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.836177

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

India (India)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.618

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.980726

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.663211

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Silfex - Eaton (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15110.362

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.732845

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-84.623195

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Livermore – General (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6143.91

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.705713

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.805368

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA50 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46.265

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.506252

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.959048

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA05 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112.228

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.48997

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.956967

Row 41

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lam Manufacturing Korea Campuses (South Korea)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7688.185

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.161972

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.037604

Row 42

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taiwan (leased offices - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113.666

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

23.04524

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.14525

Row 43

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA3E (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2583.287

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.488966

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.954862

Row 44

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Livermore - Building CA32 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

606.532

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.705648

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.804032

Row 45

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA10 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

145.173

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.490267

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.953145

Row 46

(7.17.2.1) Facility

United Kingdom (leased offices & warehouses - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.029

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.542632

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-2.571655

Row 47

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Buildings J/K (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.526

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.385376

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.787735

Row 49

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA08 (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

139.505

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.493001

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.950731

Row 51

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Building R (United States)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.865

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.37584

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.793335

Row 52

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Republic of Korea (leased offices & warehouses - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51.721

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.406914

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.10053

Row 53

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Malaysia (leased office & warehouses - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68.366

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

5.423341

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.584661

Row 54

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lam Manufacturing Taiwan aka Talus (Taiwan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9032.21

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.968228

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.243387

Row 55

(7.17.2.1) Facility

United States (leased offices & warehouses - various locations)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43.216

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.389486

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.803411

Row 56

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taiwan Technology Center (TTC) (Taiwan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

525.686

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.78226

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.000654
[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

Semsysco

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

0

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

0

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Belgium (leased office)

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

0.682

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

0.682

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore (leased offices)

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

31.212

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

31.212

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Buildings J/K(United States)

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

572.873

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Silfex - Eaton (United States)

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

18741.905

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

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Building R (United States)

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

19.416

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Silfex - Springfield (United States)

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

18789.604

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

0

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Switzerland (leased office)

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

1.668

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

1.668

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taiwan (leased offices)

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

720.385

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

720.385

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LMK - Lam Manufacturing Korea - Hwaseong (South Korea)

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

2943.901

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

2943.901

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

The Netherlands (leased offices)

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

26.717

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

26.717

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA10 (United States)

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

228.528

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

228.528

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Germany (leased office)

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

7.769

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

7.769

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Livermore - Building CA31 (United States)

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

1207.912

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

1207.912

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China (leased offices)

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

497.66

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

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Austria (leased offices)

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

11.982

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

11.982

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

KTC (South Korea)

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

9861.434

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

9861.434

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fremont – Bagley Campus Buildings CA01 /CA03/CA3E/CA04 (United States)

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

23234.08

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

25250.249

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India IND-05 (India)

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

82.535

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

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Italy (leased offices)

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

5.935

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

5.935

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA05(United States)

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

428.169

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

428.169

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Building L (United States)

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

363.254

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

0

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Malaysia (leased office)

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

5.733

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

0

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South Korea (leased offices)

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

270.796

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

270.796

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Livermore - Building CA32 (United States)

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

787.106

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

787.106

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Japan (leased offices)

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

213.162

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

213.162

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Building S (United States)

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

55.113

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

0

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LMM - Lam Manufacturing Malaysia - MYS03 (Malaysia)

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

13697.115

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

0

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LMT - Lam Manufacturing Taiwan, Talus (Taiwan)

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

4094.649

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

4094.649

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India IND-06 (India)

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

2310.929

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

0

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA50 (United States)

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

60.367

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

60.367

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

United States (leased offices)

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

135.105

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

135.105

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA06(United States)

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

166.764

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

166.764

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

France (leased offices)

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

4.846

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

4.846

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Israel (leased office)

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

5.94

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

5.94

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India IND-01 (India)

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

12.679

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

0

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA11 (United States)

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

190.05

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

190.05

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LMM - Lam Manufacturing Malaysia - MYS02 (Malaysia)

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

1288.693

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

0

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

United Kingdom (leased offices)

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

10.208

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

10.208

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Buildings A/B (United States)

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

1172.399

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

0

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Building Q (United States)

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

411.506

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

0

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ireland (leased offices)

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

13.366

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

13.366

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA08 (United States)

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

393.156

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

393.156

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Villach (Austria)

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

8123.652

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

8123.652

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fremont - Building CA09 (United States)

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

407.213

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

407.213

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tualatin - Buildings C/D/E/F (United States)

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

14886.39

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

2797.972

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TTC - Taiwan Technology Center (Taiwan)

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

1855.97

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

1855.97

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LMT - Lam Manufacturing Taiwan DY Warehouse (Taiwan)

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

64.719

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

64.719

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LMT - Lam Manufacturing Taiwan KY Warehouse (Taiwan)

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

152.444

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

152.444

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LMK - Lam Manufacturing Korea - Osan (South Korea)

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

3031.976

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

3031.976

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

LMK - Lam Manufacturing Korea - Wonam-ri

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

543.502

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

543.502
[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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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

97568.77

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

97568.77

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

158214

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

183074.6

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

341288.64

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

189804.95

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

189804.95

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

5535.1

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5535.1

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

353554.05

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

280643.48

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

634197.45
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value at this time.

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value at this time.

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value at this time.

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value at this time.

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value at this time.

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

96927.66

(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

96927.66

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes Natural Gas and Liquid Petroleum Gas. Unable to confirm heating value at this time.

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

641.11

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

641.11

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel Fuels. Unable to confirm heating value at this time.

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

97568.77

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

641.11

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

96927.66

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unknown breakdown between heating, cooling and electricity. Unable to confirm heating value at this time.
[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)

6176.21

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

6176.21

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5535.1

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5535.1

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

96927.66

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

96927.66

(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]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Renewable energy; Waste heat; Fossil energy

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10092.69

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Energy mix: Renewable energy - 43.5%; Waste heat - 40.9%; Fossil energy - 15.6%
[Add 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)

10092.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

772.29

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

189804.95

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

215.56

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

200885.52

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3.22

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.85

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

834

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

274.94

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1108.94

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

40.89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114.57

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) 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

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3388.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

97.14

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3485.78

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) 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

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) 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

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11.71

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28.58

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

466.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

151.34

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

617.70

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24661.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4799.56

(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)

472.73

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29934.11

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) 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

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37995

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2.06

(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)

14673.92

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52670.98

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

44.28

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

124.05

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

40.97

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114.78

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12065.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2.15

(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)

558.13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12625.44

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33.58

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

84.10

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

251312.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

503

(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)

80305.66

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

332121.55
[Fixed 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:
☑ No, but we plan to start doing so within the next two years

(7.34.2) Comment

Lam’s Product Innovation Working Group is 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, Lam is also working to draft 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 intended to be a tool that can be used to analyze energy, utilities, and materials use of equipment. The guide also addresses measurements related to energy, utilities, and materials use in SME in order to promote efficiency.
[Fixed 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

0.0000177534

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

254174

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

14316890000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

32.03

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2023, we undertook substantial projects to address our Scope 1 emissions. In just one year, we decreased our emissions by 50%, primarily by changing a manufacturing process. This change actually benefitted our bottom line, saving us money in chemical costs, in human-hours, and we can see that in our calculations.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.1475

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

254174

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :R&D Spending (in thousands)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1723743

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

49.15

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2023, we undertook substantial projects to address our Scope 1 emissions. In just one year, we decreased our emissions by 50%, primarily by changing a manufacturing process. While this change didn't impact R&D spending, as spending was about the same year over year, the manufacturing change greatly impacted Lam's overall emissions value.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

14.78

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

254174

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

17200

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

42.82

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2023, we undertook substantial projects to address our Scope 1 emissions. In just one year, we decreased our emissions by 50%, primarily by changing a manufacturing process. While this change didn't impact headcount, the headcount went down slightly, the manufacturing change greatly impacted Lam's overall emissions value which caused a large decrease in the emissions per person.

[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

0.99

(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

0.02

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

While our overall amount of hazardous waste generation has decreased, there was a slight increase in the amount we sent to landfill last year in 2023. This is likely due to the smaller, less-frequent waste streams which are harder to recycle. We have projects in place for 2024 to track these trends across our global operations to find solutions to these unique waste generation streams.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.81

(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

5.97

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our overall non-hazardous waste recycling number went up in 2023. Our overall waste generation number was also down, and we are grateful for our employees who have contributed to our increased efficiency of production over waste.
[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

12/31/2025

(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)

190124.049

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

64049.505

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

254173.554

(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

-79.48

(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 60.6% reduction from a 2019 baseline.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our strategy for achieving this target includes leveraging market techniques, semiconductor process optimization, abatement optimization, energy-efficiency projects, product innovation and installation of renewable energy generation. In 2023, we made significant progress towards achieving this goal. In previous years, we disclosed a recently discovered source of Scope 1 emissions which caused a significant increase in our previously reported emissions dating back to the 2019 baseline year. In 2023, we discovered another chemical source of emissions, which will require another restatement. We are working with expediency to minimize the use of high global warming potential chemicals throughout our operations, and where possible, completely eliminate them from certain process steps.

(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 SBTi Updated Certificate May2023.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)

545488.69

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2871420.5

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3416909.190

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3416909.190

(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)

3416909.190

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1157146

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5345329

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6502475.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6502475.000

(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

In order to achieve our goal, Lam is engaging with customers on climate topics, surveying customers on the progress of their sustainability journey and identifying training resources for suppliers to leverage on carbon accounting and SBTi. In 2023, we surveyed our top suppliers to better understand their climate progress and encouraged them to commit to climate action by acknowledging our Climate Pledge. We also began asking suppliers to take a carbon footprinting class through the RBA. By engaging suppliers on these issues, we are encouraging them to measure and manage important areas of their environmental impact. We are also engaging our top customers to better understand their environmental priorities and goals, share information on our own net zero roadmap and encourage the adoption of science-based emissions targets. As of 2022, 10% of customers and 26% of suppliers measured by emissions have set science-based targets.

(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 SBTi Updated Certificate May2023.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 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

12/31/2025

(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)

128662.340

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

190124.049

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

64049.505

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

254173.554

(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

-192.65

(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

Our strategy for achieving this target includes leveraging market techniques, semiconductor process optimization, abatement optimization, energy-efficiency projects, product innovation and installation of renewable energy generation. In 2023, we made significant progress towards achieving this goal. In previous years, we disclosed a recently discovered source of Scope 1 emissions which caused a significant increase in our previously reported emissions dating back to the 2019 baseline year. In 2023, we discovered another chemical source of emissions, which will require another restatement. We are working with expediency to minimize the use of high global warming potential chemicals throughout our operations, and where possible, completely eliminate them from certain process steps.

(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

50

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.92

(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 60.6% 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

Lam will continue to invest in onsite renewable energy such as solar and will invest in local renewable solutions such as district heating. Where feasible, these will be expanded, where infeasible, Lam will supplement with market purchases. We also expect to undertake a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) in the coming years.
[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

9800000

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

81.6666666667

(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

Lam aims to achieve this goal through energy efficiency upgrades in its operations. Since setting this goal, we have invested in energy efficiency projects such as LED lighting upgrades, retrofits, and improvements to HVAC equipment like air compressors. In 2023, we worked with energy providers in our Fremont and Tualatin locations to find low-cost ways to save energy by reducing lighting, minimizing unused up-time of equipment, and turning off cooling when unnecessary.
[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

☑ 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. - 60.6% reduction of Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 from a 2019 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 which 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*189*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*15*	*3000*
Implementation commenced	*13*	*320*
Implemented	*4*	*757*
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

☑ Other, please specify :Pump Controls Upgrades

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

32

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

7232

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

82900

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy efficiency improvements due to smart control system.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

123

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

27736

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

357634

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy efficiency improvements in our compressed air system.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

277

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

62550

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

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

Myriad of projects found through Strategic Energy Management (SEM) process at our Tualatin site.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

325

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

249138

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

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

Myriad of projects found through SEM process at our Fremont site.
[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 3

(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 4

(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 5

(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 6

(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. 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 so we could work to build a Scope 3 Category 11 target for SBT (this is not yet submitted but will be soon). 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 CSBG is dedicated to enhancing product circularity and helping customers make progress toward their sustainability goals. In 2023, the group continued to seek ways to increase the percentage of each tool that can be reused and upgraded. Our upgrades to existing tools onsite have resulted in significant emissions reductions annually.

(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 Global Warming Potential (GWP) 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

7000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We compared the amount of aluminum used in a typical upgrade scenario vs. conducting the upgrade onsite.
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled 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 determining 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. The rest of Lam Research facilities use municipal water for all other water inputs.

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 2023, about 76% of our global water use is from our facilities that have onsite wastewater pre-treatment systems. About 13% 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 9% 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 at all 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 from all Lam facilities that do not come in contact with product or contaminant (such as reverse osmosis reject water, blowdown from boilers and cooling towers) do not required to be treatment are discharged directly to the sanitary sewer per local regulations. Some facilities' support equipment have 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. Any out-of-spec wastewater is diverted back for further treatment. These facilities represent about 76% 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 all 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.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The total volume of water recycled at this facility is tracked and monitored continuously by the water meter.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our facility in Tualatin, Oregon has been reclaiming its treated process wastewater since 2002. The recycled wastewater is utilized as feed water to the house scrubbers and point-of-use abatement units in our labs. The total volume of water recycled at this facility is tracked and monitored continuously by the water meter.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water usage is monitored and tracked monthly using the water invoices from the local utility company. We do not test 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.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Workers' health and safety are important to Lam. As a member of the RBA, we are committed to complying with the RBA Code of Conduct. Sanitation is one of the standards in the RBA Code of Conduct, in which workers are to be provided with ready access to clean toilet facilities, potable water, and sanitary food preparation, storage, and eating facilities. We ensure that 100% of our employees at every facility have access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, and this is included in the construction design of new facilities and is verified during commissioning.
[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)

1525.78

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total withdrawals increased by 1.24% from 1507.09 to 1525.78 megaliters from 2022 to 2023. The increase can be attributed to the growth and onboarding of our newer facilities in Korea, plus increased water usage due to increased manufacturing at some facilities in the United States.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1314.16

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total discharges increased by 1.39% from 1296.1 to 1314.1 megaliters from 2022 to 2023. The total volume of water discharges includes domestic usage from 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)

211.62

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We are updating our accounting methodology and expect to find greater evaporation across our facilities as we increase our instrumentation and account for water consumption at a more detailed level. While we don't expect to have a major swing, we will likely increase this value in the short term but might allow us to decrease this value in the long term by implementing more proactive anti-evaporation measures at our facilities.
[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)

746.32

(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:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

48.91

(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 Malaysia and 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

All of Lam's water withdrawals come from third parties (we do not directly withdraw from other sources).

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Lam's water withdrawals come from third parties (we do not directly withdraw from other sources).

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Lam's water withdrawals come from third parties (we do not directly withdraw from other sources).

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Lam's water withdrawals come from third parties (we do not directly withdraw from other sources).

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Lam's water withdrawals come from third parties (we do not directly withdraw from other sources).

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1525.78

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Lam's water withdrawals come from third parties. The increase can be attributed to the growth and onboarding of our newer facilities in Korea, plus increased water usage due to increased manufacturing at some facilities in the United States.
[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

All of Lam's water discharges are made to third parties (we do not directly discharge water into other sources).

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All of Lam's water discharges are made to third parties (we do not directly discharge water into other sources).

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All of Lam's water discharges are made to third parties (we do not directly discharge water into other sources).

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1314.16

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All of Lam's water discharges are made to third parties. The increase in water volume is due to the increased water use (LMM MYS03 Fremont) and expansion of facilities (Tualatin Building S India IND06) due to growing business activities.
[Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Lam does not treat to tertiary treatment at any of our facilities.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Lam does not treat to secondary treatment at any of our facilities.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Lam does not treat to primary treatment at any of our facilities.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Lam does not direct discharge at any of our facilities.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At some facilities, we discharge to our municipal and industrial wastewater management services without onsite, direct water treatment.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At our primary facilities, we manage our wastewater to the standard required at the local facilities, which may require some level of treatment including pH adjustment, metals treatment, or other specific chemical management depending upon regulations. Deep well injection is completed at one of our facilities. As our outputs change, we aim to work with our regulators, facilities, and our industry peers to find best practice solution for the environment as we manage our water.
[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 all 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 water-related risks (across 6 Lam sites). We have adopted the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify areas with 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)

4.02

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

4.02

(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:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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)

0.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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. This is the first year of measurement due to growth in India; therefore, there are no trends year over year.

Row 3

(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)

4.71

(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

4.71

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.49

(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

3.49

(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. Overall usage of water that this facility was slightly higher due to increased growth on the site.

Row 4

(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)

2.24

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

2.24

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.02

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much 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

2.02

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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. The usage of this building in Malaysia is going down, while the other buildings are increasing.

Row 5

(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)

4.14

(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

4.14

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.06

(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

3.06

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.08

(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. This building is expanding slightly due to increased R&D at the facility in 2023.

Row 6

(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)

260.53

(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

260.53

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

192.79

(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

192.79

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

67.76

(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. This building is expanding due to increased R&D at the facility in 2023.

Row 7

(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)

20.05

(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

20.05

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

19.44

(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

19.44

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.6

(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. This facility is decreasing in manufacturing and this can be seen by lower water usage.

Row 8

(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)

179.56

(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

179.56

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

132.87

(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

132.87

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

46.68

(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. This building is increasing in R&D at the facility which can be seen through additional increased water usage.

Row 9

(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)

3.44

(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

3.44

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.55

(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

2.55

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.89

(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. This is an office building which has had a lot of turnovers of employees, which accounts for lower water use.

Row 10

(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)

138.07

(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

138.07

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

124.27

(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

124.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

13.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much 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. This building in Malaysia has grown greatly in 2023, and therefore we are manufacturing more and using more water.

Row 11

(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)

6.43

(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

6.43

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.76

(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

4.76

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.67

(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. This facility is more integrated into Lam's function from previous years, which has led to increased water use at this building.

Row 12

(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:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(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

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.02

(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

0.02

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.02

(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

0.02

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(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. There were very few changes which happened in this facility in 2023, so the water use remained mostly unchanged.

Row 13

(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

(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

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(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

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(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. This facility remained largely unchanged between 2022 and 2023, yet had slightly less water use.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam Manufacturing Korea (LMK) - Yongin

(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)

0.53

(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

0.53

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.52

(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

0.52

(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:

☑ About the same

(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. This facility remained largely unchanged between 2022 and 2023 therefore had about the same water use.

Row 15

(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)

9.92

(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

9.92

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

7.34

(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

7.34

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.58

(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. This building functioned approximately the same as previous years, yet likely had fewer employees in the building and therefore slightly lower water usage.

Row 16

(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)

8.86

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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

8.86

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.55

(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

6.55

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.3

(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. This building had lower water usage due to movement of function in this building to others onsite.

Row 17

(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)

79.85

(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

79.85

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

71.86

(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

71.86

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.98

(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. Our function in Korea continues to expand, and therefore we had more water use at the facility in 2023 than in previous years.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam Manufacturing Korea (LMK) - Osan

(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)

4.31

(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

4.31

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.18

(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

4.18

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.12

(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. The function of this building year over year was largely unchanged, yet used slightly lower water use in 2023.

Row 19

(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)

5.61

(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

5.61

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.15

(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

4.15

(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. The function of this building was largely unchanged year over year, yet we had slightly more water use due to R&D.

Row 20

(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:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(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

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.14

(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

0.14

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.14

(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

0.14

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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. The water use year over year for this building was about the same due to similar operations and functions.

Row 21

(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)

3.23

(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

3.23

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.39

(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

2.39

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.84

(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. This building had slightly lower water use in 2023 due to fewer employees in this building.

Row 22

(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)

5.73

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

5.73

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5.56

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much 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

5.56

(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:

☑ Much 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. This building was mostly shutdown in 2023, and therefore year over year water use decreased greatly.

Row 23

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 22

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lam Manufacturing Korea (LMK) - Hwaseong-si

(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)

4.93

(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

4.93

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.78

(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

4.78

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.15

(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. Operations at this building in 2023 were about the same as in previous years, but due to slightly lower building use, the water use was down year over year.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

No third-party verification has been completed for water data at this time.

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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)

14316890000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

9383325.25

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate this water efficiency trend will continue to improve as we enhance the water efficiency of our operations and as we 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 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. In 2023, we started to expand 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. We aim to gather this information in the future.

Row 3

(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 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. In 2023, we started to expand 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. We aim to gather this information in the future.

Row 4

(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 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. In 2023, we started to expand 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. We aim to gather this information in the future.

Row 5

(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 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. In 2023, we started to expand 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. We aim to gather 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. It's a precious resource that we share with our communities. 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. As emissions reduction is one of Lam's most material ESG issues, our product innovation initiatives aim to accelerate a net zero transition where our company and customers can achieve more while using less energy, space, and materials. As of 2023, emissions generated from the energy use of our products represent approximately 74% of our total GHG emissions. To reduce the emissions output of our products, we strive to optimize solutions that are smarter and more efficient.
[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

65900000

(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

Globally, we have installed multiple water efficiency improvements where we use high amounts of water, including water reuse units for our abatement systems which aim at helping us decrease water use significantly by reusing water multiple times before treatment is required.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify which of our facilities were in water-stressed regions to inform our goal. To date, we have identified 22 facilities across six sites throughout California, South Korea, India, and Malaysia. However, regions identified as water-stressed shift over time, so we will continue to periodically review and update this list. In 2021, we made progress towards our goal by achieving 6.08 million gallons of water savings through the addition of water *reduction units on the new point-of-use abatement systems installed at our facilities in California. In 2022, we achieved 32.2 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions, bringing our cumulative total to 46.9 million gallons, surpassing our 2025 goal. To build on our success in achieving our initial water-savings goal, in 2023, we updated our 2025 goal to 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline.*

Row 3

(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

65900000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

82

(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.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Reclaiming process water at two labs (KTC and Fremont), installing water reduction units (WRU) on abatement systems, completing leak repairs, making adjustments on cooling towers.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify which of our facilities were in water-stressed regions to inform our goal. To date, we have identified 22 facilities across six sites throughout California, South Korea, India, and Malaysia. However, regions identified as water-stressed shift over time, so we will continue to periodically review and update this list. In 2021, we made progress towards our goal by achieving 6.08 million gallons of water savings through the addition of water reduction units on the new point-of-use abatement systems installed at our facilities in California. In 2022, we achieved 32.2 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions, bringing our cumulative total to 46.9 million gallons, surpassing our 2025 goal. To build on our success in achieving our initial water-savings goal, in 2023, we updated our 2025 goal to 80 million gallons of water savings in water-stressed regions from a 2019 baseline.
[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:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam has not yet conducted a biodiversity assessment to identify important areas or potential negative impacts. As of 2024, we are in the process of completing a biodiversity assessment.

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:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam has not yet conducted a biodiversity assessment to identify important areas or potential negative impacts. As of 2024, we are in the process of completing a biodiversity assessment.

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:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam has not yet conducted a biodiversity assessment to identify important areas or potential negative impacts. As of 2024, we are in the process of completing a biodiversity assessment.

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:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam has not yet conducted a biodiversity assessment to identify important areas or potential negative impacts. As of 2024, we are in the process of completing a biodiversity assessment.

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:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam has not yet conducted a biodiversity assessment to identify important areas or potential negative impacts. As of 2024, we are in the process of completing a biodiversity assessment.

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:
☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Lam has not yet conducted a biodiversity assessment to identify important areas or potential negative impacts. As of 2024, we are in the process of completing a biodiversity assessment.
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change
☑ 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

☑ ISAE 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 organizational boundary included all global facilities under Lam's operational control. The following data was verified for the period January 1, 2023-December 31, 2023: • GHG Emissions Scope 1 and 2 • Energy Consumption • Energy Savings • Water Usage • Water Saving • Waste & Waste Data Diversion Rate (including Hazardous Waste) • Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Lam Research Assurance Statement_Final_06.13.24.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 :Water savings

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 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 organizational boundary included all global facilities under Lam's operational control. The following data was verified for the period January 1, 2023-December 31, 2023: • GHG Emissions Scope 1 and 2 • Energy Consumption • Energy Savings • Water Usage • Water Saving • Waste & Waste Data Diversion Rate (including Hazardous Waste) • Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Lam Research Assurance Statement_Final_06.13.24.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 2023 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 Sustainability & Technology 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