Carlisle Companies Incorporated

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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09/29/2025, 06:51 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

Carlisle Companies Incorporated is a leading supplier of innovative building envelope products and solutions for more energy efficient buildings. Through its building products businesses – Carlisle Construction Materials ("CCM") and Carlisle Weatherproofing Technologies ("CWT") – and family of leading brands, Carlisle delivers innovative, labor reducing and environmentally responsible products and solutions to customers through the Carlisle Experience. Carlisle is committed to generating superior shareholder returns and maintaining a balanced capital deployment approach, including investments in our businesses, strategic acquisitions, share repurchases and continued dividend increases. Leveraging its culture of continuous improvement as embodied in the Carlisle Operating System ("COS"), Carlisle has committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.
[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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

5003600000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[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

US1423391002

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

142339100

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CSL

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:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

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

☑ Canada

☑ Germany

☑ Romania

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

We do have comprehensive knowledge of our supply chain but have not yet undergone the mapping process on a formal basis. We plan to further expand our knowledge of our upstream value chain in the near future.
[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?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We do have comprehensive knowledge of our plastics suppliers in our upstream value chain but have not undergone a formal mapping process.*

[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)

3

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

Aligned

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

Aligned

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Aligned
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

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

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

We have not previously undergone an evaluation of our dependencies or impacts on the natural environment. While we maintain generalized knowledge on this subject, it is not a current strategic priority as we are not a high-impact business for this issue, nor do we currently have the capabilities or processes in place to complete such an evaluation.
[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
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities

[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

(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
☑ 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:

☑ 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 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:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

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
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers

☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ 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

Risk management is a significant component of management's annual strategic and operating planning processes. Carlisle has adopted an enterprise risk management program to identify and mitigate enterprise risk. Under the program, each operating business is required to identify risks to its business and prepare a detailed plan to mitigate those risks. The division presidents present the plans to executive management as part of their strategic and operating plans. Over the course of each year, the division presidents provide similar presentations to the Board of Directors at the Board meetings covering Carlisle's business plans. Each year, the Board is briefed by senior leadership to review and discuss the resulting reports. Risks and opportunities are considered over near-term (0-3 years), medium-term (4-6 years), and long-term (7-10 years) time horizons to assess resiliency, this is in alignment with our annual financial planning. Carlisle's ERM framework is centered around a clearly defined risk universe composed of 21 key risk categories, including climate risk. These risks are assessed for relevancy based on likelihood, impact, and velocity to gain an understanding of which risks are the most strategically significant. The most relevant risks are then assessed for risk management maturity, which measures how advanced our current management processes are for each risk. This allows us to identify where any gaps may exist and develop appropriate countermeasures and action plans. Climate risk assessment and scenario analysis results are integrated into our existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) System. While risks and opportunities are identified and analyzed annually, we supplement this process by undergoing a climate-related scenario analysis approximately once every three years. Our most recent analysis, which considered our full operational footprint, was completed in the spring of 2024 in concert with the Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota. Eight risk and opportunity drivers were considered and assessed for materiality based on potential impact to stakeholders and to business; five key drivers were then selected to be prioritized: market, emerging regulation, technology, reputation, and physical (including consideration of flood, fire, wind, heat, and air quality). These were then assessed across three scenarios from the IPCC: SSP1-2.6/RCP 2.6, SSP2-4.5/RCP 4.5, and SSP5-8.5 / RCP 8.5, which aligns our assessment with the most recent publicly available information from the IPCC's sixth assessment report (AR6) and allows us to consider a scenario in line with the Paris Agreement. Assumptions in these scenarios around topics such as macroeconomic trends, energy usage and mix, public policy, weather, infrastructure, and technological developments come directly from the IPCC. Our assessment was supplemented by research into projected outlooks for the building and construction industries, data from our insurance provider, and other publicly available information from resources such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the US Department of Energy. Carlisle manages enterprise risks, including climate and sustainability-related risks, using a systematic approach to ensure the long-term sustainability and success of the organization, enhance the long-term total return to our stockholders, and to drive continuous improvement.
[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

While we consider the connections between our identified risks and opportunities while undergoing the scenario analysis process, environmental dependencies and impacts are primarily assessed when identifying acute and chronic physical risks to our business and the accompanying strategy development around these risks. [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

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify :Sites deemed as particularly exposed to acute and chronic physical risks.

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Priority locations were identified by assessing which of our manufacturing facilities were most at risk of being negatively impacted by physical risks and what sites these physical events would have the largest financial impact on. This was done utilizing data from our insurance suppliers and publicly available weather data.

(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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Carlisle's ERM framework is centered around a clearly defined risk universe composed of 21 key risk categories, including climate risk. These risks are assessed for relevancy based on likelihood, impact, and velocity to gain an understanding of which risks are the most strategically significant. The most relevant risks are then assessed for risk management maturity, which measures how advanced our current management processes are for each risk. This allows us to identify where any

gaps may exist and develop appropriate countermeasures and action plans. Climate risk assessment and scenario analysis results are integrated into our existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) System.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Carlisle's ERM framework is centered around a clearly defined risk universe composed of 21 key risk categories, including climate risk. These risks are assessed for relevancy based on likelihood, impact, and velocity to gain an understanding of which risks are the most strategically significant. The most relevant risks are then assessed for risk management maturity, which measures how advanced our current management processes are for each risk. This allows us to identify where any gaps may exist and develop appropriate countermeasures and action plans. Climate risk assessment and scenario analysis results are integrated into our existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) System.
[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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(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:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Carlisle is a refiner of petroleum-based products. If there were to be any major movement in the fossil fuel industry, it would in turn have a major impact on our business.
[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

Reputation

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

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Carlisle has made several public commitments regarding our intended reduction of GHG emissions, including commitments to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 and the establishment of science-based targets to reduce GHG emissions from our operations and the operations of our value chain. Although we intend to meet these commitments, we may be required to expend significant resources to do so, which could increase our operational costs. Further, there can be no assurance of the extent to which any of our commitments will be achieved, or that any future investments we make in furtherance of achieving such targets and goals will meet investor expectations or any binding or non-binding legal standards regarding sustainability performance. Moreover, we may determine that it is in the best interest of our company and our stockholders to prioritize other business, social, governance, or sustainable investments over the achievement of our current commitments based on economic, regulatory, and social factors, business strategy or pressure from investors, activist groups, or other stakeholders. If we are unable

to meet these commitments, then we could incur adverse publicity and reactions from investors, activist groups, and other stakeholders. This could adversely impact the perception of our brands, products and services by current and potential customers, as well as investors, which could in turn adversely impact the results of our operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(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:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(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

If we are unable to meet these commitments, then we could incur adverse publicity and reactions from investors, activist groups, and other stakeholders. This could adversely impact the perception of our brands, products and services by current and potential customers, as well as investors, which could in turn adversely impact the results of our operations.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

20000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Carlisle estimates this figure as a function of its cost to borrow capital and the estimated volume of investment received from green thinking investment bodies. While Carlisle believes that the primary focus of its shareholders is a return on their investment, Carlisle recognizes that a failure to meet our Net-Zero Targets and other climate-related commitments could negatively impact specific groups of investors' perceptions of the company leading to a subsequent withdrawal of funds.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Transition away from decarbonization focused messaging

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Transition away from decarbonization-focused messaging

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We would undergo a messaging refresh to transition our brand value proposition away from decarbonization while still emphasizing the sustainable attributes of our products, such as energy efficiency.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Increased costs and/or uncertainties related to the cost of virgin plastics

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Carlisle utilizes petroleum-based products, chemicals, resins, and other commodities in our manufacturing processes. Raw materials, including inbound freight, accounted for approximately 66% of Carlisle's cost of goods sold in 2024. Significant increases in the costs of these materials may not be recovered through selling price increases and significant disruption to our supply chains or significant shortages of materials could adversely affect Carlisle's business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. We also rely on global sources of raw materials, which could be adversely impacted by unfavorable shipping or trade arrangements, including import and export tariffs and global economic conditions. Changes in climate-related concerns, or the regulation of such concerns, could further subject Carlisle to increases in the cost of goods sold from raw materials.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct 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

☑ Long-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-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

Significant increases in the costs of these materials may not be recovered through selling price increases and significant disruption to our supply chains or significant shortages of materials could adversely affect Carlisle's business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Changes in climate-related concerns, or the regulation of such concerns, could further subject Carlisle to increases in the cost of goods sold from raw materials.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Diversifying our supply chain helps to mitigate the risk of impact to our access to raw materials

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations, including those relating to air emissions, wastewater discharges, and chemical and hazardous waste management and disposal. Some of these environmental laws hold owners or operators of land or businesses liable for their own and for previous owners' or operators' releases of hazardous or toxic substances or wastes. Other environmental laws and regulations require the obtainment of, and compliance with, environmental permits. Changes in environmental and climate change laws or regulations could increase environmental compliance expenditures. Changes in climate change concerns and the regulation of such concerns including climate-related disclosures, could subject us to additional costs and restrictions, including increased energy and raw material costs and other compliance requirements. These could negatively impact our reputation, business, capital expenditures, results of operations, and financial position. To date, our costs of complying with these regulations have not had a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position of any business segment. However, the nature of our operations and long history of industrial activities at certain of its current or former facilities, as well as those acquired, could potentially result in material environmental liabilities or asset retirement obligations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance 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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(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

Changes in climate change concerns and the regulation of such concerns including climate-related disclosures, could subject us to additional costs and restrictions, including increased energy and raw material costs and other compliance requirements. These could negatively impact our reputation, business, capital expenditures, results of operations, and financial position. To date, our costs of complying with these regulations have not had a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position of any business segment. However, the nature of our operations and long history of industrial activities at certain of its current or former facilities, as well as those acquired, could potentially result in material environmental liabilities or asset retirement obligations.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

1000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Our maximum financial effect figure represents the potential additional cost in the case of non-compliance with upcoming climate-disclosure regulations as well as the cost of hiring additional employees to maintain compliance.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response is already baked in to existing annual operating expenses.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Carlisle has a history of diligently tracking changes in regulation that could have a substantive impact on our business and will continue to do so into the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Natural disasters may affect Carlisle's core business operations. Capacity planning is utilized to mitigate risks associated with potential operating disruptions and we have identified which manufacturing sites impose the highest risk due to the risk of a flood, fire, wind, and extreme heat average considering the financial importance to our business. This analysis is integrated into our annual risk-planning processes. Damage to Carlisle PP&E or other assets in the value chain could yield similar headwinds against Carlisle's ability to produce, "The Carlisle Experience", which could impart a loss of brand equity. To help manage this risk, we carry robust insurance policies to insure our facilities, equipment therein, and building infrastructure against natural disasters. Carlisle contracts with national providers to ensure continuity of coverage across the entire enterprise.

(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

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(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

Damage to Carlisle PP&E or other assets in the value chain could yield similar headwinds against Carlisle's ability to produce, "The Carlisle Experience", which could impart a loss of brand equity.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

15000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The difference between the total insurable value of buildings and machinery at facilities at the highest risk of being impacted by severe weather events and the loss expectancy if climate insurance recommendations at high-risk facilities are not completed.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Estimated hike of insurance premiums and cost to implement climate recommendations from our insurance provider.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Carlisle carries insurance policies to insure our facilities, equipment therein, and building infrastructure against natural disasters—Carlisle contracts with national providers to ensure continuity of coverage across the entire enterprise.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Adverse weather conditions such as heavy or sustained rainfall, cold weather, and snow can limit construction activity and reduce demand for roofing materials. Increased severe weather events could lead to increased costs due to hiked insurance premiums and building repairs, as well as a loss of active production capacity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(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

Adverse weather conditions such as heavy or sustained rainfall, cold weather, and snow can limit construction activity and reduce demand for roofing materials. Increased severe weather events could lead to increased costs due to hiked insurance premiums and building repairs, as well as a loss of active production capacity.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

225000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Estimated impact to revenue based on research showing that adverse weather events delay 45% of construction projects worldwide annually, assuming that ~75% of construction projects are delayed but not cancelled.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Market expansion

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Actions taken toward the mitigation of this risk are baked in to current operating expenses.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Carlisle is always in pursuit of the expansion of our customer base, this diversification means that we are not reliant on specific customers that may be located in regions with severe weather volatility to meet our sales targets.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

An increase in the severity and/or frequency of severe weather events may negatively impact the stability of Carlisle's operational and value chains. Temporary and/or permanent disruption of supply chains could alter delivery timelines and material costs in our value stream, negatively impacting our ability to maintain service rates and cost structures for our customers. To help mitigate this risk, we maintain a diverse set of suppliers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(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

Damage to Carlisle PP&E or other assets in the value chain could yield similar headwinds against Carlisle's ability to produce, "The Carlisle Experience", which could impart a loss of brand equity.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

27000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Estimated premiums on raw materials and transportation.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

15000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Total spend on top raw materials x months of buffer stock coverage x cost of capital

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The implementation of buffer stocks decreases the likelihood of experiencing shortages of raw materials in scenarios where a severe weather event impacts a key supplier.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

15000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Represented by the total insurable value of buildings and machinery at facilities at the highest risk of being impacted by severe weather events.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

21000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Includes the risk of potential fines from environmental and climate regulations and potential loss of investment if we fail to meet our climate commitments.
[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

[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

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Global decarbonization trends and the progression of building code energy efficiency standards may cause the demand for Carlisle's energy-conserving and thermal insulation systems to increase, which will in turn increase revenues. Shifting consumer preferences towards sustainable businesses and products presents an opportunity for Carlisle to use our environmental progress to capitalize on these trends.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(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:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(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

Global decarbonization trends and the progression of building code energy efficiency standards may cause the demand for Carlisle's energy-conserving and thermal insulation systems to increase, which will in turn increase revenues. In response to this opportunity, our Research and Innovation teams are working to develop products that are energy-efficient, labor-saving, and have a reduced GHG footprint. Our research and development activities include the development of new product lines, the modification of existing product lines to comply with regulatory changes, and the research of cost efficiencies through raw material substitution and process improvements. Risks and opportunities related to climate change are considered in Carlisle's R&D investments as Carlisle aims to provide products with proven long-term performance, lasting energy efficiency, greater weather resistance, excellent heat and UV resistance, and industry-leading resilience. Our new product pipeline currently represents 15% of our revenue. Carlisle's Vision 2030 goal is to achieve 25% of revenue through new product introductions, driven by our commitment to increase R&D investment to 3% of sales by 2030.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

3000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Revenue increase estimating a 10% CAGR in the energy-efficient building sector in the selected time horizon.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

350000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Expected increase to R&D expenditure and footprint expansion through M&A or new facility builds.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our research and development activities include the development of new product lines, the modification of existing product lines to comply with regulatory changes, and the research of cost efficiencies through raw material substitution and process improvements. Risks and opportunities related to climate change are considered in Carlisle's R&D investments as Carlisle aims to provide products with proven long-term performance, lasting energy efficiency, greater weather resistance, excellent heat and UV resistance, and industry-leading resilience. Our new product pipeline currently represents 15% of our revenue. Carlisle's Vision 2030 goal is to achieve 25% of revenue through new product introductions, driven by our commitment to increase R&D investment to 3% of sales by 2030.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

While more frequent and intense weather events pose certain risks, they also represent a potential opportunity. Severe storms, hurricanes, and other climate-related weather events often result in damage to buildings and infrastructure, which can drive increased demand for resilient building materials, repair products, and retrofitting solutions

(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:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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

While more frequent and intense weather events pose certain risks, they also represent a potential opportunity. Severe storms, hurricanes, and other climate-related weather events often result in damage to buildings and infrastructure, which can drive increased demand for resilient building materials, repair products, and retrofitting solutions. Historically, weather events have resulted in positive opportunities to sell Carlisle products; however, uncertainty is too high at this time to quantify the potential financial impacts.

(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

No extra expense to realize this opportunity is currently expected.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Historically, weather events have resulted in positive opportunities to sell Carlisle products; however, uncertainty is too high at this time to quantify the potential financial impacts.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

35400000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Represented by our total spend on research and development in the reporting year.
[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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

While biodiversity is considered as a part of our supply chain management system and in our selection of location for new sites, we do not consider biodiversity to be a material topic for our business.
[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

☑ Board chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ President

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

Select from:

☑ No

(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

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The President, Chief Executive Officer, and Board Chair reviews and approves the strategic direction for Carlisle's sustainability approach. On a periodic basis, Carlisle's full Board of Directors reviews the status of our ESG initiatives.
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level competency on this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*It has not been deemed an immediate priority. The board receives regular updates on the progress of our ESG initiatives.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We have not determined biodiversity to be a material topic for our business.*

[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

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ 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

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to 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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Carlisle's President and Chief Executive Officer, who also serves as the Chair of our Board of Directors, reviews and approves the strategic direction for Carlisle's sustainability approach, which is guided to execution through the Vice President of Sustainability & Community Relations and the ESG Steering Committee. The Vice President of Sustainability & Community Relations, reporting to the Chair, President, and Chief Executive Officer, leads the ESG Steering Committee. Carlisle's ESG Steering Committee is a cross-functional senior management committee that supports our ongoing commitment to environmental, health and safety, corporate social responsibility, corporate governance, sustainability, and other public policy matters relevant to Carlisle. The Committee assists executive management in: (a) setting general strategy relating to ESG matters; (b) developing, implementing, and monitoring initiatives and policies based on that strategy; (c) overseeing communications with employees, investors, and stakeholders concerning ESG matters; and (d) monitoring and assessing developments relating to and improving the Company's understanding of ESG matters. The Committee develops strategy, provides oversight, and monitors accountability for our ESG and climate-related initiatives through the deployment of the Carlisle Environmental Sustainability Policy.
[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:
☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

The current annual incentive performance measures selected by the Compensation Committee include: sales, operating income margin, average working capital as a percentage of sales, and earnings. Progress toward climate-related targets is not considered in decisions about executive compensation at this time.
[Fixed 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

☑ Biodiversity

(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

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Policy provides norms and standards to apply while defining expectations for various businesses and business leaders in meeting the Company's practices regarding environmental sustainability and compliance by the Company, its contractors, sub-contractors, suppliers, and sub-suppliers.

(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

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

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

Select all that apply

☑ No, and we do not 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

Carlisle-Environmental-Policy.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)

☑ We Mean Business

☑ Other, please specify :Business Ambition for 1.5°C

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

We are involved with all initiatives through our near-term and net zero targets that we have set and committed to through the Science-Based Targets Initiative. [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:

☑ No

(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

Our external engagement activities are centered around energy efficient building energy code reform, this aligns with our climate commitments and our business value proposition of making building more sustainable and energy efficient.
[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

North America
☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :US Green Building Council

(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

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

Select from:

☑ Mixed

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

Our positions are generally consistent with those of USGBC, primarily those having to do with energy efficiency. Because USGBC has a wide variety of policy priorities, we have selected "mixed".

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

20000

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

This funding represents our annual dues to remain Platinum USGBC members.

(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

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Coalition for Sustainable Roofing / EPDM Roofing Association

(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

(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:
☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

We are supportive of the policy engagement activities that COSUR and the ERA take part in to advance the interests of the EPDM industry.

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

200000

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

This funding represents our annual dues to this organization in the reporting year.

(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:
☑ No, we have not evaluated
[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

(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

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Throughout

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Carlisle 2024 CSR_final.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In addition to our annual Corporate Sustainability Report, we also report annually in line with GRI, TCFD, and SASB-- the latter two of which are now incorporated under the IFRS Sustainability Standards.
[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
[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

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Pending U.S. regulations

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

When overlaying RCP 2.6/SSP1 to our business, we expect a large demand increase for energy efficient buildings.. Annual spend on energy efficiency in the buildings sector would need to double in the next six years to achieve the IEA's Net Zero scenario, under SSP1 building energy codes would realign and energy efficient building materials would be in greater demand. We are also assuming increased regulatory costs under SSP1, due to a rise in more stringent environmental and reporting regulations. This "Taking the Green Road" scenario will also include an increase in building replace and remodels as compared to new construction. A large portion of the building that will exist in 2050 are already standing today, in this advance mitigation scenario, our products will be in high demand as buildings are retrofitted for energy efficiency.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 2.6/SSP1 was selected to represent an aggressive mitigation scenario which would limit warming to 2C. The three scenarios we chose were selected so that we could consider the impact and develop strategy around a wide array of potential futures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Pending U.S. Regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

When overlaying RCP 4.5/SSP 2 to our business, we expect an increased demand for energy efficient buildings, although not as much as our greenest scenario. We are expected to maintain our current revenue mix of 61% from building replaces and remodels and 39% from new building construction. We are anticipating maintaining current regulatory compliance costs between employees and consulting fees. Under this scenario, raw material and transportation premiums are expected to increase due to the effects of weather events. Overall, the status quo is expected to be maintained.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 4.5/SSP2 was selected to represent a middle-of-the-road scenario which would limit warming to 3C. We considered this to be our "Current Trends" scenario. The three scenarios we chose were selected so that we could consider the impact and develop strategy around a wide array of potential futures.

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:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Pending U.S. regulation

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

When overlaying RCP 8.5/SSP5 to our business, we are assuming there will still be a slight increase to the current demand of energy efficient buildings. We assume that new building construction will overtake the demand for building replace and remodels. We expect regulatory mandates and therefore compliance costs to decrease from where they are currently, and for our cost to operate to increase due to rising raw material and transportation premiums from increased frequency of severe weather events. Overall, this scenario presents us with the biggest risk.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5/SSP5 was selected to represent a low-mitigation scenario where we maintain heavy reliance on fossil fuels and the temperature alignment would either be at or above 4C. The three scenarios we chose were selected so that we could consider the impact and develop strategy around a wide array of potential futures.
[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

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

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

While risks and opportunities are identified and analyzed annually, we supplement this process by undergoing a climate-related scenario analysis approximately once every three years. Our most recent analysis was completed in the spring of 2024 in concert with the Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota.

Eight risk and opportunity drivers were considered and assessed for materiality based on potential impact to stakeholders and to business; five key drivers were then selected to be prioritized: market, emerging regulation, technology, reputation, and physical (including consideration of flood, fire, wind, heat, and air quality). These were then assessed across three scenarios from the IPCC: SSP1-2.6/RCP 2.6, SSP2-4.5/RCP 4.5, and SSP5-8.5 / RCP 8.5, which aligns our assessment with the most recent publicly available information from the IPCC's sixth assessment report (AR6) and allows us to consider a scenario in line with the Paris Agreement. These chosen scenarios allowed us to understand potential transitional and physical risks and opportunities in a ~1.5-2℃ future, a ~2-3℃ future, and in a ~3℃+ future. Assumptions in these scenarios around topics such as macroeconomic trends, energy usage and mix, public policy, weather, infrastructure, and technological developments come directly from the IPCC. Our assessment was supplemented by research into projected outlooks for the building and construction industries, data from our insurance provider, and other publicly available information from resources such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the US Department of Energy. The results from this analysis are incorporated into our existing risk assessment processes and better prepare us to serve our customers and adapt to changes throughout the next decade and beyond. Carlisle manages enterprise risks, including climate and sustainability-related risks, using a systematic approach to ensure the long-term sustainability and success of the organization, enhance the long-term total return to our stockholders, and to drive continuous improvement. This exercise allows us to strengthen our strategic resilience and competitive advantage by being better able to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to significant disruptions and crises when risks materialize. While this assessment is based on the best available data, projections regarding societal trends, regulatory changes, technological developments, and climate progression are inherently uncertain due to model limitations, data gaps, and evolving market, economic, and behavioral conditions.
[Fixed row]

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

	Transition plan	Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world	Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world
	Select from: ☑ No and we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	*We are currently in the process of developing our climate transition plan.*

[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

Risks and opportunities related to the growing demand for energy and carbon-efficient products have influenced our product strategy. Carlisle is well suited to capitalize on strong industry megatrends that are expanding our market opportunity, including pent-up re-roofing demand, growing energy and labor-saving efficiencies, and increased customer preference for full building-envelope solutions.

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

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

Carlisle's Environmental Sustainability Policy establishes a process to engage our supply chain and monitor compliance with Carlisle's policies for fair labor practices and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. We maintain appropriate procedures to evaluate and select suppliers considering their performance and commitment to meeting the requirements of the Environmental Sustainability Policy. We utilize life cycle assessments as a transparent, objective report that communicates a product line's material composition and how it impacts the environment across its entire value chain. These actions allow for significant environmental impacts to be identified and addressed throughout our supply chain. We make it a priority to work collaboratively and to foster strong relationships with our key suppliers. While our supplier engagement strategies around environmental and social impact are still evolving, we remain dedicated to creating an innovative environment underpinned by shared values. This is exemplified by the initiation of our first major environmentally focused supplier survey in collaboration with Assent. This survey, distributed to our top 100 suppliers, aims to identify areas where we can make the most substantial impact in reducing emissions based on the maturity of our supplier's sustainability strategies and emissions reduction goals. We also distribute risk assessment surveys to our top suppliers annually. These surveys cover key environmental and social indicators such as alignment with international sustainability frameworks, emissions management strategies, health and safety performance, environmental and ethics policies, and compliance methods related to bribery, corruption, and human trafficking. We also regularly connect with our top suppliers for progress updates on their internal sustainability targets and projects and advocate for increased transparency of environmental metrics. Working with our suppliers to drive decarbonization and the development of a sustainable supply chain strategy is crucial to achieving our goal of net zero by 2050.

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

Another fundamental element to Carlisle's business strategy is to drive innovation through enhanced focus on research and development to continue to introduce proprietary, differentiated value-add products and solutions. Our research and development activities include the development of new product lines, the modification of existing product lines to comply with regulatory changes, and the research of cost efficiencies through raw material substitution and process improvements. Risks and opportunities related to climate change are considered in Carlisle's R&D investments as Carlisle aims to provide products with proven long-term performance, lasting energy efficiency, greater weather resistance, excellent heat and UV resistance, and industry-leading resilience. Our new product pipeline currently represents 15% of our revenue. Carlisle's Vision 2030 goal is to achieve 25% of revenue through new product introductions, driven by our commitment to increase R&D investment to 3% of sales by 2030. In 2023, Carlisle achieved more than a 250,000 metric ton of CO2e reduction in our emissions due to the reformulation of our products, including transitioning hydrofluorocarbon ("HFC") blowing agents to hydrofluoroolefin ("HFO") alternatives that have minimal global warming potential. Additionally, we have increased the volume of recycled raw materials that are used in the manufacture of our products, including the use of carbon black made from recycled tires and polyiso facer paper made from post-consumer corrugate waste. These initiatives decrease the embodied carbon in our products. Innovation is a fundamental practice at Carlisle and is integral to our ability to achieve both our economic and sustainability goals aligned through Vision 2030. The growing demand for energy and labor-saving efficiencies, as well as increased preference for full building envelope solutions, creates opportunities for Carlisle to provide new, innovative solutions that create value for both our customers and the environment. In recognition of these trends, we have committed to tripling our investment in research and development as part of our Vision 2030 strategy. We plan to continue innovating by leveraging energy efficiency trends, bringing solutions to solve contractors' need for more labor-saving efficiencies, and driving more content per square foot with integrated system solutions.

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

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

Carlisle utilizes the Carlisle Operating System (COS) to drive operational excellence using principles of Lean and Six Sigma. COS is a continuous improvement process that defines how we conduct business and is deeply embedded in our culture throughout Carlisle's operations. Waste is eliminated and efficiencies are improved enterprise-wide, driving both improvements to our sustainability efforts by reducing our carbon footprint and increasing profitability. These efforts expand beyond production areas, as COS drives new product innovation, engineering, supply chain management, warranty, and product rationalization. With the accelerating demand for energy-efficient solutions for sustainable buildings of the future, we will continue to seek ways to improve our manufacturing processes to lower carbon emissions through COS. 2023 also marked the opening of our LEED Platinum Sikeston, Missouri polyiso manufacturing plant. Contributing LEED attributes include solar power generation, LED motion sensor lighting, daylighting, noise isolation and control systems, and the restoration of local wetlands. As a primary initiative of our Environmental Sustainability Policy, Carlisle utilizes COS to further our endeavor to certify all our manufacturing facilities to the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System by the end of 2025. In 2024 we are certifying ten additional manufacturing facilities to the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System standard, bringing our total ISO 14001 certified footprint to over 35 facilities, representing over half of our manufacturing footprint. The ISO 14001 standard contributes to the management of our environmental impacts, mitigating our operational and value chain emissions. We have also begun the process of installing real-time energy meters in our plants in preparation for ISO 50001 implementation. ISO 50001 will aid us in ensuring that our plants are running at a best-in-class energy efficiency standard.
[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

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Assets

(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

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

Carlisle's investment philosophy is grounded in the belief that climate-related initiatives must create long-term value. Our current and planned investments in energy-efficient product innovation, low-carbon manufacturing processes, and resilient infrastructure are designed to mitigate climate risks while capturing growth opportunities. These initiatives are integrated into our broader sustainability roadmap and are evaluated through rigorous financial and environmental criteria to ensure alignment with our strategic objectives and stakeholder expectations. Carlisle's financial strength, focused business model, and disciplined investment approach provide a robust foundation for navigating the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change. We remain committed to evolving our strategy in response to emerging risks and to seizing opportunities that enhance our resilience and deliver enduring value to our shareholders and stakeholders.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Revenue alignment of products with LEED attributes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

3500000000

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

70

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

70

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

70

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

Revenue alignment of products that can contribute to LEED certifications.
[Add 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, and we do not 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

We are currently exploring the idea of establishing an internal price on carbon. However, we are prioritizing other methods to incentivize the consideration of environmental issues in the decisions making process across our organization.
[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
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within 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

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our greatest opportunity to reduce our footprint lies in our supply chain. That is why we make it a priority to work collaboratively and to foster strong relationships with our key suppliers. While our supplier engagement strategies around environmental and social impact are still evolving, we remain dedicated to creating an innovative environment underpinned by shared values. That is why in 2023 we initiated our first major environmentally-focused supplier survey in collaboration with Assent. This

survey, distributed to our top 100 suppliers in early 2024, aimed to identify areas where we could make the most substantial impact in reducing emissions based on the maturity of our supplier's sustainability strategies and emissions reduction goals. Annually, we distribute risk assessment surveys to our top suppliers. These surveys cover key environmental and social indicators, including alignment with international sustainability frameworks, emissions management strategies, health and safety performance, environmental and ethics policies, and compliance methods related to bribery, corruption, and human trafficking.
[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:
☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We expect our suppliers to abide by the tenets of our Environmental Sustainability Policy but do not currently have stringent environmental requirements when it comes to our supplier selection process.
[Fixed 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:
☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

We have partnered with one of our top suppliers, Covestro, to advance circularity and drive the transition to more sustainable building practices. By supplying the rigid foam component MDI with bio-circular attributed raw materials, Covestro is enabling Carlisle to produce polyurethane building insulation with a CO2 reduction potential of up to 99% compared to fossil-based products.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect waste data, energy use data

(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

In 2023 we initiated our first major environmentally focused supplier survey in collaboration with Assent. This survey, distributed to our top 100 suppliers in early 2024, aimed to identify areas where we could make the most substantial impact in reducing emissions based on the maturity of our supplier's sustainability strategies and emissions reduction goals. We distribute risk assessment surveys to our top suppliers annually. These surveys cover key environmental and social indicators such as alignment with international sustainability frameworks, emissions management strategies, health and safety performance, environmental and ethics policies, and compliance methods related to bribery, corruption, and human trafficking.

(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
☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :CCM University

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ Unknown

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

Carlisle regularly shares environmental information about our products via marketing campaigns, materials such as our Product Sustainability Guide, and the annual release of our annual Sustainability Report. Carlisle recognizes that continuing education in building product systems is crucial to advancing and improving the commercial roofing industry. CCM University offers on-demand e-learning courses, many of which are accredited for AIA, IIBEC, and GBCI continuing education credits, that can be taken by industry professionals looking to gain knowledge on single-ply and building envelope systems. Carlisle has courses to fit learning preferences, including Lunch & Learn programs, e-learning courses, and webinars with live Q&A sessions

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Carlisle has published over 150 courses through CCM university and has issued over 13,000 continuing education credits. Our Product Sustainability Guide and Corporate Sustainability Report are available publicly on our website for all customers.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

We provide regular information on the progress of our sustainability initiatives to our stakeholders, including through the publication of our annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our annual Corporate Sustainability Report is made public online for all investors to be able to access.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Utilizing operational control provides the best view of our organization and of where our internal sustainability initiatives are able to make an impact. We report using this consolidation approach for both our annual publicly published GHG inventory and our SBTi targets.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Utilizing operational control provides the best view of our organization and of where our internal sustainability initiatives are able to make an impact. We report using this consolidation approach for both our annual publicly published GHG inventory and our SBTi targets.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Utilizing operational control provides the best view of our organization and of where our internal sustainability initiatives are able to make an impact. We report using this consolidation approach for both our annual publicly published GHG inventory and our SBTi targets.
[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

MTL Holdings

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

Carlisle announced the completed acquisition of MTL Holdings on May 1, 2024.MTL is widely recognized as a best-in-class provider of high-performance, prefabricated perimeter edge metal systems and non-insulated architectural metal wall systems for commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings. This acquisition added 3 U.S. sites to our facility footprint.
[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[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?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
	Select from: ☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	*In accordance with the SBTi, we recalculate our emissions baseline if a structural change results in 5% or more of our base year emissions.*	*Select from:* ☑ No

[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

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

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

(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

We report both our location-based emissions and our market-based Scope 2 emissions to provide a holistic view of our activities when it comes to purchased electricity.
[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

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75344

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82451

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107091

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2241403

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92378

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39857

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72913

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20457

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2199

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13920

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3824.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93779

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88375

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212099

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

182775

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB Residual European Mix (RE-DISS), The Climate Registry (TCR), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. Carlisle utilizes IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68717

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Carlisle's GHG inventory is consistent with the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG Protocol) for corporate GHG accounting and reporting. Carlisle defines its organizational boundary conditions consistent with the GHG Protocol according to the "control approach" for Scope 1, 2, and 3 sources. This means the scope of Carlisle's organizational boundaries includes locations in the company's ownership or under its control where Carlisle has responsibility of GHG emissions from these locations. The "control approach" is the most appropriate organizational boundary for Carlisle because it reflects where Carlisle can influence decisions that impact GHG emissions. Facilities included in Carlisle's boundary include office buildings, labs, and warehouses. All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. As of 2022, we utilize IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.
[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)

72554

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

64916

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Carlisle's GHG inventory is consistent with the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG Protocol) for corporate GHG accounting and reporting. Carlisle defines its organizational boundary conditions consistent with the GHG Protocol according to the "control approach" for Scope 1, 2, and 3 sources. This means the scope of Carlisle's organizational boundaries includes locations in the company's ownership or under its control where Carlisle has responsibility of GHG emissions from these locations.

The "control approach" is the most appropriate organizational boundary for Carlisle because it reflects where Carlisle can influence decisions that impact GHG emissions. Facilities included in Carlisle's boundary include office buildings, labs, and warehouses. All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), International Energy Agency (IEA), Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and Environment Canada. Additionally, where available, we utilize utility-specific emission factors that support our market-based inventory. As of 2022, we utilize IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.
[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)

2041444

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method

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

5

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 1 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. We assign an emissions factor to each of our purchased raw materials and purchased services utilizing sources such as the EPA's USEEIO database, LCAs, Sphera, and supplier-specific factors. This data has been verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

27221

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 2 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. Emissions factors are sourced from the EPA's USEEIO database. This data has been verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

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)

39918

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 3 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. Emissions factors and supporting information are sourced from numerous locations such as LCAs via the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory and National Energy Technology Laboratory, as well as various other public LCAs, and the UK's DEFRA database. Other information sources include the U.S. EGRID. This data has been verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

166046

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 4 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. We utilized primary transportation data directly from our logistics partners. Emissions factors are sourced from the EPA as well as directly from our logistics partners. This data has been verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

13018

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 5 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. Waste data is tracked internally, and we utilize emissions factors from the EPA. This data has been verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4067

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 6 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. Business travel data is tracked through a third-party expense tracking system used throughout our organization. Emissions factors are a mix of supplier-specific and public via the EPA's "Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories". This data has been externally verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4677

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 7 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. Employee headcount is taken from a centralized employee information reporting system and reflects Carlisle's 10K annual reporting. Average commute distance and average working days are taken from publicly available databases for country average statistics. Emissions factors are sourced from the EPA's GHG Emission database and the U.K.'s DEFRA. This data has been externally verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6467

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 8 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. All leased assets are sorted by building type and climate zone. Emissions are sourced from the EPA's "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories". This data has been externally verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8771

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 9 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. We utilized transportation data directly from our logistics partners and internal transportation teams. Emissions factors are sourced from the EPA as well as directly from our logistics partners. This data has been verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2309

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 10 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. Processing emission factors are sourced from a public study on blowing agents. GWPs are sourced from the IPCC's AR6. This data has been externally verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services. Use of sold products

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5541

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Direct use-phase emissions from greenhouse gases and products that contain or form greenhouse gases that are emitted during use.

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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 11 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. Direct use emission factors are sourced from a public study on blowing agents. GWPs are sourced from the IPCC's AR6. This data has been externally verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

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)

39497

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 12 emissions are calculated following the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Guidance. Emissions factors are sourced from product-specific or industry EPDs. This data has been externally verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any downstream leased assets, so this category is irrelevant to our organization.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any franchises so this category is not relevant to our organization

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Carlisle is neither an investor nor a financial services company, category 15 does not apply to our organization.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

NA

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

NA
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Carlisle_CDP_CY2024_VerificationStatement_V2-0_062325.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-3, whole statement attached

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(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

Carlisle_CDP_CY2024_VerificationStatement_V2-0_062325.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(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

Carlisle_CDP_CY2024_VerificationStatement_V2-0_062325.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Carlisle_CDP_CY2024_VerificationStatement_V2-0_062325.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4378

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.28

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions saved in 2024 vs 2023 from the use of renewable and low-carbon energy sources.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.17

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Electrification of our sales fleet and electric forklifts, as well as other process efficiency projects.

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

We did not undergo any divestments in the reporting year.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1819

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.28

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our acquisition of MTL Holdings in 2024 resulted in the addition of 3 new facilities. These facilities accounted for approximately a 2.65% increase in emissions compared to what our emissions would've been in the reporting year if this acquisition did not take place.

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

We did not undergo any mergers in the reporting year.

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

Our manufacturing output and emissions both rose in 2024, however, from 2023 to 2024 our emissions intensity across scopes decreased, making our change in output not a contributing factor to higher emissions YoY.

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

We did not undergo a change in methodology in the reporting year.

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

We did not change our reporting boundary in 2024.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not undergo any major change in physical operating conditions in the reporting year that would've had a substantial effect on our emissions.

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 reasons for a change in emissions year over year.

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

N/A
[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

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

67369

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

55

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

41

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

1253

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	*2329*	*253*	*253*
Germany	*2369*	*4636*	*5003*
Netherlands	*345*	*1460*	*0*
Romania	*22*	*70*	*53*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*58*	*120*	*28*
United States of America	*63604*	*66016*	*59579*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Corporate - CSL*	*555*
Row 2	*Carlisle Construction Materials*	*42498*
Row 3	*Carlisle Weatherproofing Technologies*	*25671*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Corporate - CSL*	*211*	*222*
Row 2	*Carlisle Construction Materials*	*60989*	*53559*
Row 3	*Carlisle Weatherproofing Technologies*	*11353*	*11136*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68717

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72554

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64916

(7.22.4) Please explain

All reported emissions are associated with our consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All reported emissions are associated with our consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed 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:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(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:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
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:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

345169

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

345169.00

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

952

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

212857

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

213809.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(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

6726

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

6726.00

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

2150

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

2150.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3102

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

564751

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

567853.00
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Carlisle does not utilize biomass as a fuel source.

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

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Carlisle does not utilize biomass as a fuel source.

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

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Carlisle does not utilize other renewable fuel sources.

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

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Carlisle does not utilize coal as a fuel source.

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

400

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

400

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Heating oil is used in a select number of our European facilities.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

297779

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

297779

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Our natural gas consumption is used to power boilers, RTOs, and space heaters.

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

46990

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

46990

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Ethanol, fleet gasoline, jet fuel, propane, and fleet diesel

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

345169

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

345169

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

All scope 1 emissions sources outside of self-generated solar.
[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)

2150

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

2150

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

2150

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

2150

Heat

(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

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:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

918

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(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

Facility in Montgomery, NY, USA

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

33

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

(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

Facility in Dortmund, Germany

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We receive green energy in the UK from two providers: EDF and British Gas. For each, we have selected to be on a 100% renewably-sourced energy plan. These providers do not provide more detail about the breakdown of specific renewable sources used.

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

505

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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

We have selected the "100% Renewable" plan for both of our UK electricity providers.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(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 :2023 grid mix: 75.34% large hydro power, 6.33% nuclear, 11.23% wind, 0.04% biomass, 1.02% solar, 6.04% unspecified.

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

4574

(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:

☑ United States of America

(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

Our Puyallup, WA, USA facility receives its electricity through the City of Tacoma. Its fuel mix in 2023 was: 2023 grid mix: 75.34% large hydro power, 6.33% nuclear, 11.23% wind, 0.04% biomass, 1.02% solar, 6.04% unspecified.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

5116

(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:
☑ Netherlands

(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

Wind energy mix comes from a variety of Europeans countries including the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Wales.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green 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 :Via TEAG and Vattenfall

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

3619

(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:

☑ Germany

(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 comes from a variety of Europeans countries

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8102

(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)

12159

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

20261.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8519

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

575

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

6726

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

9934

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

25754.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5116

(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)

1903

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

7019.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

251

(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)

120

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

371.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

578

(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)

318

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

896.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

190325

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

1575

(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)

273745

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

465645.00
[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

26.7

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

133633

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Revenue in millions, USD

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5004

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14.09

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Key emissions reduction activities which led to the reduction of our scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity include: eliminating HFC fugitive emissions by transitioning to low-GWP HFOs in spray foam production, implementing energy conservation measures and infrastructure upgrades, expanding our electric forklift fleet, and benefiting from grid decarbonization in key regions. These activities in addition to a higher revenue achieved in the most recent year compared to 2023 led to a decrease in our scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity.
[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

25305

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MT

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

38.91

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Production increase and acquisition of three new sites.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

567853

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

7.15

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Production increase and acquisition of three new sites.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Water withdrawals

(7.52.2) Metric value

166138495

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Gallons

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.37

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Production increase and acquisition of three new sites.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity 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 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

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/29/2024

(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

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

75344

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107091

(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)

182435.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

2.32

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

3.3

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

44.9

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

100521.685

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

68717

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

64916

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

133633.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

59.58

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our facilities under operational control and applies to our entire organization.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target demonstrates our commitment to taking ambitious action to abate our emissions and do our part to reduce the emissions intensity of the buildings sector.

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

In the pursuit of achieving our net-zero greenhouse gas emissions targets, Carlisle executes against our three-pillar sustainability strategy and culture of continuous improvement fostered through the Carlisle Operating System (COS). So far, we have reduced our scope 1 & 2 emissions by 26.75%, which represents 60% of our near-term goal.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

1.8207

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.002

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.0111

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.002

(7.53.2.24) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products

0.0897

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.2153

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.1436

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

2.2844000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

2.2844000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

73

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

2.47

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

48.88

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

1.92

(7.53.2.45) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

91.23

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

91.23

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

70.58

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

67

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

67

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

51.6

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

1.1056496000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

51.6

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

1.7883

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0049

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.0076

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.0002

(7.53.2.71) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products

0.0025

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.0061

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.0335

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

1.8431000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

1.8431000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

37.44

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target boundary covers relevant scope 3 categories and meets the 67% minimum boundary as required by SBTi.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

This target demonstrates our commitment to taking ambitious action to abate our emissions and do our part to reduce the emissions intensity of the buildings sector.

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

In the pursuit of achieving our net-zero greenhouse gas emissions targets, Carlisle executes against our three-pillar sustainability strategy and culture of continuous improvement fostered through the Carlisle Operating System (COS). So far, we have reduced our scope 3 emissions intensity by 19.31%, representing 37% of our near-term goal. Key emissions reduction activities include our transition from HFC to HFO blowing agents and data improvements.

(7.53.2.88) 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

☑ Net-zero targets

(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

12/22/2022

(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

☑ Abs1

☑ Int1

(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, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(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

Our net-zero target is organization-wide and covers 90% of our total emissions. Categories 6, 7, and 8 of scope 3 are not included in our target boundary.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

This target demonstrates our commitment to taking ambitious action to abate our emissions and do our part to reduce the emissions intensity of the buildings sector.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We utilize internal tracking mechanisms and tools provided by SBTi to develop and track to our net-zero roadmap.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*1*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*5*	*12053*
Implemented	*0*	*0*
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

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions
☑ Process material substitution

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

5013

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Addition of resource efficient raw materials, such as bio-based and lower carbon substitutions.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Electrification

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

170

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

312800

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

278800

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Conversion from propane-powered forklifts to electric forklifts. Conversion of sales fleet to electric cars.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
☑ Other, please specify :Efficient transportation of our products to downstream customers and distributors.

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

1444

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

More efficient transportation to our downstream customers and distributors.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Resource efficiency

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

1048

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

543000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Industrial machine optimization - scrap reduction.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

4378

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

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

126000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

620000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Increased use of renewable and low-carbon energy including on-site PPAs, purchase of green power, and self-generated solar.
[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:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Carlisle considers emissions reduction activities as part of our CAPEX reviewal process.
[Add row]

(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)

Buildings construction and renovation

☑ Other, please specify :Polyiso Insulation

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Polyiso is the industry's premier roofing insulation. It can be attached using a variety of methods and is compatible with all of Carlisle's single-ply systems. Polyiso's low thermal conductivity limits a building's operational energy consumption and associated environmental impacts, such as carbon emissions. Polyiso has a CO2 avoidance ratio of 34 meaning that for each unit of CO2 emitted in the extracting, transporting, manufacture, and installation of Polyiso, 34 units of CO2 are avoided due to the building's lower operational energy consumption. Put in another way, the CO2 embodied in our Polyiso is recouped within 13 months of the building's operation

(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 :Use of Life Cycle Assessments and internal energy modeling

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit for building envelope thermal insulation as defined by the PCR is: 1 square meter (sqm) of installed insulation with a thickness providing a thermal resistance of 1 sqm·K/W.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

In the lifecycle study, three single-layer mechanically attached roof insulation with baselines of R-10, R-12.5, and R-15 were simulated for locations throughout the United States. These three models served as the baseline scenario. A fourth model consist of bringing R-Value to current efficiency standards. Results between the fourth model and the baseline were compared to evaluate energy savings and the associated GHG reduction.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

16706050

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

Product sales data were normalized against the functional unit from a Life Cycle Assessment and combined to calculate estimated lifetime emissions avoidance. Insulation service life was assumed to be 35 years.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

20

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(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)

Buildings construction and renovation

☑ Other, please specify :EPS Insulation

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Carlisle offers continuous EPS insulation assets for all facets of residential and commercial buildings including below grade, floors, walls, attics, and roofing. EPS building insulation is an ideal choice for sustainable building design with tangible energy efficiency, recycling, and material benefits:Energy Efficiency•EPS can return up to 55 times the amount of energy required to extract and transport raw materials, manufacture, and install•Reduction in global warming potential by over 33 times the CO2 equivalent of the emissions from extraction and transport raw materials, manufacture, and installRecycling•EPS is 100% recyclable and can be recycled back into the production streamMaterial•Contains no dyes, formaldehyde, or ozone depleting HFCs•Does not sustain mold or mildew growth•Geofoam – 1 truckload of geofoam replaces up to 12 truckloads of soil

(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 :Use of Life Cycle Assessments and internal energy modeling

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit for building envelope thermal insulation as defined by the PCR is: 1 square meter (sqm) of installed insulation with a thickness providing a thermal resistance of 1 sqm·K/W.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Homes considered across the United States were modeled with R-10 walls as a baseline scenario. R-4 EPS and R-6 EPS were added to the base walls and the associated energy savings and GHG avoidance from the additional insulation were calculated to provide the results.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

5040637

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

Product sales data were normalized against the functional unit from a Life Cycle Assessment and combined to calculate estimated lifetime emissions avoidance. Insulation service life was assumed to be 35 years.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

4

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(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)

Buildings construction and renovation

☑ Foam, caulk, tape or gaskets

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Spray polyurethane foam (SPF) roof system is a spray-in-place insulation made of rigid, closed-cell SPF foam. This fully adhered, self-flashing system is seamless and seals all penetrations with no joints or fasteners. SPF can be sprayed in place in a way that builds slope to enhance drainage and eliminate ponding water. Most importantly, SPF reduces energy usage of a building up to 40% compared to traditional insulation materials.

(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 :Use of Life Cycle Assessments and internal energy modeling

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit for building envelope thermal insulation as defined by the PCR is: 1 square meter (sqm) of installed insulation with a thickness providing a thermal resistance of 1 sqm·K/W.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Typical new home construction, no added insulation, using maximum climate-zone dependent infiltration rate from IECC 2009 Section N1102.4.2.1 (0.43, 0.33, or 0.32 ACHn) was used as the base case to evaluate several cases of adding spray foam insulation. The reference scenario compared to baseline case is representative of increasing thermal performance from R-12 to R-20.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1343964

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

Product sales data were normalized against the functional unit from a Life Cycle Assessment and combined to calculate estimated lifetime emissions avoidance. Insulation service life was assumed to be 35 years. The material and energy inputs and outputs were modeled according to data provided by the representative site, while the electricity grid and natural gas mix were chosen based on the location of the production facility. Lastly, this study assumes 50% of blowing agent consumed in the production of the formulation is eventually emitted, 10% during installation, 24% during its lifetime in the building, and 16% during end-of-life. The remaining 50% remains in the product (Honeywell International) (Kjeldsen & Jensen, 2001).

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

3
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

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, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessment completed using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) paired with resources from the applicable type of biodiverse area's website and public databases.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessment completed using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) paired with resources from the applicable type of biodiverse area's website and public databases.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessment completed using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) paired with resources from the applicable type of biodiverse area's website and public databases.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessment completed using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) paired with resources from the applicable type of biodiverse area's website and public databases.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessment completed using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) paired with resources from the applicable type of biodiverse area's website and public databases.

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:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessment completed using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) paired with resources from the applicable type of biodiverse area's website and public databases. "Other areas" include the IUCN Red List and the Emerald Network.
[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

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our annual energy use is verified by SCS Global Services annually.

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

Carlisle_CDP_CY2024_VerificationStatement_V2-0_062325.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.

	Additional information
	NA

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

VP, Sustainability and Community Relations

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]