Pure Storage, Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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11/28/2024, 01:27 am

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

Pure Storage delivers the industry's most advanced data storage platform to store, manage, and protect the world's data at any scale. With Pure Storage, organizations have ultimate simplicity and flexibility, saving time, money, and energy. From AI to archive, Pure Storage delivers a cloud experience with one unified Storage as-a-Service platform across on premises, cloud, and hosted environments. Pure's platform is built on its Evergreen architecture that evolves with your business – always getting newer and better with zero planned downtime, guaranteed. Pure's customers are actively increasing their capacity and processing power while significantly reducing their carbon and energy footprint.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	02/04/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

2830621000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US74624M1027

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

74624M102

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

PSTG

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
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden

☑ Canada
☑ Austria
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Australia
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Turkey
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Pure Storage's approach to value chain mapping involved an analysis of business activities, associated locations, and key environmental impacts, then establishing clear value chain boundaries and aligning activities with internal organizational ownership. Pure Storage conducted a mapping of its business operations along the value chain (upstream, direct operations, and downstream), in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidance and its GHG inventory operational control approach. Associated environmental impacts were mapped to each activity, with a focus on energy consumption, water use, waste generation, materials use (for product hardware and packaging), and land use. To enhance accountability and actionability, the value chain activities were further allocated to internal Financial ownership structures. Based on the value chain mapping and GHG inventory categories, Pure Storage identified 15 distinct organizational owners across the value chain and mapped associated environmental topics and data collection needs. This process included identifying subject matter experts, project drivers, and data owners. In its early stages, this strategic approach intends to promote accountability within the organization and empower each organizational owner to be accountable for their sustainability performance, driving continuous improvement, and fostering a culture of environmental responsibility throughout departments.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply
☑ Recycling
☑ Incineration
☑ Landfill
[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)

1

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

This aligns to Pure's Annual Operating Planning (AOP) process.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

This aligns to Pure's Long Range Planning. Pure's LRP financial planning aligns Pure's top-line growth trajectory with the storage market expansion forecasts while considering competitive dynamics driven by AI, cybersecurity, and energy efficiency demands. Pure's planning includes consideration for operational cost efficiencies,

that can include but are not limited to cost reductions as a result of more energy-efficient data center strategies and efficiency in Pure's long-term real estate planning for space and resource usage.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Pure's LRP financial planning considers macro market trends for an additional 2 years beyond the routine AOP and medium term planning (0-3 years).
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:
☑ Impacts only

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

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Pure has not assessed dependencies to date as it has not been a strategic priority. Pure is starting to assess dependencies with current Double Materiality Assessment work.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1.1) Process in place

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.1.2) Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process

Select from:
☑ Both risks and opportunities

(2.2.1.3) Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.1.6) Explain why you do not have a process for evaluating both risks and opportunities that is informed by a dependencies and/or impacts process

Pure has not assessed dependencies to date as it has not been a strategic priority. Pure is starting to assess dependencies with current Double Materiality Assessment work.
[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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:**EcoVadis

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

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

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

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

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

To identify potential climate-related impacts, Pure Storage uses an Enterprise Risk Assessment process to evaluate risks. To identify climate related risks and opportunities, Pure Storage employs a three-pillar assessment process which consists of the following: 1. Product Strategy Teams: The Product Strategy teams craft product roadmaps aimed at enhancing data storage density and capacity. This, in turn, significantly diminishes power usage per petabyte and the footprint of data center racks, thereby curtailing emissions and addressing climate concerns for Pure Storage customers. Additionally, Pure's product development strategy prioritizes ongoing improvements to Pure's Evergreen offerings, fostering further sustainable efficiencies, such as prolonging solution lifespans and curbing e-waste. Through meticulous planning and design, this team enables Pure to adeptly anticipate regulatory and reputational challenges, as well as seize market opportunities in the near and medium future. 2. Business Resilience and Enterprise Risk Assessment: The Business Resilience and Enterprise Risk Assessment processes typically evaluate risks over a 12-month timeframe. The evaluation involves conducting business impact assessments (BIA) on critical business processes and site risk assessments (SRA) concerning physical locations, such as corporate offices, contract manufacturing facilities, and data centers. Both BIAs and SRAs are integral components of the Pure Storage Enterprise Resiliency Program, which oversees business continuity assessment and planning throughout the organization. Moreover, Pure Storage mandates that its contract manufacturers maintain business continuity plans (BCPs), subject to quarterly internal reviews by Pure Storage and annual reviews with

the contract manufacturers. These assessments place significant emphasis on assessing physical climate risks that could potentially jeopardize our operational sites. 3. Annual Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment: Most recently, Pure Storage established an annual climate risk and opportunity assessment process through the annual ERA process. The scope of the process includes consideration of physical (acute and chronic) and transitional risks, including changing customer requirements, emerging industry standards and regulations, technological innovations, investor priorities, and the broader competitive marketplace for talent. The annual reassessment will update climate risk and opportunity ratings. Considerations include changes in external and internal climate risk and opportunity drivers, and the effectiveness of current mitigation measures/strategies. The criteria used to perform the assessment and determine any substantive risks and opportunities are consistent with corporate and functional risk assessment standards across the company. The assessment is led by the Pure Storage Global Head of ESG and engages risk and opportunity owners across the business. The assessment results inform the Pure Storage Enterprise Risk Register, which includes climate change as both an emerging enterprise risk and opportunity.
[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:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Pure has not yet developed a standardized procedure for assessing these interconnections. With Pure's current Double Materiality Assessment underway, it hopes to complete this first interconnection assessment over this current FY25 and develop a repeatable template for this going forward.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Pure Storage is currently undergoing its Double Materiality Assessment and Impact Valuation work, which considers environmental externalities by geography.
[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:
☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:
☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Risk: A disruption to a process, service, or site, causing a significant adverse effect on management's ability to achieve its business objectives and may also have negative financial consequences. It may also cause serious negative impact to brand value and market share due to adverse publicity. Quantitative & Qualitative Threshold Description: Pure assesses the annual financial impact of risks, scoring severity from 0 (insufficient knowledge) to 5 (catastrophic). A financial impact is deemed substantive if it results in costs or revenue reductions exceeding 10% of annual revenue (catastrophic) or any impact over 100M but under 10% of revenue (significant). Pure also considers qualitative factors like Customer Net Promoter Score and reputational value of assessed risks, such as negative national media coverage. In considering these quantitative and qualitative factors, Pure employs multidimensional scoring weighted across five categories—financial, strategic, operational, compliance, and brand/reputation—for a holistic risk evaluation. Substantive effects include risks scored as Significant (4) or Catastrophic (5). Likelihood and Timeline Considerations: Risks are measured by their likelihood of occurrence, timeline, and duration of impact, considering risk velocity, external factors, people dynamics, process complexity, and technological disruptions and scored on a scale of 0-5. Metrics - Selection, Review, & Communication: Pure maintains an Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) program, overseen by the VP of Internal Audit and supported by senior leadership. Risks are discussed quarterly with the Board and its committees with top risks being elevated for review. Updates include quantification of potential impact, likelihood of occurrence, and evaluation of current mitigation effectiveness. Pure held a stakeholder workshop to enhance its understanding of climate-specific risks and opportunities and their measures. Pure will periodically review and update these criteria alongside its climate scenario analysis and DMA processes. Pure is currently conducting these analyses, and the outcomes will be integrated into its annual ERA process. In 2024, Pure updated the Audit Committee's charter to strengthen ESG oversight and review. Pure also created a dedicated Risk Committee with oversight responsibility for company operation risks, overseeing measures to mitigate climate change impacts on operations and business continuity, such as severe weather events.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative
☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:
☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunity: A significant gain or enhancement to a process, service, product, or site, which substantially improves the ability of management to achieve its business objectives and may also result in significant financial gains. It may also positively impact or influence brand value, market share, and public perception and/or external factors such as social and environmental capitals. Quantitative & Qualitative Threshold Description: Enterprise Financial Impact: Pure Storage assesses the annual financial potential of an opportunity with similar values as it assesses risks. Opportunity significance would be similarly evaluated on a scale from 0 (insufficient) to 5 (transformational). Pure considers an opportunity to be highly impactful if it results in an increase in revenue greater than 10% of its annual revenue, which would be transformational, or any financial gain exceeding 100M but less than 10% of annual revenue, which is deemed significant. While most evaluation metrics can be quantified or interpreted in financial terms, Pure also incorporates qualitative metrics for assessing both substantive risks and opportunities. Key factors include Customer Net Promoter Score and macro market trends that favor energy-efficient and low e-waste data centers, which could enhance demand for Pure's energy efficiency solutions. These market conditions may arise in regions facing chronic energy supply constraints, high energy costs, and emerging e-waste regulations. Substantive effects include opportunities scored as Significant (4) or Transformational (5). An example of a substantive qualitative opportunity would be positive national media coverage. As outlined in the risks section, Pure will regularly review and update the outcomes and measures (thresholds and metrics) derived from its stakeholder workshop, climate scenario analysis, and double materiality assessment.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative
☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:
☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunity: A significant gain or enhancement to a process, service, product, or site, which substantially improves the ability of management to achieve its business objectives and may also result in significant financial gains. It may also positively impact or influence brand value, market share, and public perception and/or external factors such as social and environmental capital. Project-based environmental impact opportunity evaluations (quantitative): While environmental investment projects may not always yield a directly measurable financial ROI, Pure has piloted & implemented a methodology to prioritize project-based opportunities that excel both financially and in impact using the Impact Multiple of Money (IMM) methodology, developed by The Rise Fund and The Bridgespan Group. The impact multiple of money (IMM) hurdle rate is based on the environmental externality pricing provided by the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA). This approach allows Pure Storage to evaluate traditional financial NPVs and ROIs alongside impact value utilizing the IMM framework, ensuring a balanced and effective investment strategy. The IMM model was used when analyzing the options of moving one of Pure's large data centers to a new location. Project-based Quantitative threshold: Pure has set an internal IMM hurdle rate of 2.5x. This means the monetized value of Pure's positive impact must be 2.5x greater than the financial investment made.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:
☑ 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:
☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Natural (weather) disasters have long been assessed by Pure Storage, for its direct operations, supply chain, and IT infrastructure and systems, via its Enterprise Resiliency Program. Site Impact, Business Impact and Security Risk/Impact Assessments are performed regularly, and while climate change will increase the likelihood and severity of natural disasters, in the short term, it is not assessed as presenting negative substantive financial or strategic impact to the business. Pure Storage has operational controls in place, including business continuity and disaster recovery plans, to mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. Pure is reviewing this work during FY25 to more conclusively evaluate the longer-term significance of physical (acute and chronic) climate change risks on its operations and wider value chain. Transitional or indirect climate risks include changing customer requirements, emerging industry standards and regulations, technological innovations, investor priorities, and the broader competitive marketplace for talent. Pure Storage has also set multiple climate commitments and goals. There is potential risk if Pure fails to deliver against its climate commitments and goals and or is not in compliance with emerging regulatory oversight. Pure Storage is in the process of conducting its double materiality assessment, aligned with the European Union Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (EU CSRD), to further evaluate environmental dependencies and impacts. In addition, in the coming 18 months, Pure will both evaluate and implement the results from its climate scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes, assess and classify suppliers based on their environmental dependencies and impacts, and develop a comprehensive climate transition plan. This work will be done in conjunction with Pure's strategy to achieve Science Based Targets. The aggregation of this work will then be contemplated in Pure's climate-related spending and revenue tracking for its corporate strategy, financial planning & impact accounting work as part of its strategic transition to a low carbon economy.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

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

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets
☑ Stronger competitive advantage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:
☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Austria
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Australia
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Data centers are the foundation of today's digital world, providing access to data and enabling global connectivity. Data centers function like banks, but instead of financial deposits, they hold vast amounts of information. Yet, 80% of all data worldwide relies on a 70-year-old, energy-hungry technology—hard disk drives (HDDs). Pure Storage envisions leading the transition to more sustainable and higher-performing all-flash data centers, replacing the legacy HDD storage solutions still prevalent today. As data demands continue to surge, driven by the proliferation of AI and machine learning tools and applications, data centers require more efficient, scalable, and environmentally friendly data storage solutions. Pure addresses these challenges by offering a single, consolidated, consistent, and highly orchestrated data storage platform that delivers more than 10x the reliability while requiring as little as one fifth the power, space, cooling and labor of competitive solutions. Pure's platform is also designed to have a service life of 10 years through non-disruptive upgrades. This efficiency enables the flexibility to comply with regulatory or jurisdictional limitations placed on data center expansion and energy use, in an era of increased focus on sustainability. Pure's vision is to use its highly sustainable solutions to accelerate the transition to more sustainable all-flash data centers of the future.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

In the reporting year, Pure Storage has identified significant opportunities, primarily driven by its focus and innovation on energy efficient solutions. Pure's customers face increasingly stringent climate regulations. Pure's products offer a critical pathway toward compliance by reducing energy consumption in data centers, aligning with global net-zero and low-carbon transition goals. This opportunity positions Pure Storage with a competitive advantage in markets with limited power availability, and where energy costs are high. Pure's energy efficiency is a core component of its value proposition. As such, the financial impact is not separately identifiable.

However, based on FY24 revenue of 2.83 billion, Pure believes that the financial effect of this opportunity in the medium term could range between 500 million and 1 billion, representing 18-36% of its revenue. The cost to realize this opportunity, based on company average operating costs (inclusive of R&D, GTM, and admin expenses), is estimated at 425 million, applied to the minimum potential impact figure. The opportunity is based on an analysis of competitive dynamics and historical deal wins, driven by its products' energy performance. As energy scarcity and sustainability pressures increase, Pure expects demand for more efficient storage solutions to grow, further enhancing its market position. Pure's research and development innovation will continue to focus on increasing efficiency in its solutions and further reducing e-waste. In the coming year, Pure will work on refining its forecasting over both the medium and long-term of this opportunity leveraging the tools and knowledge accessible to Pure through its membership with the Value Balancing Alliance, which will help provide more context and financial insights for future reporting periods.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

500000000

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

1000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Providing customers with energy efficient simple, long-lasting and non-disruptive upgradeable solutions has been a top value proposition of Pure Storage's products and services from the beginning and into the foreseeable future. However, at this time, it is not feasible to discretely disaggregate current and/or future revenue driven solely by the energy and space saving benefits. However, based on FY24 revenue of 2.83 billion, Pure believes that the financial effect of this opportunity in the medium term could range between 500 million and 1 billion, representing 18-36% of its revenue.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

425000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The projected range of revenue opportunities, along with the associated costs, is grounded in an executive-level analysis of competitive dynamics and historical deal wins, particularly those driven by Pure Storage's efficiency, with a strong emphasis on energy performance. Pure Storage anticipates that this value proposition will

gain further traction in the evolving landscape of modern IT infrastructure and AI workloads, especially as energy scarcity becomes a more pressing concern. As a result, Pure Storage anticipates the opportunity will increase as demand for more efficient storage solutions increases in the foreseeable future. The cost to realize this opportunity, based on company average operating costs (inclusive of R&D, GTM, and admin expenses), is estimated at 425 million, applied to the minimum potential impact figure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Pure Storage's vision is to lead the transition to an all-flash data center which is more sustainable and higher performant than legacy hard disk drive storage installed today. Pure's solutions align with customers' priorities, as its customers are actively looking to reduce their power consumption and costs. Pure's Flash Blade//E and Flash Array//E all-flash product solutions are seeing strong success as customers transition from their hybrid disk and disk environments. Pure anticipates demand for data storage to continue to grow with the increased proliferation of AI and machine learning tools and applications. AI requires a substantial amount of compute energy resources and it is critical that customers look for other areas in their data center, such as Pure's data storage solutions to offset growing power and cooling demands. A significant amount of Pure's R&D investment is committed to the development of denser data storage solutions designed to substantially increase power and cooling efficiencies. By aligning its innovation and investment strategy with market demand and sustainability goals, Pure Storage ensures that the all-flash data center initiative remains a top priority. In 2024, the Pure//E family of all-flash storage was launched, offering customers additional all-flash options as alternatives to power-hungry hard disk storage array offerings, eliminating the need for spinning disk drives in data centers. This new addition to Pure's data storage platform consumes as little as 1/5th the space and energy consumption of competing solutions and requires a little as 1/20th the space and energy compared to the legacy spinning disk solutions the Pure//E Family replaces. It also reduces total cost of ownership (TCO) by at least 40% over six years, at the same acquisition cost as spinning disk storage.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

500000000

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

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Providing customers with energy efficient, simple, long-lasting and non-disruptive upgradeable solutions has been a top value proposition of Pure Storage's products and services from the beginning and into the foreseeable future. However, at this time, it is not feasible to discretely disaggregate current and/or future revenue driven solely by the energy and space saving benefits.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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 :Audit Committee Charter

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Audit Committee meets at least quarterly and oversees Pure Storage's environmental sustainability efforts. This includes reviewing and discussing Pure Storage's programs, policies, risks related to the company's environmental reporting and sustainability initiatives, as well as overseeing priority ESG disclosures and published targets. The company's board of directors reviews at least annually the sustainability strategies, monitors performance against environmental targets, and evaluates risks and opportunities related to environmental sustainability. This comprehensive oversight ensures that environmental considerations are embedded in Pure's corporate governance and decision-making processes.
[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

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :Competent Boards' Climate & Biodiversity Certificate Program

[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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Other, please specify **:**reviewing external ESG disclosures

(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

Management at Pure Storage plays a crucial role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities across various functions. Responsibility for climate-related matters is allocated to key management-level positions and committees, ensuring comprehensive oversight and integration into strategic decision-making processes. The Chief Technology Officer (CTO), Chief Administrative and Legal Officer (CALO), and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) serve as executive sponsors. They are responsible for integrating climate-related issues into the strategy in areas such as energy efficiency by improving product innovation, implementing new business models, and driving efficient operations. They set corporate-related climate targets, monitor progress, and review and approve climate disclosures in the annual ESG Report. In addition, each has role-specific responsibilities in addressing climate-related issues. CTO: 1. Measure progress towards environmental corporate targets 2. Develop a business strategy and business models that considers environmental issues 3. Manage priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief Administrative and Legal Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Management at Pure Storage plays a crucial role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities across various functions within the organization. Responsibility for climate-related matters is allocated to key management-level positions and committees, ensuring comprehensive oversight and integration into strategic decision-making processes. The Chief Technology Officer (CTO), Chief Administrative and Legal Officer (CALO), and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) are the executive sponsors of ESG at Pure Storage. Jointly, they are responsible for integrating climate-related issues into the strategy, setting corporate related climate targets, and monitoring progress against corporate related climate targets, as well as reviewing and approving climate disclosures in the annual ESG Report. In addition, each has role-specific responsibilities in addressing climate-related issues. CALO: 1. Assess environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities 2. Measure progress towards environmental corporate targets 3. Set corporate environmental targets 4. Manage engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions 5. Implement a climate transition plan 6. Develop a business strategy that considers environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other
☑ Other, please specify :understanding the financial implications of climate change, ensuring regulation ready financial reporting and disclosure of important climate-related 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:
☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Management at Pure Storage plays a crucial role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities across various functions within the organization. Responsibility for climate-related matters is allocated to key management-level positions and committees, ensuring comprehensive oversight and integration into strategic decision-making processes. The Chief Technology Officer (CTO), Chief Administrative and Legal Officer (CALO), and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) are the executive sponsors of ESG at Pure Storage. Jointly, they are responsible for integrating climate-related issues into the strategy, setting corporate related climate targets, and monitoring progress against corporate related climate targets, as well as reviewing and approving climate disclosures in the annual ESG Report. In addition, each has role-specific responsibilities in addressing climate-related issues. Specific responsibilities of the CFO include but aren't limited to; 1. Measure progress towards environmental corporate targets 2. Develop a business strategy that considers environmental issues 3. Manage major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues 4. Understand the financial implications of climate change, ensuring regulation-ready financial reporting, and disclosure of important climate-related risks and opportunities.
[Add row]

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*0*	*Currently such incentives are held by senior management, and not C-Suite and Board-Level members.*

[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
☑ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :Senior Director-Global Head of ESG

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

At the end of each fiscal year, the Global Head of ESG is eligible for performance-based bonuses. These bonuses are contingent upon the successful achievement of predefined environmental goals and targets. This structure ensures that the Global Head of ESG is directly motivated to advance Pure's environmental agenda and deliver measurable results.

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

By aligning monetary incentives at the director level with environmental performance, Pure Storage fosters a culture of responsibility and proactive engagement in sustainability efforts. This approach not only drives progress towards Pure's environmental objectives but also ensures that Pure's leaders are committed to maintaining the highest standards of environmental stewardship.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Other senior-mid manager, please specify **:**Senior Director, ESG Controller & OCFO Strategy & Operations

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The majority of the annual bonus for the ESG Controller at Pure Storage is based on quantifiable performance in advancing Pure Storage's Impact Accounting modeling & thought leadership, actively engaging in the Accounting for Sustainability (A4S) network and Value Balancing Alliance (VBA) initiatives, and preparing the company for upcoming climate regulations.

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

Inclusion of these specific performance metrics ensure that the ESG Controller's contributions are directly aligned with Pure's sustainability goals and regulatory preparedness, driving both internal and external progress in environmental accountability.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy applies to Pure Storage operations and impacts Pure Storage employees, contingent workers, customers, and partners in locations where Pure Storage does business. This EHS Policy has been globally adopted because Pure believes it is the responsible way to conduct its business and to promote greater environmental responsibility.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

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

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EHS_Policy_PureStorage.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Other, please specify :Accounting for Sustainability, Value Balancing Alliance on Impact Accounting, Responsible Business Alliance

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

Pure Storage is a participant in the Science Based Targets Initiative and has submitted targets for validation. Pure Storage's CFO, Kevan Krysler, is part of the Accounting for Sustainability (A4S) CFO network. Members work together to build environmental and social considerations into the strategy and business processes of their organizations and provide leadership and guidance. Pure Storage's CEO, Charles Giancarlo, and CFO, Kevan Krysler, sit on the Steering Committee of the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA) network. The VBA network is an alliance of multinational companies coming together with a common goal: to create a way of measuring and comparing the value of contributions made by businesses to society, the economy, and the environment – a metric not previously reflected in a company's balance sheet. The Alliance translates environmental and social impacts into comparable financial data. Their members test the methodology to ensure feasibility, robustness, and relevance. Pure Storage took part in the 4th pilot of VBA's Impact Accounting Framework which builds on legacy work of the VBA and the Harvard Business School's Impact Weighted Accounting Initiative. As part of the 4th pilot of VBA's Impact Accounting methodology, Pure provided practitioner feedback to the future updates of the methodology. Pure Storage has committed to progressively align its own operations with the provisions outlined by the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct and to support and encourage its first-tier suppliers to do the same. Pure Storage seeks to adopt the RBA approach in practical ways and advance sustainable value for workers, environment, and the business. Pure monitors its supplier audits through the RBA and ensures responsibly sourced minerals are used in all Pure's products. To that extent, Pure Storage leverages the RBA Validated Assessment Program audits (conducted by independent, third-party firms) and monitors resulting Corrective Action Plans.

[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
☑ Voluntary government register

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

EU Transparency Register, 936723992663-56

(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

Any policy engagement is overseen by Pure's Legal and/or Finance functions in coordination with its ESG team to ensure consistency.
[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 other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Multinational corporations alliance (Value Balancing Alliance)

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Value Balancing Alliance

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(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

Pure Storage is a Steering Committee level member of the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA), headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany. This not for profit organization is bringing together over 25 multinational companies with a common goal to create a way of measuring and comparing the value of contributions made by businesses to society, the economy, and the environment—a metric not previously reflected in a company's balance sheet. Pure's CEO and CFO engages in the VBA's Steering Committee discussions with other executive leaders of the alliance to create a marketplace around a new idea of corporate value that unifies accounting for people and the planet. Pure Storage is taking an active role in evaluating and shaping the impact accounting methodology for its feasibility, robustness, and business relevance for decision makers. Pure's CFO is a member of the Accounting for Sustainability (A4S) CFO Network. The network engages indirectly on policy and regulatory matters related to sustainability through participation in A4S roundtables and intermediary organizations to discuss the corporate view on pending environmental regulation and policy. Additionally Pure Storage is committed to advancing change in data centers globally. Pure is actively spending time with legislators and their teams, both in California and in the European Union to raise awareness and provide insights into the importance of establishing robust energy

efficiency standards for the data center industry. For example, Pure's co-founder met with the EU commission on the need for data center energy efficiency standards.

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

290000

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

Funding figure is the membership fee for the VBA at 250K USD/ Year & 40K USK/ Year for A4S. The Value Balancing Alliance (VBA) influences policy by promoting standardized methodologies for measuring and valuing the environmental, social, and economic impacts of corporate activities. Here are some key ways in which VBA influences policy: 1. Developing Standardized Metrics: VBA works on creating standardized metrics and frameworks that companies can use to measure and report their impact on society and the environment. These standards aim to be recognized globally and can influence policymakers to adopt similar measures in regulations. 2. Collaborating with Policymakers: VBA engages directly with policymakers in the EU & APJ to share insights, data, and best practices derived from their member companies. This collaboration helps inform the development of policies that encourage sustainable business practices and greater transparency in reporting. 3. Industry Alignment: By bringing together major companies from various industries, voluntary standard setters like GRI, big 4 accounting firms & academic thought leaders like the IFVI, VBA ensures a broad alignment on sustainability issues. This collective voice can have a significant impact on policy discussions and decisions, advocating for regulations that support long-term value creation and sustainability. 4. Pilot Projects and Case Studies: VBA conducts pilot projects and develops case studies demonstrating the effectiveness and benefits of their methodologies. These real-world examples can be persuasive in policy debates, showcasing the practical application and positive outcomes of adopting VBA standards. 5. Thought Leadership and Advocacy: VBA actively participates in conferences, workshops, and forums focused on sustainability and corporate responsibility. Through these platforms, they advocate for policy changes that align with their vision, influencing the policy agenda at both national and international levels.

(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 mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Strategy
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 13, 30, 33

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FY24_10K_PureStorage.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

See Pages 13, 30, and 33 of Pure's FY24 Annual Report/Form 10K.

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

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Strategy
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 23

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024_ProxyStatement_PureStorage.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

See Page 23 of Pure's FY24 Proxy Statement.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 23. Indices: GRI (76), SASB (81), TCFD (83), UNSDG (87)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024_ESGReport_PureStorage.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

See pages 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 23 and the indices: GRI (76), SASB (81), TCFD (83), UNSDG (87) of Pure's FY24 ESG Report.
[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:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Pure has not yet conducted scenario analysis as it has been focused on establishing important foundational elements of its climate program, including its greenhouse gas emissions inventory, 3rd party verification of its inventory, and setting its science-based targets. Pure plans to complete scenario analysis by the end of 2024. [Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Pure Storage has submitted science-based targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative in 2024 and will be completing a double materiality assessment and climate scenario analysis by the end of 2024. These will inform Pure's climate transition plan which Pure plans to prepare by the end of 2025.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

A core tenet of Pure's R&D strategy is to innovate solutions that enhance energy efficiency. Pure Storage's architectural design fosters significant energy savings through DirectFlash technology, Purity software, and Pure One telemetry, all supported by its Evergreen subscription models. This strategy has delivered meaningful outcomes for customers' environmental sustainability goals: 1. Energy & Space Efficiency: Pure's DirectFlash technology accelerates storage density, reducing physical rack space and power and cooling requirements. Since Pure's inception in 2012, Pure has increased storage density over 900x (measured by Terabytes of storage capacity per rack unit). DirectFlash modules are the primary driver of this massive storage density improvement, growing from 256 GB per device to over 75 TB today, and 150 TB expected later this fiscal year. 2. E-waste: Pure's hardware and software solutions are designed for upgrades and modernization, extending their use by over 10 years and significantly reducing e-waste. A large portion of the hardware Pure removes during upgrades is refurbished and redeployed, further minimizing e-waste. 3. Upstream/Downstream Value Chain: Resiliency planning addresses supply chain disruptions. All Pure contract manufacturers must maintain business continuity plans (BCPs). Pure Storage reviews these internally on a quarterly basis and with CMs annually. These BCPs include the management of acute physical risks like severe weather events. In the event of unforeseen circumstances impacting Pure's facilities, Pure can quickly shift production within our supply chain, ensuring responsiveness to shortages caused by extreme weather or other disruptions. 4. Investment in R&D: Pure's R&D focuses on creating smaller, more efficient data storage solutions, aligning with the transition to a low-carbon economy. Pure's offerings will significantly contribute to companies and governments striving for net-zero carbon emissions. 5. Operations: Pure conducts site risk assessments for each of its critical sites, evaluating physical risks from climate-related hazards such as hurricanes and floods. Pure has developed plans to protect employees, mitigate risks, and maintain operations during climate-driven events. Pure identifies essential staff and processes at its sites to transfer operations to alternate sites if disruptions occur, ensuring continuity and minimizing impact. Pure adheres to ISO/IEC 27001:2013 and ISO 22301:2019 standards, conducting simulation exercises to test, validate, and improve its plans. These standards also serve as criteria for evaluating the adequacy of Pure's plans and controls. Climate risks and opportunities related to Pure's greenhouse gas emissions have informed its development of new science-based targets for its operations and current efforts to increase renewable energy procurement in support of these targets.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Resiliency planning includes addressing disruptions in Pure Storage's supply chain. All contract manufacturers (CMs) at Pure Storage are required to have business continuity plans (BCPs) in place. Pure Storage reviews these internally on a quarterly basis and with CMs annually. These BCPs include the management of acute physical risks such as severe weather events. In the event of unforeseen circumstances impacting Pure Storage's facilities, it can quickly shift production to another part of its manufacturing supply chain. This enables a flexible, nimble, and responsive supply chain that allows the organization to deliver to customers when shortages stemming from extreme weather or other disruptions occur.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Through R&D efforts, Pure Storage has been committed to building efficiencies in all areas of its products, services and unique business models since its founding. Looking ahead, Pure intends to further improve the efficiency of its products through additional research, development, and investment in order to advance sustainability for its company and customers.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Pure has conducted site risk assessments for each of its critical sites, which includes evaluating physical risks from climate-related hazards like hurricanes, floods and extreme weather. In addition, Pure has developed plans to protect employees, mitigate risks, and maintain operations during major climate-driven events. Pure Storage identifies staff and critical processes at its sites to transfer operations to alternative sites if disruptions occur, ensuring business continuity and minimizing impact. Adhering to ISO/IEC 27001:2013 and ISO 22301:2019 standards, Pure Storage conducts simulation exercises like tabletops or scenario-based drills to test, validate, and apply lessons learned. These standards also serve as criteria for evaluating the adequacy of Pure's plans and controls. Climate risks and opportunities related to Pure's greenhouse gas emissions inventory have informed its work to develop new science-based targets for its operations and are informing its efforts to increase the amount of renewable energy Pure procures and uses, in support of these targets.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

As part of Pure's financial planning, direct costs associated with its dedicated ESG team are discretely funded to advance its climate and energy reduction strategy and goals (as well as broader ESG programming). Pure also budgets and plans for costs associated with increasing energy efficiency and decreasing e-waste. Pure also budgets and plans for the costs to meet its own operation's climate-related targets through purchasing high-quality RECs which service energy to the grids Pure draws from in its operations. Operationally, Pure has faced additional direct costs related to increased electricity prices driven by climate-related events which it incorporates into its financial planning.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.2) Environmental externality priced

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon

☑ Other

(5.10.5) Other environmental externalities priced

Select all that apply
☑ Water
☑ Other, please specify :Land-use and Waste

(5.10.6) Further details of other environmental externalities priced

Pure's pricing accounts for the social costs driven by greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, waste generation, and land use, across its full value chain. Pricing based on Value Balancing Alliance standards & guidance.
[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to international standards
☑ Alignment to scientific guidance
☑ Other, please specify :Based on research and guidance from Value Balancing Alliance Impact Valuation Methodology for CO2e

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

As a member of the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA), Pure Storage reviews updated guidance to ensure the most recent CO2e price is applied for each fiscal year. Pure Storage contributes via piloting projects and as a working group member to support ongoing evaluation of the effectiveness of pricing approach and values.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 - Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Based on updated standards guidance from Value Balancing Alliance (VBA)

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

223

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

223

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Impact management

☑ Value chain engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

As a member of the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA), Pure Storage reviews updated guidance to ensure the most recent CO2e price is applied for each FY. Pure Storage contributes via piloting projects and as a working group member to support ongoing evaluation of the effectiveness of pricing approach and values.
[Add 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:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

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

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

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Pure has not assessed other value chain stakeholders to date as it has not been a strategic priority. Pure is starting to assess and engage with other stakeholder groups with the current Double Materiality Assessment work.
[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
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

When prioritizing suppliers Pure considers procurement spend, risk exposure, compliance requirements, and material sourcing and product lifecycle impacts.
[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	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*Pure has ESG terms in its MSA / Contracts. In the event of non-compliance, Pure executes the supplier corrective action process.*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

N/A.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Quarterly business reviews and supplier scorecard.

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

4

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

Capacity Building: To enhance engagement with Pure's key strategic suppliers on ESG, it added an ESG component to its Supplier Scorecard. The ESG supplier scorecard comprises 10% of total supplier scoring and will support Pure's efforts to encourage its suppliers to enhance ESG disclosures, and improve performance on GHG emissions reduction, waste reduction, labor and human rights, etc. The Global Head of ESG and the ESG Controller participated in quarterly business reviews with Pure's key strategic suppliers starting in FY24 Q4 to discuss ESG and will continue to meet with them in FY25 to review progress. Information Collection: In addition, Pure's resiliency planning includes addressing disruptions in its supply chain. Pure's contract manufacturers are required to have business continuity plans (BCPs) that it reviews internally on a quarterly basis. Pure's contract manufacturers' BCPs include management of climate-related physical risks. Pure engages with this group of suppliers, which represents 42.5% of itstotal procurement spend, because they represent the most business critical component of its supply chain. Success measures include Pure's contract manufacturers' compliance with its requirements, including provision of business continuity plans which Pure reviews with them annually. Pure aims for 100% of contract manufacturers to maintain and provide business continuity plans, and 100% of contract manufacturers currently fulfill this requirement. Innovation and collaboration: Pure Storage is partnering with Intel to tackle sustainability and energy efficiency for storage in the data center. Together, Pure and Intel provide full-spectrum coverage of compute and storage needs for customers across a wide variety of industry verticals. Intel processors sit at the heart of Pure Storage technology, which has been architected from the ground up for efficiency that never compromises performance, delivering density, reliability, and simplicity. As a result, FlashArray products powered by Intel Xeon Scalable processors can boost performance while consuming less power. Collaboration between Pure Storage and Intel has resulted in a game-changing solution for data centers. Organizations can cut power needs for storage, in addition to reducing the amount of data center real estate that they must dedicate to storage by more than 90% in some cases.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Target Setting

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

Select from:
☑ Unknown
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Pure Storage aims to engage with its entire customer base on the environmental benefits of using its products through a variety of sustainability-themed, global, programmatic events including Pure Storage's Engage Series, Tech Talks, Industry Analyst webinars and Industry conferences, including its own Accelerate conference series. Pure Storage also engages customers in 1:1 discussions about sustainability.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Pure measures the success of its engagement in several ways. This includes participation in Pure's events. For example, Pure's 2024 Accelerate conference in the US was attended by approximately 600 customers. Across Pure's sustainability-themed, global programmatic events it has had more than 10,000 registrations in total. Of this number, approximately 28% were existing customers. Pure is targeting more than 90 sustainability, customer stories to be published on its website. Currently Pure's website has 87 sustainability customer stories, and we have an additional 5 in progress. Examples of successful engagement include NTT Data. (the company cut energy costs in half and significantly reduced energy costs), Andra (Pure Storage's products led to 20% decrease in global energy consumption across its entire data center) and Toss Bank (Pure Storage's products led to 83% reduction in storage needs, maximizing cost efficiency and storage usage).

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

In the past 12 months, Pure Storage actively engaged with 20% of its investors on sustainability matters, helping them make informed impact investment decisions by demonstrating the environmental benefits of its technologies and ESG program. Pure engages with its entire investor base specific to the energy benefits of its solutions, including conversations that are part of its quarterly earnings. Pure's ESG report highlights the significant advantages of its all-flash storage platform, which offers a 4:1 energy benefit over alternatives and can make data centers up to 10 times more energy-efficient compared to traditional setups.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Pure's current measure of success is the % of shares represented by the investors it engages with. From early 2023 through early 2024, Pure reached out to shareholders representing approximately 54% of PSTG shares outstanding and spoke with approximately 20% of them to gather feedback on a variety of topics, including ESG topics, climate risks and opportunities as well as GHG reduction targets (SBTs and Net Zero), TCFD alignment, and emerging regulations.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Operational control

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

Operational boundary conditions provide depth to a corporate inventory by identifying which emissions sources will be accounted for within the organizational boundaries. By adopting an Operational Control approach to determining the boundaries of the company's GHG inventory, Pure Storage has elected to quantify, and report emissions associated with operations over which the company has direct control.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable to Pure Storage.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable to Pure Storage.
[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?

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

(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	*The reporting year (FY24) start and end dates for Pure Storage are February 6, 2023 and February 4, 2024.*

[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

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

409

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors used is USEPA 2022 Emission Factors Hub. Refrigerant R-134A had a Global Warming Potential of 1430 (AR 5).

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13229

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors used is U.S. EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, April 2022, Table 6. All international offices utilized IEA 2022. All electricity was estimated using BPD office 2020.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7485

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors used is U.S. EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, April 2022, Table 6. All international offices utilized IEA 2022. All electricity was estimated using BPD office 2020.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109669

(7.5.3) Methodological details

EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (version V1.2) were utilized for US Industries and Commodities (EPA SEF). These factors align with the North American (NAICS) and are calculated from EEIO models in purchaser price.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18089

(7.5.3) Methodological details

EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (version V1.2) were utilized for US Industries and Commodities (EPA SEF). These factors align with the North American (NAICS) and are calculated from EEIO models in purchaser price.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3080

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors used are UK DEFRA and IEA 2022.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14700

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based calculations were done using EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (version V1.2) for US Industries and Commodities (EPA SEF). These factors align with the North American (NAICS) and are calculated from EEIO models in purchaser price. Distance-based calculations utilized US EPA Emission factors.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was assessed to be immaterial and therefore not relevant to Pure Storage.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9901

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based calculations were done using EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (version V1.2) for US Industries and Commodities (EPA SEF). These factors align with the North American (NAICS) and are calculated from EEIO models in purchaser price. Distance-based calculations utilized US EPA Emission factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3835

(7.5.3) Methodological details

US EPA Emission factors were utilized for employee commute calculations and IEA Emission factors were utilized for calculating Working from Home emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

424

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors were utilized from US EPA, Environment Canada, and IEA 2022.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219247

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors were utilized from IEA 2022 for all calculations in this category.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors were utilized from US EPA.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are in the process of estimating Scope 3 Investment emissions, therefore it is not verified, and thus we have not included them.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/05/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to Pure Storage.
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*842*	*Emission factors used is USEPA 2023 Emission Factors Hub. Refrigerant R-134A had a Global Warming Potential of 1526 (AR 6).*

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*16772*	*11677*	*Emissions factors utilized from U.S. EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, April 2023, Table 6 and IEA 2023.*

[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)

113430

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations for Purchased goods and services utilized EEIO Methodology, as well as LCA data provided by Pure Storage.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

21295

(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

Not Applicable.

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)

3766

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors used are UK DEFRA and IEA 2023.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

17391

(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

24

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend-based calculations were done using EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (version V1.2) for US Industries and Commodities (EPA SEF). These factors align with the North American (NAICS) and are calculated from EEIO models in purchaser price. Distance-based calculations utilized US EPA Emission factors.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category was assessed to be immaterial and therefore not relevant to Pure Storage.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

15141

(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

69

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend-based calculations were done using EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (version V1.2) for US Industries and Commodities (EPA SEF). These factors align with the North American (NAICS) and are calculated from EEIO models in purchaser price. Distance-based calculations utilized US EPA Emission factors. Data for business travel was provided by the third-party platform covering air travel and rail. The remaining emissions for this category were calculated utilizing spend data from Concur, a third party vendor used by Pure Storage.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7403

(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

Employee commuting calculations include optional working from home emissions. US EPA Emission factors were utilized for employee commute calculations and IEA Emission factors were utilized for calculating Working from Home emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

198

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors were utilized from US EPA, Environment Canada, and IEA 2023.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

257419

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Applicable.

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)

20

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Applicable.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We are in the process of estimating Scope 3 Investment emissions, therefore it is not verified, and thus we have not included them.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Pure Storage.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Pure Storage.
[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

Pure Storage Verification Statement-RY2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1

(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

Pure Storage Verification Statement-RY2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1

(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

Pure Storage Verification Statement-RY2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1

(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: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ 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

Pure Storage Verification Statement-RY2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1

(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:
☑ Increased

(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)

702

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY24 Pure purchased Green E renewable electricity certificates and applied these in its inventory to mitigate a portion of its US electricity consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other emissions reduction activities.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6525

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

83

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY24, Pure experienced an increase in energy consumption driven by its business growth.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.4

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

54.6

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

68.1

Austria

(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

Canada

(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

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100.3

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

717.2

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

1137.6

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.8

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

8.9

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

20

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.6

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

46.4

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

95.9

Hong Kong SAR, China

(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

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55

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

263.3

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

263.3

Indonesia

(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

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.3

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

72.4

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

112.3

Italy

(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

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.1

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

79.7

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

79.7

Mexico

(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

Netherlands

(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

New Zealand

(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

Poland

(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

Republic of Korea

(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

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.1

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

15.9

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

15.9

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.6

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

141.2

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

141.2

South Africa

(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

Spain

(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

Sweden

(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

Switzerland

(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

Taiwan, China

(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

Turkey

(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 Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.9

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

20.2

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

20.2

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18.6

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

56.1

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

46

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

571.6

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

15296.4

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

9676.6
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Pure Storage's Offices*	*830.4*
Row 2	*Pure Storage's Data Centers*	*11.48*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Pure Storage's Data Centers*	*13505.02*	*8755.8*
Row 3	*Pure Storage's Offices*	*3267.1*	*2920.8*

[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)

842

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

16772

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

11677

(7.22.4) Please explain

All entities under Pure Storage's inventory are consolidated into one unit.

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

Not Applicable for Pure Storage.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

[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

3627

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

3627

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

17072

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

43543

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

60615

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(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

60.4

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

60.4

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(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

59.5

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

59.5

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

17072

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

47290

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

64362
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Additional Comments.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Additional Comments.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Additional Comments.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Additional Comments.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Additional Comments.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3627

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Additional Comments.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Additional Comments.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3627

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Additional Comments.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ 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:
☑ Wind

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

3304

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(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:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind, solar and hydropower

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

13768

(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

No additional comment
[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

84

(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)

84.00

Austria

(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

Canada

(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

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1581.3

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

0

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

120

(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)

1701.30

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

156.2

(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)

156.20

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

139.3

(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)

139.30

Hong Kong SAR, China

(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

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

367.5

(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)

367.50

Indonesia

(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

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

234.3

(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)

234.30

Italy

(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

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

171.4

(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)

171.40

Mexico

(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

Netherlands

(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

New Zealand

(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

Poland

(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

Republic of Korea

(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

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25.9

(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)

25.90

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

368.5

(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)

368.50

South Africa

(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

Spain

(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

Sweden

(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

Switzerland

(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

Taiwan, China

(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

Turkey

(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 Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.6

(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)

42.60

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

270.9

(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)

270.90

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57173.3

(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)

57173.30
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000442

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

12519

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2830621000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

54

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output
☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Overall, Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased in FY24, as a result of changes in operations, combined with an increase in electricity consumption. Although revenue also increased year over year, Pure's overall intensity increased by 54%.
[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, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

02/05/2023

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

409

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

7485

(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)

7894.000

(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

01/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

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

4578.520

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

842

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

11677

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

12519.000

(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

-139.50

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target captures 100% of Pure's global scope 1 and 2 emissions, with no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Pure's objective is to reduce its scope 1 and 2 emissions in absolute terms, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, as it continues to grow its business.

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

Pure's plan to achieve the target includes energy efficiency and renewable energy procurement. Pure's focus in the reporting year was to establish its new science-based targets. In FY24 Pure is transitioning to focus on initiatives to reduce its emissions and achieve its target.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(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 **:**Metric tons CO2e per effective petabyte sold

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

02/05/2023

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

34.26

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

34.2600000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

34.2600000000

(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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

01/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

51.6

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

16.5818400000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

148

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

31.19

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

31.1900000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

31.1900000000

(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

17.37

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Pure's Scope 3 Category 11 goal captures 100% of its use of sold products emissions with no exclusions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Pure's Scope 3.11 Use of Sold Product intensity reduction target, which it has submitted to the SBTi, builds from a target it set in 2020, to reduce the emissions per usable petabyte of storage shipped by 67% by 2030. The target is aligned with Pure's business objectives, its core design philosophy, and with its technological innovation & investments into its products. Pure's products are differentiated from other offerings due to its low energy use per unit of data stored (in PB) and for the physical space efficiency of its products. With storage consuming approximately one quarter of all data center energy, the five to ten times reduction Pure Storage products provide can translate into a 20% overall reduction in total data center energy use.

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

Pure plans to achieve the target through continuing to design and build energy efficient products and solutions. In just the past 3 years, Pure has delivered storage products that have doubled usable storage capacity while keeping nominal energy consumption (in W) per product relatively constant. Pure has a product roadmap through 2030 that will allow it to continue the doubling of product capacity, while keeping nominal energy use of each product relatively constant. For example, Pure introduced a 75 TB QLC storage media device in 2022 (note: each of its products uses multiple all flash storage media devices) and this year (2024) Pure will ship products with 150 TB QLC storage media devices. These devices have the highest capacity and lowest energy use within Pure's industry. As the leader in all-flash storage density and efficiency, over the next 6 years Pure expects its storage media doubling to continue with 300TB, 600TB, and larger capacities. As these storage densities increase while nominal energy per product remains relatively flat, it will increase useable storage per unit of energy consumed (per watt) higher and higher approach 2030 based on Pure's linear modeling. As the energy required to store a petabyte of data decreases through these product improvements so will emissions per petabyte sold. As an additional note, it is challenging to accurately project the % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions due to factors such as geographic region, product use, and grid electricity emissions which are outside of Pure's control, and it may therefore revisit and update this projection in the future.

(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
☑ No other climate-related targets

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*1*	*702*
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
☑ Wind

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

702

(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 C0.4)

0

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

37007

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Purchase of US Green-e renewable energy certificates.
[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 **:**Budgeted within R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Pure Storage’s product portfolio, since inception, has exclusively contained highly energy and space efficient products. Compared to its peers, Pure Storage’s products consume much less power, cooling, and data center space. Pure Storage's products are engineered to deliver the highest levels of reliability, which leads to fewer component failures, which means reduced e-waste. Pure Storage's product lifespans are far longer than those of peer products which further reduces e-waste and allows more sustainable customer operations. Sustainability in the form of energy efficiency, space efficiency, reliability, and longevity is a core component of products and for Pure’s customer value proposition.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Following detailed cost/benefit analysis, Pure Storage made a strategic investment to relocate its headquarters campus from Mountain View, CA to Santa Clara, CA. An aspect of that decision was the energy savings that could be achieved over the long term. In addition, Pure Storage has a dedicated ESG department that is discretely funded for energy opportunities and to continue to advance its energy (as well as broader ESG) progress and goals.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power
☑ Other, please specify

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

Pure Storage's product portfolio consists of FlashArray, FlashBlade and Cloud Storage products which leverage a variety of Pure Storage's energy efficient, space saving DirectFlash technology and the built-for-flash software, the Purity operating environment and its Pure1 customer sustainability assessment dashboard. Pure's Evergreen Architecture and Cloud operating model enables customers to consume storage as a service, further optimizing their utilization of its storage infrastructure. To estimate energy and GHG reductions across product portfolio, Pure conducted a LCA analysis on one of its most widely purchased, high volume products, FlashArray//X70, and extrapolated that work across its product portfolio which utilized the same energy efficient and space saving core technologies as FA//X70. The FlashArray//X70 has an effective capacity of up to 2.3 PB, and raw capacity of up to 622 TB. The FlashArray//X70 weighs 44 kg, with physical characteristics of nominal-peak 1065-1424 watts and input voltage range of 200-240 volts.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**ISO 14044-conformant life cycle impact assessment methodology

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

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

GHG (MT CO2e) per product per year

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline products were identified by Pure Storage as functionally equivalent devices in the storage market. Four total products were compared-two for production (manufacturing phase) and two for use phase. Further explanation is provided below.

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

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

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

39.5

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

As part of Pure's FlashArray//X70 LCA a comparative product analysis was performed to quantify the production and use phase impacts of FlashArray//X70 versus 4 reference products. The baseline products were identified by Pure Storage as functionally equivalent devices in the storage market. The comparison was done on a per product and on a per unit of storage capacity basis. Four total products were compared – two for production (manufacturing phase) and two for use phase. For example, one reference use phase product employed end-to-end NVMe protocol that allowed for high-speed communication between storage devices. In addition, the product had a scalable engine design that provided six-nines (99.9999%) of availability and was designed to house up to four engines in a single 42U cabinet. Additional NVMe drive capacity can be added to each engine in the reference product via capacity expansion packs for a maximum usable capacity of up to 4.5 PBe. FlashArray//X70 and the reference products were compared against each other with a configuration that provides an effective capacity of 2.29 PBe. Each reference product configuration was determined by internal storage industry experts at Pure Storage based on each product's documented specifications, Pure Storage's competitive intelligence data, and from publicly available technical configuration documentation. In a configuration that matches the effective capacity of the FlashArray//X70, the example reference use phase product required two 42U system bays but only consumed 35% of the second bay. For the use phase comparison, the consulting firm performing the LCA comparison used IPCC AR5 GWP100 emissions intensity data along with the power specifications for each of the two

reference products to build a power and emissions model. The same power and emissions model was applied to the FlashArray//X70 and to the reference products.Life Cycle Impact Assessment was performed using characterization factors programmed into GaBi, the LCA database used in the analysis. The IPCC AR5 100-year timescale excluding biogenic carbon (IPCC AR5 GWP100 excl. biogen) method was used for quantifying GHG emissions and was reported as kgCO2e. Avoided emissions were estimated by subtracting FlashArray//X70 production emissions from that of the reference products. This same power and emissions model was subsequently applied to all of the products in Pure's portfolio as of FY23.

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

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Pure's verification focus to date has been on its annual GHG emissions but we plan to include additional information in the verification scope next year.
[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	No Additional Information.

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Administrative and Legal Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

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