



IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

Governance

The Chair, President, and Chief Executive Officer 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.

The Vice President of Sustainability & Community Relations and members of the ESG Steering Committee work with senior leadership within our business units to deploy and accelerate our sustainability strategy. Under the Environmental Sustainability Policy, a management representative is appointed for each of our business units who ensures that the requirements of the Environmental Sustainability Policy are met at each facility.



On a periodic basis, Carlisle's Board of Directors reviews the status of our ESG initiatives. The Board believes that its leadership structure supports the Company's governance approach to risk oversight as the Chair, President and Chief Executive Officer is involved directly in risk management as a member of the Company's management team, while the Lead Independent Director and the committee chairpersons, in their respective areas, maintain oversight roles as non-management directors.

Additionally, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors assists the Board in its oversight of material environmental and social issues, including those related to climate and sustainability, by reviewing and discussing with management Carlisle's initiatives and goals related to environmental and social issues, together with our progress toward achieving those goals, and our policies and strategies for managing material environmental and social risks, including the consideration of trade-offs. It is also the responsibility of the Audit Committee to discuss policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.

It is the responsibility of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors to review and approve the corporate goals and objectives relevant to the Chief Executive Officer's compensation, as well as the annual recommendations regarding the compensation of Carlisle's senior management. 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.

It is the responsibility of the ESG Steering Committee to determine whether or not appropriate skills and competencies are available to manage and develop strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. The Vice President of Sustainability & Community Relations is primarily responsible for setting and



managing Carlisle’s sustainability strategy, including the identification and rectification of any gaps that may exist in necessary skills and competencies related to the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Any identified skill gaps are addressed on an as-needed basis.

Strategy

In the identification process of the following risks and opportunities, the applicability of the industry-based disclosure topics defined in the *Industry-based Guidance on Implementing IFRS S2* was considered.

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, which is in alignment with our annual financial planning.

Transition risks

Climate and environmental policy and regulation:

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 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.

Value chain stage where the risk occurs: Direct operations

Primary financial effect of the risk: Increased compliance costs

Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization: Short-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon: Virtually certain

Magnitude: Low

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 environmental and climate change laws or regulations could lead to new or additional investment in Carlisle's products or facilities and 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.

Anticipated financial effect: \$0 - \$1MM

Explanation of financial figure: Our minimum figure is the estimated annual cost of compliance in the selected time horizon. Our maximum effect figure is the estimated cost of fines in the event of non-compliance with climate-related reporting regulations, as well as the cost of bringing on additional resources such as consultants and/or additional EHS and sustainability employees to meet a potential increase in climate-related regulation.

Primary response to risk: Greater due diligence

Cost of response to risk: \$0

Explanation of cost calculation: Cost of response already baked into existing annual operating expenses.

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.

Reputational Risks Relating to ESG Commitments

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.

Value chain stage where the risk occurs: Direct operations

Primary financial effect of the risk: Reputational damage to the Carlisle Brand

Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization:

Medium-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon: About as likely as not

Magnitude: Medium - Low

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.



Anticipated financial effect: \$0 - \$20,000,000

Explanation of financial 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.

Primary response to risk: Transition away from decarbonization-focused messaging

Cost of response: \$0 - \$25,000

Explanation of cost calculation: Estimated cost of messaging updates

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.

Physical Risks

Weather-related events impact on construction activities and demand for materials:

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.

Value chain stage where the risk occurs: Downstream value chain

Primary financial effect of risk: Disruption to sales

Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization: Long term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon: More likely than not

Magnitude: Medium

Anticipated financial effect: \$0 -\$225,000,000

Explanation of financial 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.

Primary response to risk: Market expansion

Cost of response to risk: \$0

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



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.

Weather-related impact on direct operations

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.

Value chain stage where the risk occurs: Direct operations

Primary financial effect of risk: Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization: Long term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon: More likely than not

Magnitude: Medium-low



Anticipated financial effect: \$0 - \$15,000,000

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.

Primary response to risk: Payment of increased insurance premiums

Cost of response to risk: \$0 - \$5,000,000

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

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.

Weather impact on our value chain:

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.

Value chain stage where the risk occurs: Upstream value chain



Primary financial effect of risk: Disruption of upstream value chain

Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization: Long-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon: About as likely as not

Magnitude: Medium-low

Anticipated financial effect: \$0 - \$27,000,000

Explanation of financial effect figure: Estimated premiums on raw materials and transportation.

Primary response to risk: Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing

Cost of response to risk: \$15,000,000

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

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.

Opportunities

Increased demand for low-emission and energy-efficient goods and services:

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.

Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs: Downstream value chain

Primary financial effect of the opportunity: Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization: Long-term

Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon: More likely than not

Magnitude: High

Anticipated financial effect: \$0 - \$3,000,000,000



Explanation of financial effect figure: Revenue increase estimating a 10% CAGR in the energy-efficient building sector in the selected time horizon.

Cost to realize opportunity: \$350,000,000

Explanation of cost calculation: Expected increase to R&D expenditure and footprint expansion through M&A or new facility builds.

Increase in severe weather events

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.

Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs: Downstream value chain

Primary financial effect of the opportunity: Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization: Long-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon: About as likely as not

Magnitude: Low



Anticipated financial effect: Potential revenue increase from increased product demand.

Financial effect figure: 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.

Climate-related targets

In 2022, we announced our commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. In the years since, we have received validation from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) of both our net-zero target as well as our near-term targets to achieve a 44.9% absolute reduction in our scope 1 and 2 emissions and a 51.6% intensity-based reduction in our scope 3 emissions by 2030. We continue to make measurable progress on our journey toward Net Zero by advancing our three-pillar sustainability strategy: manufacturing energy-efficient products, reducing emissions, and diverting landfill waste.

In 2024, we reduced absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 26.75% from our 2021 baseline, achieving 60% of our near-term target. This progress was driven by a combination of key initiatives: (1) eliminating HFC fugitive emissions by transitioning to low-GWP HFOs in spray foam production, (2) implementing energy conservation measures and infrastructure upgrades, (3) expanding our electric forklift fleet, and (4) benefiting from grid decarbonization in key regions.

We also achieved a 19.31% reduction in our scope 3 intensity, representing 37% of our 2030 goal. This was achieved through: (1) removing HFC off-gassing in the process, use, and end-of-life phases of our spray foam through our transition to HFOs, (2) sourcing lower-GWP raw materials where economically viable, and (3) waste



reduction linked to the continued deployment and maturity of the ISO 14001 environmental management system in our factories and the expansion of our rooftop membrane takeback program.

Supplier Engagement

In 2024, Carlisle took a significant step forward in our climate strategy by launching formal climate impact assessments for our top 100 suppliers. This initiative marks the first year of structured engagement to evaluate supplier performance across scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, enabling us to better understand the impact of our upstream value chain. These assessments enable us to identify emissions hot spots and develop a greater understanding of where our suppliers are in their decarbonization journeys, which better equips us to plan, prioritize, and accelerate our own emissions reduction strategies.

Climate Transition Plan

While we do not have a formalized climate transition plan at this time, many of the recommendations laid out by the Transition Plan Taskforce are captured in our net-zero roadmap and in annually published documents such as our CDP response and our Corporate Sustainability Report.

Resourcing and funding our investment in climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience

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.

Climate Resilience

Use of climate-related scenario analysis

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. These chosen scenarios allowed us to understand potential transitional and physical risks and opportunities in a ~1.5-2°C future, a ~2-3°C future, and in a ~3°C+ 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.

Our climate risk assessment process considers the applicability of the industry-based disclosure topics defined in the *Industry-based Guidance on Implementing IFRS S2*.

Flexibility and ability to adapt our climate mitigation strategy, including the management of climate related risks and opportunities

Carlisle is well-positioned to adapt and thrive in a changing climate landscape over the short, medium, and long term. Our Vision 2030 strategy is underpinned by disciplined capital allocation, operational resilience,



and a commitment to long-term value creation, all of which support our ability to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Carlisle is a cash flow positive enterprise with a proven track record of reinvesting earnings to drive sustainable growth. Our capital allocation strategy—central to Vision 2030—prioritizes investments that enhance operational efficiency and strengthen our market position. This financial strength provides us with the flexibility to respond decisively to climate-related risks identified through scenario analysis, while also enabling us to pursue emerging opportunities in energy-efficient building materials and sustainable construction solutions. We view climate-related investments as strategic levers that must deliver shareholder value under any plausible climate scenario.

Our transformation into a pure-play building materials manufacturer has streamlined our value chain and enhanced our ability to manage climate-related disruptions. By focusing on redundancy in key product categories and serving a concentrated set of markets, we have built operational agility that allows us to absorb supply chain shocks and pivot production as needed. Carlisle maintains the capability to redeploy, repurpose, or decommission assets in alignment with evolving climate and regulatory conditions. This adaptability ensures that our asset base remains aligned with both market demand and sustainability imperatives.

Risk Management

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.



Metrics and Targets

2024 GHG Inventory

	Unit	2022	2023	2024
Scope 1	mtCO ₂ e	86,433	72,033	68,717
Scope 2 - Location	mtCO ₂ e	82,887	71,156	72,554
Scope 2 - Market	mtCO ₂ e	75,146	70,510	64,916
Scope 3 - Total	mtCO ₂ e	3,132,702	2,274,019	2,359,987
Scope 3 - Category 1	mtCO ₂ e	2,358,426	1,880,783	2,042,317
Scope 3 - Category 2	mtCO ₂ e	92,547	9,217	27,221
Scope 3 - Category 3	mtCO ₂ e	43,623	35,951	39,918
Scope 3 - Category 4	mtCO ₂ e	82,123	140,615	166,046
Scope 3 - Category 5	mtCO ₂ e	14,239	7,609	13,018
Scope 3 - Category 6	mtCO ₂ e	3,531	3,254	4,067
Scope 3 - Category 7	mtCO ₂ e	15,739	986	4,677
Scope 3 - Category 8	mtCO ₂ e	5,660	4,748	6,467
Scope 3 - Category 9	mtCO ₂ e	105,631	6,689	8,771
Scope 3 - Category 10	mtCO ₂ e	73,755	29,988	2,309
Scope 3 - Category 11	mtCO ₂ e	176,960	71,972	5,541
Scope 3 - Category 12	mtCO ₂ e	160,468	82,206	39,634
Intensity - Scope 1	mtCO ₂ e/\$MM	15.9	15.7	13.7
Intensity - Scope 2 (Market)	mtCO ₂ e/\$MM	13.8	15.4	13.0
Intensity - Scope 2 (Location)	mtCO ₂ e/\$MM	15.2	15.5	14.5
Intensity - Scopes 1 & 2 (Market)	mtCO ₂ e/\$MM	29.7	31.1	26.7
Intensity - Scope 3	mtCO ₂ e/\$MM	574.9	495.8	471.6

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 "operational 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 "operational control approach" is the most appropriate organizational boundary for Carlisle because it reflects where we have the ability to influence decisions that impact our emissions output. Facilities included in Carlisle's boundary include manufacturing plants, office buildings, research labs, and warehouses.

All methodologies are based on guidance from the GHG Protocol. Emission factors are from governmental and non-governmental organizations' sources, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR), the International Energy Agency (IEA), the 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 well as raw material-specific factors from our suppliers. As of 2022, we utilize IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) as our source for global warming potentials.

Our scope 1 and 2 emissions are measured based on data from a variety of sources, including utility invoices, direct measurement by our EHS teams, and internal production figures. Our scope 3 emissions inventory is compiled based on data from the internal tracking of raw material purchases, invoices from our waste management providers, internal tracking of employee business-related travel, production volumes, capital expenditures, data from our transportation fleet providers, human capital data, industry and product-specific LCAs, and internal records of our facility footprint, among other sources. Estimation is used in our calculation of scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions where direct data is not available. Our GHG inventory has been verified at a limited assurance level by SCS Global Services.

Our approach to measuring GHG emissions has not materially changed during the reporting period.



Air emissions

	Unit	2022	2023	2024
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	MT	1147	951	163
Nitrous Oxide (NOx)	MT	49	41	48
Sulfur Oxide (SOx)	MT	<1	<1	<1
Particulate Matter (PM10)	MT	35	38	65
Dioxins/Furans	MT	<1	<1	<1
Polycyclicaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	MT	<1	<1	<1
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	MT	10	12	19

Waste

	Unit	2022	2023	2024
Total Generation	MT	37,364	18,217	25,305
Total recycled	MT	15,144	6,035	5,851
Total Landfilled	MT	22,219	18,670	19,454
Total hazardous waste	MT	752	360	167
Total hazardous waste recycled	MT	388	26	27
Total hazardous waste landfilled	MT	364	216	140
Total non-hazardous waste	MT	36,612	17,976	25,138
Total non-hazardous waste recycled	MT	14,756	6,009	5,824
Total non-hazardous waste landfilled	MT	21,856	11,966	19,314
CCM - Generation	MT	20,144	11,166	21,670
CCM - Recycled	MT	8,943	4,678	4,603
CCM - Landfilled	MT	11,201	6,488	17,066
CCM - Hazardous waste	MT	399	119	104
CCM - Hazardous waste recycled	MT	42	21	13
CCM - Hazardous waste landfilled	MT	357	98	92
CCM - Non-hazardous waste	MT	19,744	11,048	21,565
CCM - Non-hazardous waste recycled	MT	8,901	4,658	4,591
CCM - Non-hazardous waste landfilled	MT	10,844	6,390	16,975
CWT - Generation	MT	17,220	7,051	3,635
CWT - Recycled	MT	6,201	1,356	1,247
CWT - Landfilled	MT	11,019	12,182	2,388
CWT - Hazardous waste	MT	352	241	49
CWT - Hazardous waste recycled	MT	346	25	14
CWT - Hazardous waste landfilled	MT	6	118	49
CWT - Non-hazardous waste	MT	16,868	6,928	3,572
CWT - Non-hazardous waste recycled	MT	5,855	1,352	1,233
CWT - Non-hazardous waste landfilled	MT	11,012	5,577	2,339



Amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks:

OPEX: \$0 - \$21,000,000, 1-10% of total operating expenses, includes the estimated potential cost of complying with current and new climate-related regulations and the maximum potential loss of “green” investment if we fail to meet our climate commitments and targets.

Amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks:

Assets: \$0 - \$15,000,000 USD, 1-10% of total assets, represented by the total insurable value of buildings and machinery at facilities at the highest risk of being impacted by severe weather events.

Amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities:

OPEX: \$0 - \$35,400,000, 1-10% of total operating expenses, represented by our total spend on research and development in the reporting year.

Amount of capital expenditure, financing, or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities:

\$53,000,000, represented by the combination of our current spend on research and development, the cost of insurance linked to severe weather events, the implementation of buffer stocks, the cost of consultant fees, and the estimated spend on EHS and sustainability employees.

Internal carbon prices

Carlisle does not utilize internal carbon pricing in our decision-making process.

Remuneration



Climate-related considerations are not factored into executive remuneration.

Climate-related targets

Our decarbonization targets apply to our entire enterprise, they have all been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative.

Overall Net-Zero Target: Carlisle Companies Inc. commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050.

Near-Term Targets: Carlisle Companies Incorporated commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 44.9% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Carlisle Companies Incorporated commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products 51.6% per ton of goods produced within the same timeframe.

Long-Term Targets: Carlisle Companies Inc. commits to reduce its absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year. Carlisle Companies Inc. also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products 97% per ton of goods produced within the same timeframe.

In 2024, we reduced absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 26.75% from our 2021 baseline, achieving 60% of our near-term target. This progress was driven by a combination of key initiatives: (1) eliminating HFC fugitive emissions by transitioning to low-GWP HFOs in spray foam production, (2) implementing energy conservation



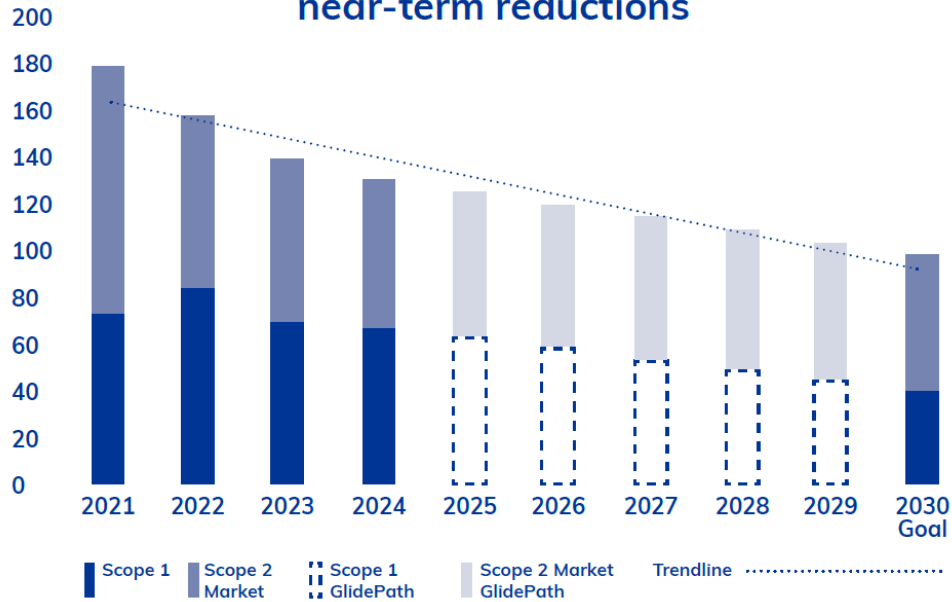
measures and infrastructure upgrades, (3) expanding our electric forklift fleet, and (4) benefiting from grid decarbonization in key regions.

We also achieved a 19.31% reduction in our scope 3 intensity, representing 37% of our 2030 goal. This was achieved through: (1) removing HFC off-gassing in the process, use, and end-of-life phases of our spray foam through our transition to HFOs, (2) sourcing lower-GWP raw materials where economically viable, and (3) waste reduction linked to the continued deployment and maturity of the ISO 14001 environmental management system in our factories and the expansion of our rooftop membrane takeback program.



SBTi Glide Paths

Scope 1 & 2 near-term reductions



Scope 3 intensity near-term reductions

