KLA

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

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

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09/16/2025, 06:59 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

KLA develops industry-leading equipment and services that enable innovation throughout the electronics industry. Virtually all key technological breakthroughs that shape our age — from artificial intelligence (AI) to cloud and smart devices— have relied on KLA innovations to reach the market. The core of our business is engineering comprehensive process control and process-enabling solutions for manufacturing semiconductor wafers and reticles, integrated circuits (ICs, or chips), packaging and printed circuit boards. In collaboration with leading partner companies around the globe, our physicists, engineers, data scientists and problem-solvers design solutions that open new technology frontiers, advance our customers' businesses and drive efficiencies that aid the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our comprehensive portfolio of inspection, metrology and processing products and related software, systems and services helps IC manufacturers improve yield and efficiency throughout the semiconductor fabrication process. From research and development (R&D) to final volume production, the vast majority of bare wafer, IC, lithography, reticle and disk manufacturers rely on KLA's products and solutions to accelerate their development and production ramp cycles, achieve higher and more stable semiconductor die yields, and boost profitability and sustainability.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

10846957000

(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:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

KLAC

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

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Singapore
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Israel
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for some facilities	*Geolocation data is provided for KLA's super sites. For super sites with multiple buildings, only one geolocation is listed.*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Totowa, NJ, USA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.889813

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.22427

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shenzhen, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.637437

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.073401

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jena, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.8871

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.596547

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Migdal Ha'Emek, Israel

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.690878

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

35.249182

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Milpitas, CA, USA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.42135

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.924094

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Taiwan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.840935

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.012749

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Yavne, Israel

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.887965

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.73622

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ann Arbor, MI, USA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.292258

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.673466

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chennai, India

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.974221

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

80.243535

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Weilburg, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.478126

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.284558

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.205502

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.594798

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Newport, Wales, UK

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.599792

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.922937

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Leuven, Belgium

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.851912

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.726127

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gorizia, Italy

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.924582

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.618501

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.372353

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.869261
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

KLA's supplier mapping process is based on engaging Tier 1 suppliers with the highest estimated emissions using the EEIO 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)

2

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

This applies to ESG/climate-related planning horizons.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

This applies to ESG/climate-related planning horizons.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

This applies to ESG/climate-related planning horizons.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(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:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

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

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ 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

Through a Climate Risk Assessment in conjunction with a third-party, KLA has identified a range of potential physical and transition risks, as well as opportunities that we are assessing annually for potential developments that would make them substantive to our business. In our direct operations, we considered how the physical risks such as extreme weather events could impact our manufacturing and critical R&D sites and enterprise IT systems. In our upstream operations, we considered how physical risks could negatively impact our supply chain operations. In our downstream operations, we considered physical risks such as increasing frequency

and severity of extreme weather events which could negatively impact our customer operations. We considered market-related transition risks and downstream opportunities such as innovation to enhance the efficiency of existing and/or new products to support customer climate goals and enhance KLA's value proposition and customer satisfaction. This assessment includes a review of risks that may not be material for purposes of our US securities reporting; however, to the extent a risk is identified as potentially material, this process is meant to allow for escalation to our broader enterprise risk management function. Our climate risk assessment is aligned with our broader enterprise risk management framework to help us monitor developments and inform potential mitigation responses.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every three years or more

(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

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In early 2023, we used select indicators from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter plus operational data to evaluate basin-level water risk, considering the following contextual issues: water availability and quality at the basin/catchment level, implications of water on key commodities/raw materials, and

water regulatory frameworks. Our water risk assessment identified three KLA sites at risk for water stress: our headquarters in Milpitas, California and sites at Yavne and Migdal Ha'emek, Israel. The share of total water use from these sites increased from 50% in 2023 to 51% in 2024.
[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:
☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

While KLA has assessed environmental risks and opportunities it is exposed to, we are continuing to build our internal process for understanding the interdependencies between these risks and opportunities in a holistic way.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In 2023, KLA completed a water risk assessment for our super sites using the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter. We performed this analysis to determine which of our water-intensive sites may be exposed to near-term and long-term water-related risks. The criteria that we used to make this water stress determination are: 1) sites with high or extremely high overall water risk and baseline water stress; 2) sites with high water withdrawal and electricity usage relative to KLA total usage; and 3) sites that are business critical.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

2.3 KLA Priority Locations.xlsx
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Market share

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Control effectiveness

(2.4.7) Application of definition

To assess the substantive effect, within the context of environmental risk, we look at the impact, likelihood and control effectiveness. We determine a substantive risk as being a risk that results in a loss of market share of over 10%. This is reviewed with a likelihood scale of a chance of occurrence within the next three years. This is then considered in combination with control effectiveness which considers from a scale of 1 to 5 our ability to control and manage the risk. This is an inherently subjective process that involves substantial discretion on the part of management in assessing the ultimate degree of risk in question. These metrics are reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Market share

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Control effectiveness

(2.4.7) Application of definition

To assess the substantive effect, within the context of environmental risk, we look at the impact, likelihood and control effectiveness. We determine a substantive opportunity as being an opportunity that results in a gain of market share of over 10%. This is reviewed with a likelihood scale of a chance of occurrence within the next three years. This is then considered in combination with control effectiveness which considers from a scale of 1 to 5 our ability to control and manage the opportunity. This is an inherently subjective process that involves substantial discretion on the part of management in assessing the ultimate degree of risk in question. These metrics are reviewed and updated on an annual basis.
[Add row]

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

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants	*Some super sites maintain discharge permits and monitor as required, or voluntarily in some cases. However, KLA does not classify pollutants.*

[Fixed 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:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

In 2024, we conducted our fourth climate risk and opportunity assessment, which included physical and transition risks and opportunities across the company and value chain. Our annual climate risk and opportunity assessment employs research and stakeholder engagement to identify relevant TCFD-recommended climate-related risks and opportunities. Key senior leaders and subject matter experts were engaged to assess each risk's relevance to the business and prioritize risks based on potential impact, likelihood and vulnerability ratings. In 2024, we did not identify any climate-related risks or opportunities that we currently anticipate having a substantive impact on the business. Moving forward, the information gathered during this annual assessment process will continue to be used to inform potential adjustments to our company strategy and management plans.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Direct operations: Our water risk analysis to date has not identified risks with the potential to have substantive financial or strategic impact. Value chain: In 2024, we conducted a climate risk and opportunity assessment following the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) that included potential short, medium, and long-term physical and transition risks and opportunities across the global enterprise and value chain. Key senior leaders and subject matter experts were engaged to assess the relevance of climate-related risks and opportunities to the business and evaluate them based on potential impact, likelihood and vulnerability. A total inherent risk score and total residual risk score was calculated and assessed against our climate risk assessment thresholds. Through this process, we did not identify any climate-related or water-related risks that we currently anticipate would have a substantive effect on the business as defined in 2.4.
[Fixed row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*KLA was not subjected to any water-related violations in the reporting year.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

We follow a robust climate risk and opportunity assessment process guided by the current framework and recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Our annual assessments are based on research and stakeholder engagement, and cover short-, medium- and long-term climate risks and opportunities across our full value chain, encompassing both direct physical impacts (such as extreme weather events) and impacts from the transition to a low-carbon economy. The annual assessment also takes into account periodic scenario analyses. Key senior leaders and subject matter experts assess the relevance to the business of each identified risk or opportunity, then prioritize them based on potential impact, likelihood and assessments of KLA vulnerabilities. The result is a holistic overview that informs our climate strategies and management plans and supports annual disclosure to our stakeholders of climate-related governance, risk management strategies, metrics and targets. Through the 2024 Climate Risk Assessment, we did not identify any climate-related risks and opportunities that we currently anticipate having a substantive impact on our business, as defined in 2.4.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

KLA has identified projects to improve water use efficiency in manufacturing sites globally. Projects include utilizing reclaimed water for irrigation and replacing freshwater in the cooling towers when possible. Facilities have been equipped with low-flow fixtures in restrooms and breakrooms. This philosophy is also embedded in the design for new construction and retrofit construction projects where we have control. By improving water efficiency, we also reduce operational costs, particularly in countries where water prices are increasing. However, these projects are not anticipated to have a substantive effect on our business as defined in 2.4. [Fixed row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

When the Nominating and Governance Committee considers potential candidates, they use evaluation standards to seek to achieve a balance of knowledge, background, diversity, experience and capability on the Board. The Board believes that the skill set, backgrounds and qualifications of our directors, considered as a group, should provide a significant composite mix of diversity in experience, knowledge and abilities that will allow the Board to fulfil its responsibilities. With every candidate search, the Board considers the value of diversity and inclusion and actively seeks candidates who will enhance the diversity and inclusiveness of the Board. This is referenced publicly in our Corporate Governance Standards.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corporate Governance Standards.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[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-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating and Governance Committee Charter

(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 public policy engagement

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for monitoring KLA's policies, programs and results related to environmental stewardship, corporate citizenship, human rights, and other social and public matters of significance to KLA and regularly receives updates from and engages with management. ESG oversight was added to the Nominating and Governance Committee's charter in 2021, in response to input from our stakeholders.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating and Governance Committee Charter

(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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for monitoring KLA's policies, programs and results related to environmental stewardship, corporate citizenship, human rights, and other social and public matters of significance to KLA and regularly receives updates from and engages with management. ESG oversight was added to the Nominating and Governance Committee's charter in 2021, in response to input from our stakeholders.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Communications Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

KLA's Senior Vice President and Chief Communications Officer is the highest management-level position with responsibility for Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG). This position reports directly to the CEO. The Global ESG Leader reports to the Senior Vice President and Chief Communications Officer and oversees the company's ESG program. This position is responsible for day-to-day management of KLA's ESG strategy. The Global ESG Leader chairs the ESG Steering Committee, engages with and receives updates from management, and provides updates to the Board's Nominating and Governance Committee, which is responsible for monitoring KLA's policies, programs and results related to environmental stewardship, corporate citizenship, human rights, and other social and public matters of significance to KLA. The Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board is involved in the formal review and approval of the company's sustainability report.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Communications Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

KLA's Senior Vice President and Chief Communications Officer is the highest management-level position with responsibility for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG). This position reports directly to the CEO. The Global ESG Leader reports to the Senior Vice President and Chief Communications Officer and oversees the company's ESG program. This position is responsible for day-to-day management of KLA's ESG strategy. The Global ESG Leader chairs the ESG Steering Committee, engages with and receives updates from management, and provides updates to the Board's Nominating and Governance Committee, which is responsible for monitoring KLA's policies, programs and results related to environmental stewardship, corporate citizenship, human rights, and other social and public matters of significance to KLA. The Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board is involved in the formal review and approval of the company's sustainability report.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Monetary incentives are not directly linked to the board but are tied to the Global ESG leader. To encourage traction toward ongoing progress against these goals, KLA's global ESG leader may receive a monetary reward based on ESG-related criteria outlined in our ESG balanced scorecard. The global ESG leader is responsible for heading coordinated efforts to achieve goals such as KLA's 2030 target of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% and using 100% renewable electricity across global operations by 2030. These efforts include identifying opportunities across our value chain to reduce environmental impact, sharing progress in our annual Global Impact Report (GIR) and communicating progress internally.

Water

(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

KLA is exploring, but does not currently have corporate water targets, so there are not direct links to incentives for water-related topics at this time.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our ESG balanced scorecard considers aspects of our ESG performance, including climate-related issues. KLA's Global ESG Leader receives an annual bonus that includes performance on climate-related objectives, such as KLA's goal to use 100% renewable electricity across global operations by 2030 and reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 50% by 2030.

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

KLA has developed short- and long-term ESG targets around emissions reduction, renewable energy use, and more. To encourage traction toward ongoing progress against these goals, KLA's global ESG leader may receive a monetary reward based on ESG-related criteria outlined in our ESG balanced scorecard. The global ESG leader is responsible for heading coordinated efforts to achieve goals such as KLA's 2030 target of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% and using 100% renewable electricity across global operations by 2030. These efforts include identifying opportunities across our value chain to reduce environmental impact, sharing progress in our annual Global Impact Report (GIR) and communicating progress internally.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ 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

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy applies to all employees of KLA Corporation and its subsidiaries worldwide. It addresses water stewardship and waste generation, including water and waste reduction efforts, as well as access to water for sanitation and hygiene.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(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

4.6.1 KLA_Water___Waste_Policy_-_July_2023.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(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

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy applies to all employees of KLA Corporation and its subsidiaries worldwide. It discusses our relationships with customers, peers, and partners.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2024-KLA-Global-Impact-Report (1).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
☑ Other, please specify :SEMI Sustainability Initiative, SEMI Semiconductor Climate Consortium

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

KLA is a member of the SEMI Sustainability Initiative that connects companies across the microelectronics ecosystem to discover unique solutions to core sustainability issues. In 2022, KLA became a founding member of the Semiconductor Climate Consortium, the first global collaborative focused on addressing climate-related challenges and reducing GHG emissions across the semiconductor value chain, in accordance with the Paris Agreement.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

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

US lobby register, Senate ID #401105801-12

(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

KLA engages in ESG and climate-related industry efforts and is participating in several SEMI climate initiatives. These engagements are overseen by our ESG Global Leader and ESG Steering Committee which drive our climate strategy and initiatives.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :SEMI Climate Consortium

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

SEMI seeks to minimize its footprint, while leveraging its position as an Industry Connector and Conduit to accelerate Sustainability information across the ecosystem. From individual actions to Corporate ESG impacts, SEMI is supporting companies to build a more sustainable world and assist their members in meeting or exceeding their Net Zero goals. The Semiconductor Climate Consortium is focused on the challenges of climate change and works to speed industry value chain efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in member company operations and in other sectors of our value chain.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page #44 - 58

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024-KLA-Global-Impact-Report (1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Climate and water-related data and progress is available annually through KLA's Global Impact Report. KLA's 2024 Global Impact Report is published on KLA's ESG website: https://www.kla.com/company/environmental-social-governance. Information contained in this report, as well as in our CDP disclosures here, is subject to several important disclaimers, qualifications, and other notes that should be read in context, including those identified in our Global Impact Report.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page #11, 22-24, 26-29

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 2024 KLA Annual Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

KLA’s Annual Report includes climate and ESG related content including information about targets, governance, risks, and strategic initiatives.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Not defined
[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 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:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2023,KLA undertook a qualitative and quantitative climate-related scenario analysis against the SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario, which assumes a 4C increase in average temperatures by the end of the century. This RCP was used to evaluate the various climatic impacts in 2030 and 2050 for 8 physical hazards (i.e. extreme heat, pluvial flooding, riverine flooding, coastal flooding, wildfires, drought, water stress and cyclones) across a representative share of KLA's portfolio of assets. Models from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP) were used to complete this analysis, which is a reputable and standardized set of model simulations. However, different models can produce different outcomes due to differences in assumptions about future greenhouse gas emissions, climate sensitivity, and the natural variability of the climate system. The scenarios developed by CMIP are based on models that have a high level of agreement in their findings in order to ensure that simulations are as accurate as possible. However, there can still be some uncertainty associated with the outcomes, stemming from the variability in climate models and their projections. Another key uncertainty stems from the limitations in spatial and temporal resolution, which can affect the granularity and accuracy of predictions at local or regional levels. Moreover, the results of this scenario analysis are a depiction of inherent risk solely, which is based on a site's location, without taking into consideration the site's vulnerability to the risk or any existing mitigation or adaptation measures. Rather, it incorporates numerous models and assumptions to offer a broad overview of how the climate in the region where the site is situated might change in the future.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was chosen because it represents a high warming trajectory, under which the most severe and disruptive impacts of climate change are anticipated. By focusing on a high warming scenario, KLA aims to proactively address the most extreme potential conditions, including intensified heatwaves, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and significant shifts in climate patterns. These severe impacts could affect various aspects of KLA’s day to day activity, from supply chain disruptions and infrastructure damage to changes in energy demands and employee well-being. By anticipating these potential severe outcomes, KLA can work to ensure operational continuity, reduce vulnerability, and maintain business resilience in the face of climate-related disruptions.

Water

(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:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

KLA undertook a qualitative and quantitative climate-related scenario analysis against the SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario, which assumes a 4C increase in average temperatures by the end of the century. This RCP was used to evaluate the various climatic impacts in 2030 and 2050 for 8 physical hazards (i.e. extreme heat, pluvial flooding, riverine flooding, coastal flooding, wildfires, drought, water stress and cyclones) across a representative share of KLA's portfolio of assets. Models from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP) were used to complete this analysis, which is a reputable and standardized set of model simulations. However, different models can produce different outcomes due to differences in assumptions about future greenhouse gas emissions, climate sensitivity, and the natural variability of the climate system. The scenarios developed by CMIP are based on models that have a high level of agreement in their findings in order to ensure that simulations are as accurate as possible. However, there can still be some uncertainty associated with the outcomes, stemming from the variability in climate models and their projections. Another key uncertainty stems from the limitations in spatial and temporal resolution, which can affect the granularity and accuracy of predictions at local or regional levels. Moreover, the results of this scenario analysis are a depiction of inherent risk solely, which is based on a site's location, without taking into consideration the site's vulnerability to the risk or any existing mitigation or adaptation measures. Rather, it incorporates numerous models and assumptions to offer a broad overview of how the climate in the region where the site is situated might change in the future.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was chosen because it represents a high warming trajectory, under which the most severe and disruptive impacts of climate change are anticipated. By focusing on a high warming scenario, KLA aims to proactively address the most extreme potential conditions, including water-related hazards, such as coastal flooding, drought, riverine flooding, and water stress, as well as other climate-related hazards. These severe impacts could affect various aspects of KLA's day to day activity, from supply chain disruptions and infrastructure damage to changes in energy demands and employee wellbeing. By anticipating these potentially severe outcomes, KLA can work to ensure operational continuity, reduce vulnerability, and maintain business resilience in the face of water and climate-related disruptions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

KLA undertook a quantitative climate-related transition risk scenario analysis. In 2024, KLA conducted a carbon cost of emissions scenario analysis to evaluate the potential impact from climate-related policy risk under three key scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook. Carbon pricing was used as a proxy for policy risks to assess KLA's transition risk exposure across potential future scenarios of various climate ambitions. Carbon pricing data was leveraged from the IEA climate scenarios, specifically the Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios. Applying these scenarios, a higher carbon price indicates greater climate policy stringency, in which a low warming scenario would have a higher carbon price serving to limit carbon emissions. To assess exposure to carbon pricing, KLA multiplied the projected carbon prices under each scenario by different KLA emissions forecasts to assess the full range of possible outcomes under different global scenarios and KLA-specific forecasts, and to determine the potential financial exposure to carbon pricing. KLA's 2023 GHG emissions inventory was used as an input to establish projections of carbon pricing exposure in each IEA scenario over time. Three emissions forecasts were developed to consider the varying risk exposure under different corporate emissions pathways: a business-as-usual (BAU) future where KLA grows by 2.5% every year; an emissions reduction future where KLA achieves its current short-term science-based targets (CSBT) and then grows emissions afterward; and a further emissions reduction where KLA sets and achieves long-term science-based targets (LSBT).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

KLA used three IEA climate scenarios, specifically the Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios. The Stated Policies (STEPS) is a scenario that reflects a sector-by-sector and country-by-country energy assessment of current policies as well as those under development. This scenario was selected because it considers existing policies and reflects the lowest transition risk. The Announced Pledges (APS) is a scenario where all climate commitments made by governments and industries, including NDCs and longer-term net zero targets, are met in full and on time. This scenario was selected because it integrates planned commitments toward a global net zero future. The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario is a pathway where the global energy sector achieves net zero CO2 emissions by 2050. Emissions reductions from industries outside the energy sector are not relied upon to achieve this goal. This scenario was selected because it depicts the achievement of a net zero by 2050 world, reflecting the highest transition risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

KLA undertook a quantitative climate-related transition risk scenario analysis. In 2024, KLA conducted a carbon cost of emissions scenario analysis to evaluate the potential impact from climate-related policy risk under three key scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook. Carbon pricing was used as a proxy for policy risks to assess KLA's transition risk exposure across potential future scenarios of various climate ambitions. Carbon pricing data was leveraged from the IEA climate scenarios, specifically the Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios. Applying these scenarios, a higher carbon price indicates greater climate policy stringency, in which a low warming scenario would have a higher carbon price serving to limit carbon emissions. To assess exposure to carbon pricing, KLA multiplied the projected carbon prices under each scenario by different KLA emissions forecasts to assess the full range of possible outcomes under different global scenarios and KLA-specific forecasts, and to determine the potential financial exposure to carbon pricing. KLA's 2023 GHG emissions inventory was used as an input to establish projections of carbon pricing exposure in each IEA scenario over time. Three emissions forecasts were developed to consider the varying risk exposure under different corporate emissions pathways: a business-as-usual (BAU) future where KLA grows by 2.5% every year; an emissions reduction future where KLA achieves its current short-term science-based targets (CSBT) and then grows emissions afterward; and a further emissions reduction where KLA sets and achieves long-term science-based targets (LSBT).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

KLA used three IEA climate scenarios, specifically the Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios. The Stated Policies (STEPS) is a scenario that reflects a sector-by-sector and country-by-country energy assessment of current policies as well as those under development. This scenario was selected because it considers existing policies and reflects the lowest transition risk. The Announced Pledges (APS) is a scenario where all climate commitments made by governments and industries, including NDCs and longer-term net zero targets, are met in full and on time. This scenario was selected because it integrates planned commitments toward a global net zero future. The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario is a pathway where the global energy sector achieves net zero CO2 emissions by 2050. Emissions reductions from industries outside the energy sector are not relied upon to achieve this goal. This scenario was selected because it depicts the achievement of a net zero by 2050 world, reflecting the highest transition risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

KLA undertook a quantitative climate-related transition risk scenario analysis. In 2024, KLA conducted a carbon cost of emissions scenario analysis to evaluate the potential impact from climate-related policy risk under three key scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook. Carbon pricing was

used as a proxy for policy risks to assess KLA's transition risk exposure across potential future scenarios of various climate ambitions. Carbon pricing data was leveraged from the IEA climate scenarios, specifically the Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios. Applying these scenarios, a higher carbon price indicates greater climate policy stringency, in which a low warming scenario would have a higher carbon price serving to limit carbon emissions. To assess exposure to carbon pricing, KLA multiplied the projected carbon prices under each scenario by different KLA emissions forecasts to assess the full range of possible outcomes under different global scenarios and KLA-specific forecasts, and to determine the potential financial exposure to carbon pricing. KLA's 2023 GHG emissions inventory was used as an input to establish projections of carbon pricing exposure in each IEA scenario over time. Three emissions forecasts were developed to consider the varying risk exposure under different corporate emissions pathways: a business-as-usual (BAU) future where KLA grows by 2.5% every year; an emissions reduction future where KLA achieves its current short-term science-based targets (CSBT) and then grows emissions afterward; and a further emissions reduction where KLA sets and achieves long-term science-based targets (LSBT).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

KLA used three IEA climate scenarios, specifically the Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios. The Stated Policies (STEPS) is a scenario that reflects a sector-by-sector and country-by-country energy assessment of current policies as well as those under development. This scenario was selected because it considers existing policies and reflects the lowest transition risk. The Announced Pledges (APS) is a scenario where all climate commitments made by governments and industries, including NDCs and longer-term net zero targets, are met in full and on time. This scenario was selected because it integrates planned commitments toward a global net zero future. The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario is a pathway where the global energy sector achieves net zero CO2 emissions by 2050. Emissions reductions from industries outside the energy sector are not relied upon to achieve this goal. This scenario was selected because it depicts the achievement of a net zero by 2050 world, reflecting the highest transition risks.
[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

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Physical Scenario Analysis: The outcomes of the scenario analysis, based on the "worst case" SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario, determined that KLA super sites have very low potential exposure to coastal flooding under all the time horizons considered. Historically, KLA super sites located in Southeast Asia have had a moderate to high exposure to cyclones. This trend could continue and worsen into the future in a high warming scenario. Historically, KLA super sites had a very low exposure to drought but models project that this may increase to moderate levels for some sites. Extreme heat is projected to increase overall, with higher increases likely in the long term. Super sites in East Asia have historically been exposed to heavy precipitation, and an increase is projected by climate models in the future under a high warming scenario. Wildfire conditions are likely to increase in Western United States in the shorter-term. Super sites in the Eastern United States and Central Europe are in regions that have been more exposed to riverine flooding historically and may likely continue to be exposed to riverine flooding into the future, according to climate models. Some KLA super sites may face increased exposure to water stress in the future. The scenario analysis informed KLA's actions and plans for sites that are expected to be impacted. Transition Scenario Analysis: Climate-related regulations, particularly carbon pricing mechanisms, could lead to increased direct costs from carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems, or be passed down indirectly from suppliers as they are impacted by carbon prices. Moreover, KLA could face compliance costs associated with introducing dedicated resources for compliance or acquiring third-party services such as verification of emissions or engagement of external experts. Customers are also expected to be impacted by some such risks, which could manifest in changes in demand or further costs to meet such expectations. Key findings of the analysis include: (1) KLA faces the highest exposure to carbon pricing in a net zero emissions by 2050 scenario, in which the most stringent carbon prices are applied to halve energy sector emissions by mid-century; (2) the BAU emissions pathway results in the greatest financial impact from carbon pricing over time, but the CSBT emissions pathway — which represents KLA's existing emission reduction target — significantly reduces risk exposure and results in cost savings as compared to the BAU pathway; and (3) considering that only 2% of KLA's GHG emissions come from Scope 1 and 2 emissions, KLA would face only a small proportion of direct financial impact from a carbon price under any emissions pathway and IEA scenario. The remaining Scope 3 emissions would be subject to carbon pricing if these costs are passed down through suppliers. KLA is taking action to mitigate emissions, which in turn will mitigate exposure to carbon pricing mechanisms. KLA has set short-term science-based targets and is implementing initiatives to reduce emissions in line with these targets. For instance, KLA aims to use 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and we are working toward achieving this target by consuming renewable grid electricity and purchasing RECs.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The results of the scenario analysis showed that water stress is the hazard that affects the most KLA super sites. 7 of the 15 super sites are likely to have a high or very high exposure to water stress in 2030 under a high warming scenario. The results of this scenario analysis were shared with leaders of the business and are being considered as we explore the setting of corporate water-related targets.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

Our focus is to help our customers be more sustainable. We do this through our core business by providing inspection and measurement solutions that increase yield and reduce waste. We also do it by taking actions that are in our control. These include reducing the carbon emissions from our operations and encouraging emissions reductions in our supply chain.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

KLA communicates our transition plan through our annual Global Impact Report. We provide an email address, esg@kla.com where we invite questions or feedback.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

Our transition plan is based on scenario analysis, research and stakeholder engagement, and covers short-, medium- and long-term physical and transition risks and opportunities across our full value chain. Key senior leaders and subject matter experts assess the relevance to the business of each identified risk or opportunity, then prioritize them based on potential impact, likelihood and assessments of KLA vulnerabilities. The result is a holistic overview that informs our climate strategies and management plans and supports annual disclosure to our stakeholders of climate-related governance, risk management strategies, metrics and targets. However, our estimates concerning the timing and cost of implementing our goals are subject to various risks and uncertainties, some of which are outside of our control. In addition, standards for calculating and disclosing emissions and other sustainability metrics continue to evolve, which can result in inconsistencies or other changes to data over time, revisions to our strategies and targets, or our ability to achieve them. Certain items may also require substantial discretion and forecasts about costs and future circumstances, which may ultimately prove to be incorrect.

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

In 2024, KLA received approval from the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) for our near-term SBTs covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. KLA is committed to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2021 base year and to reducing our Scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold products 52% per billion transistors inspected, measured, or processed within the same timeframe. In 2024, our total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased by 2.0% when compared to 2023. Scope 1 emissions decreased by 13.6% year over year due to a decrease in fugitive emissions, natural gas, and mobile fuels. Scope 2 market-based emissions from electricity increased by 0.4% due to increased electricity consumption related to KLA's growing business. To maximize the impact of our GHG reduction initiatives, we strategically prioritize renewables purchases in regions whose total energy inventory derives primarily from fossil fuels. In 2024, KLA's Scope 3 emissions decreased by 2.5%, mostly due to reductions in Category 1, Category 4, and Category 11. Category 1 emissions fell by 5.8% and Category 4 emissions fell by 20.8% primarily due to an update in the EEIO factors. Category 11 emissions fell by 2.0%, primarily due to enhanced data quality and lower emissions factors on average. KLA made progress in engaging our suppliers on carbon reduction in 2024, growing the number of suppliers involved in the effort by 26%. We continued to conduct significant outreach and expanded our climate-related supplier trainings. Our 2024 efforts to encourage suppliers to report their climate data to CDP resulted in a 12% year-over-year increase in response rate. Our SBTi efforts also gained traction, with the percentage of targeted suppliers that have set SBTs rising from 15% in 2023 to 22% in 2024. To reduce KLA's carbon footprint in line with our 2030 goal, we are exploring new opportunities to source zero- and low-carbon energy, and we conduct periodic site-level energy audits to identify the most energy-intensive aspects of our operations as well as energy

reduction and efficiency opportunities. In 2024, we negotiated a power purchase agreement (PPA) to secure an estimated 128,000 megawatt hours annually from a solar project in Texas, supporting further progress on expanding renewables use at KLA's U.S. facilities. Our site in Leuven, Belgium, currently has an on-site solar installation, and installations at KLA facilities in Singapore and Newport, Wales, are scheduled to go live in 2025. We are evaluating potential expansion of on-site renewable energy generation at other key KLA facilities. In addition, sites across our footprint pursued efficiency projects in 2024, including an air compressor system optimization in Singapore that is expected to save an estimated 250,000 kWh per year.

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

2024-KLA-Global-Impact-Report (1).pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

As a company committed to environmentally responsible operations, KLA is aware of our water-use impacts and attentive to improving water stewardship across global operations and promoting water efficiency among our supply chain partners. Our own footprint comprises water used in manufacturing processes and general building services (including sanitation, landscaping and utilities). We continue to look for opportunities to reduce our impacts on municipal water sources and use recycled water when possible. At our Singapore site 78% of total water usage is domestic wastewater (NEWater) cleaned through microfiltration, reverse osmosis and ultraviolet disinfection that can be used for industrial purposes such as cooling towers. In 2024, across all super sites, 29% of total water withdrawals are from recycled water. As discussed above, we also consider water-related risks in our scenario analysis.
[Fixed row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from:

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ No

(5.5.2) Comment

Investment in R&D is a cornerstone of innovation for KLA. KLA's product strategy is centered on Moore's Law, therefore increasing the efficiency, including energy efficiency, of KLA's products is integral to KLA's R&D investments. We are currently evaluating our climate-related risks and opportunities and how this will inform our strategy for investment in R&D.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water related expenses, including for water withdrawals, are relatively minimal, with any fluctuations not representing a significant change to our expenditures. We do not have near term plans for significant investment in water systems.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We continue to assess our carbon and water practices and policies but don't anticipate implementing an internal price on carbon or water at this time.*

[Fixed row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :other

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We engage with investors annually around our public ESG and climate disclosures. We do not currently measure the impacts of this engagement.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We have not identified additional value chain stakeholders.

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We have not identified additional value chain stakeholders.
[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 currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Building technologies and efficiencies that can drive down carbon impacts has to be a shared endeavor across the value chain. Since purchased goods and services (PGS) comprise a significant percentage of KLA's overall Scope 3 footprint, we engage directly with key supply chain partners (as defined by their share of our PGS emissions) to reduce that footprint, align our supply chain on common goals and enhance overall transparency. KLA made progress in engaging our suppliers on carbon reduction in 2024, growing the number of suppliers involved in the effort by 26%. We continued to conduct significant outreach and expanded our climate-related supplier trainings, which now include: A general training on our supplier engagement program, its timeline and our expectations Training on greenhouse gases Training on the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and how to set science-based targets Our 2024 efforts to encourage suppliers to report their climate data to CDP resulted in a 12% year-over-year increase in response rate, outpacing the CDP's average response rate for North America supply chain members. Our SBTi efforts also gained traction, with the percentage of targeted suppliers that have set science-based targets rising from 15% in 2023 to 22% in 2024. By incorporating the additional data from these improvements into our inventory, we gain a more precise understanding of our emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years	*N/A*

[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:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

We directly engage with key supply chain partners who account for about 50% of our tier 1 supplier-related Scope 3 emissions and represent about 51% of our tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend. KLA made progress in engaging our suppliers on carbon reduction in 2024, growing the number of suppliers involved in the effort by 26%. We continued to conduct significant outreach and expanded our climate-related supplier trainings, which now include: a general training on our supplier engagement program, its timeline and our expectations; training on greenhouse gases; and training on the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and how to set science-based targets. Our 2024 efforts to encourage suppliers to report their climate data to CDP resulted in a 12% year-over-year increase in response rate, outpacing the CDP's average response rate for North America supply chain members. Our SBTi efforts also gained traction, with the percentage of targeted suppliers

that have set science-based targets rising from 15% in 2023 to 22% in 2024. By incorporating the additional data from these improvements into our inventory, we gain a more precise understanding of our emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Providing customers with their allocation of KLA emissions and other environmental data.

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Semi Climate Consortium Member Engagement

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

KLA's engagement is focused on customers who are strategic to our business and environmental impact.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Collaborating with key customers helps to drive the identification of new opportunities for environmental engagement.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed 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

KLA defines its organizational boundaries using the Operational Control approach per the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol developed by the World Resource Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Under this approach, KLA accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has operational control. This includes the 26 owned buildings and 194 leased buildings (including the KLA super sites), company vehicles, and equipment operated by KLA. A super site is defined as a KLA-owned or leased building or collection of buildings in a specific locality with the following characteristics: At least one building in that locality is classified as one or more of the following: Manufacturing space (includes cleanroom) Research and Development space Office space (includes sales support) and the facility floor area is greater than 40,000 square feet for either one building or the combination of buildings in that locality.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

The water data provided in this questionnaire includes KLA's "super sites". KLA collects water data at our super sites and does not estimate water data at non-super site locations. "Company-wide" water data questions in this questionnaire are answered in terms of % of super site data, not in terms of KLA' s overall footprint. A super site is defined as a KLA-owned or leased building or collection of buildings in a specific locality with the following characteristics: At least one building in that locality is classified as one or more of the following: Manufacturing space (includes cleanroom) Research and Development space Office space (includes sales support) and the facility floor area is greater than 40,000 square feet for either one building or the combination of buildings in that locality.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology

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

In connection with our SBTi engagement for validation of our near-term emissions reduction targets, this report contains new figures for our Scope 3 emissions for Categories 12 and 15 from 2021, 2022 and 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

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

KLA follows the guidelines of the World Resource Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) GHG Protocol for adjusting the base year GHG inventory. The base year inventory will be adjusted in response to any structural or methodology changes if the resulting adjustment is more than 5% of base year emissions. Adjustments less than this threshold are considered insignificant and will be decided case by case.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ 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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We are reporting a Scope 2 location-based and market-based figure.*

[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)

4698

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69057

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43623

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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)

654643

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Spend-Based Method

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24816

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Spend-Based Method

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)

17879

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Average Data Method

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)

110405

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Spend-Based Method

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)

372

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Waste-Type-Specific Method

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10789

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Distance-Based Method. Transportation modes included are air travel, rental cars and taxis, rail, and hotel night stays.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6915

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Average Data Method. Includes optional work-from-home emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

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)

2426868

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Direct Use-Phase Emissions. Please note, long product lifetimes between 15 – 25 years are assumed and applied for the products sold, and global emission factors, as opposed to location- or customer-specific emission factors, are applied.

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)

619

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Waste-Type-Specific Method

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49362

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Average Data Method

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a
[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)

6523

(7.6.3) Methodological details

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)

Past year 1

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

7550

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)

Past year 2

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

7964

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)

Past year 3

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

4698

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)
[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)

82376

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

35419

(7.7.4) Methodological details

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)

Past year 1

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

78995

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

35264

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)

Past year 2

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

68258

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

36955

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)

Past year 3

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

69057

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

43623

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)
[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)

607319

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0.39

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated based on spend data per spend category and the use of Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) emission factors. Where available, spend-based emissions were substituted with supplier emissions from CDP data.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

14306

(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

Emissions were calculated based on amount spent on "assets" (as classified by our firm's financial department) per spend category and the use of Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) emission factors.

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)

14759

(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

Scope 1 & 2 market-based energy consumption-related emissions multiplied by default emission factors for fuel production and transmission & distribution losses.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

99351

(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

Emissions were calculated based on spend data per spend category and the use of Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) emission factors.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

548

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ 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

Emissions are calculated using a combination of specific waste types and disposal methods (waste-type-specific), as well as average values for waste streams (average data). Quantity of waste per type is multiplied by standard emission factors. Includes waste emissions from super sites where data is reported.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

94235

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from air travel, hotel night stays, rental cars, and taxis were quantified based on data obtained from travel providers.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

18987

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

An employee commute survey was performed in 2024 to collect data on commute frequency, mode, and distance as well as home working days.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All KLA facilities are captured in the Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory, with no leased facilities classified as Scope 3, upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All transportation and distribution of goods are paid for by KLA.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to KLA; our products do not receive further processing by external third parties (e.g., manufacturers) prior to sale.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2515286

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Direct Use-Phase Emissions

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Direct electricity for use of sold products was measured following S23 and/or F47/E6 measurement approaches or estimated via Total Equivalent Energy (TEE) estimation methodologies for the majority of the tools shipped. In 2022, a significant effort to test tools according to the S23 methodology was conducted, which included both the direct electrical consumption, as well as equivalencies for energy-consuming processes required to run the tools, such as nitrogen, clean dry air, and creating vacuum. For remaining tools without direct testing data, electricity usage per tool was assumed to be equal to the average for the appropriate company or division. Country-specific electrical grid emissions factors were applied to account for where in the world each tool was shipped. In 2023, the median product lifetime for our products based on average retirement rates ranged from 12-25 years, which results in relatively large lifetime GHG emissions. In the absence of product lifetime data, a conservative default assumption of 25 years, based on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (ROHS) standard, was applied. The end-users' Scope 2 and Scope 3 FERA emissions are included. In 2023, global average IEA emission factors were used for the Scope 2 emissions and global average IEA T&D factors and average Defra WTT factors were used for the users' Scope 3 FERA emissions.

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)

653

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ 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

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Waste-Type-Specific Method

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

KLA consigns tools that are later converted to sale. Data for consigned tools cannot be distinguished from sales data; emissions from the consigned tools are captured in Scope 3 Category 11, Use of Sold Products.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to KLA because the company does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

76268

(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

GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Average Data Method

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

KLA evaluated Scope 3 emissions across the 15 distinct reporting categories as defined by the GHG Protocol.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

KLA evaluated Scope 3 emissions across the 15 distinct reporting categories as defined by the GHG Protocol.
[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

644952

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

19864

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

15873

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

125497

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

428

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

89460

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

17234

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

2566092

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

633

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

51290

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In connection with our SBTi engagement for validation of our near-term emissions reduction targets, this report contains new figures for our Scope 3 emissions for Categories 12 and 15 from 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

775692

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

17250

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

19805

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

175008

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

462

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

44519

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

14547

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

3181552

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

836

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

47343

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In connection with our SBTi engagement for validation of our near-term emissions reduction targets, this report contains new figures for our Scope 3 emissions for Categories 12 and 15 from 2022 and 2023.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

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

654643

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

24816

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

17879

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

110405

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

372

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

10789

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

6915

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

2426868

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

619

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

49362

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In connection with our SBTi engagement for validation of our near-term emissions reduction targets, this report contains new figures for our Scope 3 emissions for Categories 12 and 15 from 2022 and 2023.
[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:* ☑ 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

KLA FY2024 APEX Verification Statement Limited 06042025_Revised_v2.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1-4

(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

KLA FY2024 APEX Verification Statement Limited 06042025_Revised_v2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1-4

(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

KLA FY2024 APEX Verification Statement Limited 06042025_Revised_v2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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

(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

KLA FY2024 APEX Verification Statement Limited 06042025_Revised_v2.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1-4

(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)

155.2

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Represents the net change in Scope 2 market-based emissions based on the increased consumption of electricity and renewable energy. KLA's energy consumption increased 7% from 2023, and KLA also increased the purchase of renewable energy through Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) and procurement of renewable energy from electricity providers (see 7.30.1).

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1026.7

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Represents the net change in Scope 1 emissions compared to the previous year.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in output

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

37633

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

6

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

A decrease of emissions in PGS by 6% due to decrease in emission factors and an increase in coverage of supplier data.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in output

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

5558

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

28

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

A decrease of emissions in Capital Goods by 28% due to a decrease in emission factors and a decrease in construction expenditure.

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

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

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

1113

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

7

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

A decrease in FERA emissions by 7% due to increased procurement of renewable electricity through RECs.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

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

26146

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

21

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

A decrease of emissions in Upstream T&D by 21% due to a decrease in emission factors.

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in output

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

120

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

28

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

An increase of emissions in Waste by 28% due to an increase in waste produced.

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

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

4775

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

5

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

An increase of emissions in Business Travel of 5% primarily due to an increase in air travel.

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

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

1753

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

10

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

An increase of emissions in Commuting by 10% due to improve accuracy in data collection resulting from a survey of employee commute habits.

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in output

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

50806

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

2

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

A decrease of emissions in UoSP by 2% primarily due to enhanced data quality and lower emissions factors on average.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

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

19

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

3

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

An increase of emissions in EoL by 3% due to an increase in number of systems sold.

Investments

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

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

24978

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

49

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

An increase of emissions in Investments by 49% due to an increase in total investment spend.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

5407.8

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

4.1

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

10.2

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

692.3

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

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

0.4

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ NF3

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

0.3

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :VOCs

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

0.7

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 8

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :HCFCs

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

407.4

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

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

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.6

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

6.1

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

6.1

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

460.2

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

116.9

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

106.8

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192.9

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

5517.5

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

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.6

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

18.1

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.7

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

19.1

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

10.3

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

390.9

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

2145.9

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.3

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

9.5

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

9.5

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

285.2

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

3397.3

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.9

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

14.1

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

22.1

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2066

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

15790.8

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51.9

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

114.3

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.3

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

522

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

522

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.3

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

44.6

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

44.6

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35.1

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

842.7

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

809.8

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169.2

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

16628.3

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

16628.3

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42.7

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

2980.8

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

2971.7

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253.5

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

2270.2

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

93.2

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2543

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

31937.6

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

14194.3
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taiwan

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.840935

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.012749

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ann Arbor

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.9

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.292258

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.673466

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Israel - Yavne

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1195.9

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.887965

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.73622

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shenzhen

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.637437

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.073401

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Leuven

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

460.2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.851912

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.726127

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

India

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

283.2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.974221

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

80.243535

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Totowa

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233.5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.889813

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.22427

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Israel - Migdal HaEmek

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

853.8

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.690878

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

35.249182

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Estimated Site

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

268

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Weilburg

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

336.4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.478126

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.284558

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gorizia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48.4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.924582

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.618501

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wales

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253.5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.599792

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-2.922937

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jena

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.9

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.8871

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.596547

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Milpitas, HQ

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2203.6

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.42135

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.924094

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Singapore

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169.2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.372353

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.869261

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shanghai

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105.5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.205502

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.594798
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

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

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taiwan

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

2387

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

2387

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ann Arbor

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

6357

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

10279

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Israel - Yavne

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

7042

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shenzhen

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

1360

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Leuven

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

117

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

107

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India

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

3321

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Totowa

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

323

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

323

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Israel - Migdal HaEmek

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

8451

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

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Estimated Site

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

5818

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

2752

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Weilburg

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

1257

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

0

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Gorizia

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

63

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

0

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wales

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

2270

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

93

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jena

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

767

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

0

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Milpitas, HQ

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

24540

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

2850

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore

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

16628

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

16628

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shanghai

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

1676

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

0
[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)

6523

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

82376

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

35419

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emissions are associated with the 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 emissions are associated with the 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

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

	Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7124

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

7124.00

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

67523

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

176903

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

244426.00

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

46

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

46.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

67569

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

184027

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

251596.00
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7124

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

0

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

7124

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fossil fuel consumed (liquid and natural gas)

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7124

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

0

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

7124

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fossil fuel consumed (liquid and natural gas)
[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)

46

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

46

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

46

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

46

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:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind/Hydro/Solar

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

9324

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

(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

Shanghai & Shenzhen super sites + estimated sites

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind/Hydro/Solar

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

189

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(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

Estimated sites

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind/Solar/Hydro

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

6109

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(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

Jena & Weilburg super sites + estimated sites

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind/Solar/Hydro

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

4622

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Indian REC

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

Select from:

☑ India

(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

India super site + estimated sites

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind/Solar/Hydro

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

36112

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Israel

(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

Yavne and Migdal Ha'Emek super sites + estimated sites

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind/Solar/Hydro

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

404

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

(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

Gorizia super site + estimated sites

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind/Solar/Hydro

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

10763

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(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

Newport super site

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Self-generated solar energy

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Utility mix

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

250

(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:

☑ Belgium

(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

Leuven super site (Eneco)

Row 9

(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), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Utility mix

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

81042

(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

Milpitas super site (SVCE)
[Add row]

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

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30

(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)

0

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

30.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

779

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

46

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

0

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

0

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

825.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9324

(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)

0

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

9324.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

189

(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)

0

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

189.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

247

(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)

0

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

247.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6109

(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)

0

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

6109.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15

(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)

0

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

15.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4622

(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)

0

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

4622.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49

(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)

0

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

49.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36112

(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)

0

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

36112.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

404

(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)

0

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

404.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1121

(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)

0

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

1121.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71

(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)

0

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

71.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1845

(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)

0

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

1845.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43726

(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)

0

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

43726.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5377

(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)

0

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

5377.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

0

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

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10964

(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)

0

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

10964.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

123442

(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)

0

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

123442.00
[Fixed row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*KLA does measure the efficiency of our products, however we do not currently publicly disclose this information at product level.*

[Fixed row]

(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :All tools sold in 2024

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

77

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

4.226e-7

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:
☑ tCO2e

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Billion transistors inspected, measured or processed

(7.34.1.7) Comment

KLA is leveraging innovation, increased adoption of more efficient equipment in leading-edge nodes and advanced packaging to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions. In 2024, KLA received validation from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for our near-term, science-based target to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold products 52% per billion transistors inspected, measured or processed by 2030. In 2024, KLA's emissions per billion transistors fell 30% from our 2021 baseline, keeping KLA on track to meet our target by 2030. KLA is adopting a product energy efficiency strategy that aims to: 1) integrate efficiency metrics into product development processes, 2) generate and adopt innovation that will enhance our products' energy efficiency during use, and 3) collaborate with customers and industry organizations on energy efficiency and technological innovation. The percentage of revenue from our products has been pulled from our 10-Qs. This is the best approximation we have available.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000003867

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

41942

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

10846957000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

12.7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption
☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Renewable energy procurement increased the total MWh of renewable energy sources to 68% in 2024; up from 64% in 2023. Revenue increased 12% from 2023 to 2024.
[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

7.53.1 SBTI Near Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/10/2023

(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)

4698

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

43623

(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)

48321.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

24160.500

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

6523

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

35419

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

41942.000

(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

26.40

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers company-wide Scope 1 & 2 emissions within the GHG inventory boundaries.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

KLA Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2021 base year.

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

KLA expects direct and indirect emissions to rise as our business grows. KLA calculated that indirect emissions from electricity purchases will be the largest source of emissions growth within Scope 1 and 2 by 2030. Therefore, KLA prioritizes the emissions reduction opportunities within Scope 2 electricity purchases. Annual purchases of energy attribute certificates from carbon-intensive electricity grids are already a part of the 2030 goal of 100% renewable energy. Meeting the renewable energy goal has put the trajectory of Scope 1 and 2 emissions on the pathway to below 50% of base year emissions in 2030. The year 2024 already saw a 13% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from the 2021 base year. Renewable energy grew from 52% of consumed electricity in 2021 to 68% of all MWh consumed in 2024.

(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

7.53.1 SBTI Near Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/10/2023

(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

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products per billion transistors inspected, measured, or processed

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

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

6.004e-7

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

0.0000006004

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

0.0000006004

(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

100

(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

74.6

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

74.6

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

52

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

0.0000002882

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

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

4.226e-7

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

0.0000004226

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

0.0000004226

(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

56.95

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

KLA products enable the next generation of more power efficient, smaller transistors/features (scaling) resulting in a higher density of structures per cm2 to process, inspect, or measure. With each new/smaller design rule the challenge of supporting smaller transistors/features increases requiring innovation.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

KLA Corporation commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 52% per billion transistors inspected, measured, or processed by 2030 from a 2021 base year.

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

KLA is leveraging innovation, increased adoption of more efficient equipment in leading-edge nodes and advanced packaging to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions. In 2024, KLA received validation from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for our near-term, science-based target to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold products 52% per billion transistors inspected, measured or processed by 2030. In 2024, KLA's emissions per billion transistors fell 30% from our 2021 baseline, keeping KLA on track to meet our target by 2030. KLA is adopting a product energy efficiency strategy that aims to: 1) integrate efficiency metrics into product development processes, 2) generate and adopt innovation that will enhance our products' energy efficiency during use, and 3) collaborate with customers and industry organizations on energy efficiency and technological innovation.

(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

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

197187

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

52

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

68

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

33.33

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :In support of our Scope 1 & 2 absolute emissions target.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, KLA was proud to announce a new goal to use 100% renewable electricity across our global operations by 2030. With this goal, we are supporting the transition to a clean energy economy by working to set GHG emission reduction targets and reporting climate-related information to stakeholders following the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). No sources of electricity emissions are excluded from the target.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

100% renewable electricity by 2030

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

To reduce KLA's carbon footprint as we move toward our 2030 goal, we are exploring new opportunities to source zero- and low-carbon energy and are conducting site-level energy audits to identify efficiency improvement opportunities. Energy audits serve to identify the most energy-intensive aspects of our operations while also identifying opportunities for incremental energy reduction through energy savings and efficiency measures (e.g., reductions in auxiliary power usage and energy-efficient alternatives). We are currently on track toward our 100% renewable goal with 68% renewable electricity usage. Overall electricity consumption at KLA operational sites increased 7.0% year-over-year in 2024. Our renewable electricity use increased by 13.9% from 2023. We are evaluating potential expansion of on-site renewables as well as potential virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs). We procure renewable energy credits (RECs) following the framework of the GHG protocol.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(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

(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:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(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

The target coverage for this net-zero goal is our company scope 1 and 2 emissions. It does not include our Scope 3 emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Achieve net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We will use our short-term Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction goal and our commitment to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030 as an immediate milestone to help us achieve this goal.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

KLA will review our net zero target and our validated SBTs at least every 5 years, which is best practice.
[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	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*1*	*33511*
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

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Purchase of RECs

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

33511

(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)

0

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

0

(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

Emissions reduction is calculated as the difference in Scope 2 market-based emissions before and after the application of purchased RECs. KLA purchased 79,523 RECs in the 2024 inventory year, of which 67,523 were applied to the Scope 2 market-based figure. 68,930 tCO2e (S2 MB value before RECs) - 35,419 tCO2e (S2 MB value after RECs) = 33,511 tCO2e (emissions savings).
[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:

☑ Other :Sustainability-linked revolving credit facility

(7.55.3.2) Comment

KLA announced a 1.5 billion, five-year sustainability-linked revolving credit facility that ties financial performance to environmental goals. Our progress is measured annually on achieving goals of increased usage of renewable electricity within our operations and reductions in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The credit facility supports investment in emissions reduction activities and helps us achieve our goals to reach 100% renewable electricity across our global operations by 2030 and reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by 2030.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Green Design

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In designing and retrofitting global facilities, KLA is advancing its global facilities strategy to incorporate environmentally responsible materials and engineering methods that support both decarbonization and operational resilience. While this approach is still in early development, it reflects our growing commitment to embedding ESG principles into the design and delivery of our infrastructure. As part of this effort, KLA is evaluating updates to our Controlled Environment Guidelines to include more stringent sustainability criteria for materials, systems, and performance outcomes.
[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

(7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.71.2) Comment

A critical component of our Scope 3 footprint is the emissions from the use of our sold products. Across our portfolio, we build KLA products that last. In fact, the estimated average lifespan of a KLA product is over 20 years. We also refurbish and resell our products where possible. We look to use SEMI S23 guidelines to measure total energy use across the lifecycle of each product family.
[Fixed row]

(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

(7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:
☑ Representative selection of products/services

(7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:
☑ Use stage

(7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :SEMI S23, F47 and TEE guidelines

(7.71.1.4) Comment

A critical component of our Scope 3 footprint is the emissions from the use of our sold products. Across our portfolio, we build KLA products that last. In fact, the estimated average lifespan of a KLA product is over 20 years. We also refurbish and resell our products where possible.
[Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The water data in this questionnaire includes KLA's "super sites". KLA collects water data at our super sites and does not estimate water data at non-super site locations. "Company-wide" questions in this survey are answered in terms of % of super site data, not in terms of KLA' s overall footprint. Super sites meet the following criteria. 1. The site is classified as one or more of the following: a. Manufacturing space (includes cleanroom) b. Research and Development space c. Office space (includes sales support) 2. The site floor area is greater than 40,000 square feet.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

KLA collects water data at our super sites and does not estimate water data at non-super site locations.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

KLA super site water withdrawals are monitored through utility bills. For sites where utility bills are not available (i.e. leased spaces) water use is estimated based on square footage.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawals are quantified for all 15 super sites. For the vast majority of these sites, water withdrawals are based on actual water bills/invoices and/or water meter records. Sites report this data on a monthly basis, and a regional group reviews, validates, and approves the data. When actual water invoices are not available, we estimate super site water withdrawals based on the size and type of site.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

KLA super site water withdrawals are monitored through utility bills. For sites where utility bills are not available (i.e. leased spaces) water use is estimated based on square footage.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawals are quantified for all 15 super sites. For the vast majority of these sites, water withdrawals are based on actual water bills/invoices and/or water meter records. Sites report this data on a monthly basis, and a regional group reviews, validates, and approves the data. When actual water invoices are not available, we estimate super site water withdrawals based on the size and type of site.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is received from various municipalities which are required to meet local drinking water standards. KLA does not monitor incoming water.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monitored via monthly water bills and periodic testing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Virtually all water that is withdrawn is discharged to sanitary sewer system or in the case of landscape irrigation it is returned to the water table. Some super sites do monitor discharges for permit compliance, but this is not a universal requirement where KLA operates.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Virtually all water that is withdrawn is discharged to sanitary sewer system or in the case of landscape irrigation it is returned to the water table. Some super sites do monitor discharges for permit compliance, but this is not a universal requirement where KLA operates.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is generally not treated on-site. Some super sites do monitor discharges for permit compliance but this is not a universal requirement where KLA operates.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Complete water analysis as required by permit

(9.2.4) Please explain

Virtually all water that is withdrawn is discharged to sanitary sewer system or in the case of landscape irrigation it is returned to the water table. We do have permits for some super sites with effluent parameters.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Virtually all water that is withdrawn is discharged to sanitary sewer system or in the case of landscape irrigation it is returned to the water table. We do have permits for some super sites with effluent parameters.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge temperature is not measured and is not a permit requirement. Based on our industry, water discharge temperature is not a concern.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

KLA super site water consumption is monitored through utility bills. Where this is not available (i.e. leased spaces) estimates are made based on square footage.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is monitored at all 15 super sites.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

KLA super site recycled water use is monitored through utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Two super sites currently use reclaimed/recycled water. In 2024, 29% of overall super site water withdrawals were reclaimed/recycled water.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Employees in all facilities have access to WASH services. KLA's water and waste policy details this practice across the business.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

357.7

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

2024 total water withdrawals represents an 8% increase in water use compared to 2023.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

322

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Nearly all water that is withdrawn is discharged. In 2024, we calculated total water discharge as total withdrawals minus 10% (estimated consumption).

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

35.8

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption is minimal. Nearly all water that is withdrawn is discharged. KLA estimates water consumption as 10% of total water withdrawals.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

184

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

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

51.44

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

☑ Other, please specify :External Consultants

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In 2023, KLA completed a water risk assessment for our super site locations using the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter. The analysis was performed to determine which of our water-intensive sites may be exposed to near-term and long-term water related risks. In 2024, 51% of our total super site water

withdrawals came from 3 super sites that are at-risk for water stress. The sites are in Milpitas, California, Yavne, Israel, and Migdal Ha'emek, Israel. The criteria that we used to make this water stress determination are: 1) sites with high or extremely high overall water risk and baseline water stress; 2) sites with high water withdrawal and electricity usage relative to KLA total usage; and 3) sites that are business critical.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Freshwater withdrawals are tracked but not necessarily by source. All non-recycled withdrawals are aggregated in Third Party Sources.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

KLA operations don't utilize brackish surface water/seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A portion of KLA's freshwater withdrawals are from groundwater sources, however quantity is unknown. All non-recycled withdrawals are aggregated in Third Party Sources.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A portion of KLA's freshwater withdrawals are from groundwater sources, however quantity is unknown. All non-recycled withdrawals are aggregated in Third Party Sources.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

KLA operations don't utilize produced or entrained water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

357.7

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water is provided by municipal water suppliers. Total water withdrawals at super sites: 357.7 ML. Total fresh water withdrawals at super sites: 254.0 ML. Total recycled/reclaimed water at super sites: 103.7 ML.Two super sites use recycled/reclaimed water. Singapore uses NEWater for irrigation and in cooling towers. Milpitas, California uses high-quality reclaimed water, purified by the Santa Clara Valley Water District Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center. [Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

KLA has a process in place to identify risks and opportunities in our direct operations. In 2024, no facilities were identified with the potential to have substantive water-related risks or opportunities. There is not yet a process in place to identify dependencies and impacts, but this is an area we are considering for the future.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

There is not yet a process in place, but this is an area we are considering for the future.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

10846957000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

30324173.89

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate continued business growth and will continue to look for opportunities to reduce our impacts on municipal water sources and use recycled water when possible. To advance our water stewardship efforts, we aim to identify and implement water reduction initiatives at the three super sites identified to be at-risk for water stress.
[Fixed row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :IEC 62474 declarable substances

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:
☑ More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

The majority of KLA products, by revenue, contain declarable substances.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Water is not one of our most material issues, however we are monitoring our water policies and practices as previously noted in other questions.	*Please reference our Global Impact Report.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We monitor water pollution within our permits.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Employees in all facilities have access to WASH services. KLA's water and waste policy details this practice across the business.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

As part of our continuous improvement efforts, we will be working toward setting water reduction targets and implementation plans at our three water-stressed locations.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

63.4

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

66.3

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

105

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This increased recycled water target is applicable to the Singapore site.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Ensuring 75% or more of water was sourced from NEWater instead of PUB City Water for non-potable processes.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

*The Singapore site has an annual target to maintain 75% usage of NEWater instead of PUB City Water for non-potable processes. In 2024, the Singapore site's total water withdrawals were 84.5 ML (fresh water: 18.2 ML, NEWater: 66.3 ML). 2024 target use of NEWater: 63.4 ML (84.5 * 75%). NEWater usage in 2024 was 78% of the total withdrawals at the site.*
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[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

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

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

Total purchased grid electricity and associated renewable energy to a limited level of assurance.

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

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Row 2

(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

☑ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

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

Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to a limited level of assurance.

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

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Row 3

(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
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards
☑ ISO 14064-3

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

Limited level of assurance.

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

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[Add row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Communications Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No