



TOOLKIT

FOR CLIMATE CHANGE



OSHKOSH™

Toolkit For Climate Change Management & Disclosure

As part of Oshkosh Corporation’s commitment to supporting our suppliers as they develop their climate strategy and work towards decarbonization, we are providing a toolkit of resources and guidance.

This toolkit is designed for all suppliers – whether your organization is just getting started with calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or your organization has an approved science-based target. These resources will help support your journey. This toolkit is available to support your response to Oshkosh’s GHG Survey via Qualtrics and offers resources to accomplish the following key steps as part of a robust climate strategy which includes: (1) calculate emissions, (2) assess and identify climate risks, (3) set targets, (4) integrate renewable energy options, and (5) implement reduction projects.



Oshkosh Survey Support



About:

As part of Oshkosh's commitment to reducing GHG emissions, we are working strategically with our suppliers to understand their emissions, targets, and climate risks. For requested suppliers, we ask that you respond to the Qualtrics survey to the best of your ability, and utilize the resources developed and/or identified within this toolkit to support your disclosure.

Why This is Important:

Our commitment to reducing GHG emissions includes quantifying our Scope 3 emissions annually and tracking progress as part of our commitment to setting and working towards achieving a science-based target. Understanding our suppliers' emissions allows us to accurately quantify our Scope 3 emissions from the supply chain. Governments around the world are mandating greater transparency related to Scope 3 emissions, and stakeholders are expecting the same level of transparency and commitment. As our suppliers encompass our Scope 3 emissions, your efforts to reduce emissions support Oshkosh's commitment to decarbonization. Additionally, many Oshkosh customers have set GHG emission reduction targets, and we are interested in collaborating towards solutions to help meet our mutual goals.



Resources

Step 1:

Calculate Emissions

About:

The first step in managing your organization's GHG emissions begins with developing a baseline to track and measure progress. GHG emissions are categorized as Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

- **Scope 1** – Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.¹
- **Scope 2** - Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company.¹
- **Scope 3** – Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions.²

Why This is Important:

You can't manage what you don't measure. Quantifying your emissions is critical to understanding your organization's emissions impact. As of 2023, Oshkosh has amended its Supplier Code of Conduct to require suppliers to quantify and report Scope 1 and 2 emissions if requested.

1 - [GHG Protocol Corporate Standard](#)

2 - [Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions](#)

Resources

Step 2:

Evaluate and Assess Climate Risks

About:

Climate-related risks refer to the potential negative impacts of climate change on an organization. Physical risks emanating from climate change can be event-driven (acute) such as increased severity of extreme weather events (e.g., cyclones, droughts, floods, and fires). They can also relate to longer-term shifts (chronic) in precipitation, temperature and increased variability in weather patterns (e.g., sea level rise). Climate-related risks can also be associated with the transition to a lower-carbon global economy, the most common of which relate to policy and legal actions, technology changes, market responses, and reputational considerations.¹

Why This is Important:

Climate-change poses risks to many organizations, ranging from minor to significant. To ensure business continuity, organizations should evaluate and assess climate-related risks and determine the applicability of risk to their organization. As the impacts of climate change evolve, and regulatory and policy changes are introduced in response, organizations need to prepare to shift their processes or operations to remain resilient.

Resources

¹ - [CDP 2023 Reporting Guidance](#)

Step 3:

Set GHG Reduction Targets

About:

GHG emissions reduction targets demonstrate how much and how quickly organizations plan to reduce their emissions. Targets help to motivate and track progress. Science-based criteria for setting GHG reduction targets include the following : (1) set targets that are 5-10 years from the start date for a near-term target or greater than 10 years from the start date for long-term targets; (2) target should be set at the corporate/company level; and (3) targets should encompass 95% or greater of Scope 1 and 2 emissions and include Scope 3 emissions (if Scope 3 accounts for more than 40% of emissions).

Why This is Important:

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate-related risks for natural and human systems are higher for global warming of 1.5 °C than at present, but lower than 2 °C. These risks depend on the magnitude and rate of warming, geographic location, levels of development and vulnerability, and on the choices and implementation of adaptation and mitigation options. Organizations play a key role in reducing emissions and Oshkosh has amended the Supplier Code of Conduct to require that requested suppliers set science-based targets. Your organization's commitment to decarbonization supports other customers and stakeholders' objectives and goals.

Resources

Step 4:

Integrate Renewable Energy

About:

Renewable energy is energy produced from sources like the sun and wind that are naturally replenished and do not run out. Nonrenewable energy, in contrast, comes from finite sources that could get used up, such as fossil fuels like coal and oil.¹

Why This is Important:

Energy efficiency measures and reductions are simply not enough to decarbonize to the extent needed to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. Reduction projects should be coupled with renewable energy procurement and/or generation. A great starting point is talking to your energy utility provider and discussing renewable energy options available. Opportunities to work to increase your renewable procurement and/or generation are continually evolving and becoming widely available.

¹- [Department of Energy: Renewable Energy](#)

Resources

Step 5:

Implement Reduction Projects

About:

Best practices to reduce GHG emissions, including energy efficiency projects can be leveraged to achieve emissions reduction targets. Simple changes ranging from behavioral change, energy efficiency improvement, transportation technologies, and more can help drive progress to support your organization's targets and objectives.

Why This is Important:

Energy efficiency projects, along with renewable energy use, are fundamental steps towards decarbonization. Reduction projects work to increase efficiency and reduce energy, which can result in financial savings as well. Progress should be quantified, and new projects should be identified and evaluated continually to maximize efficiency and realize reductions.

Resources