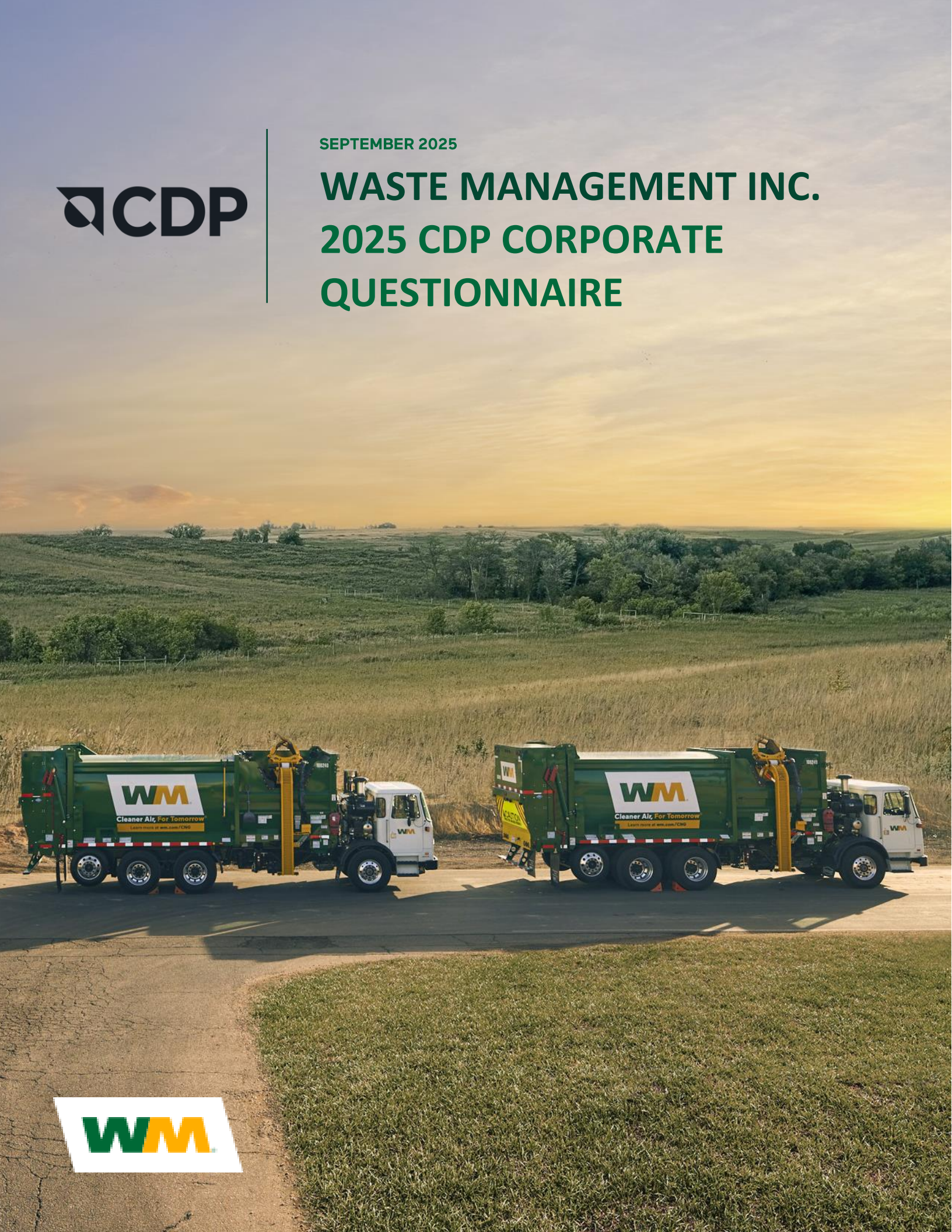
SEPTEMBER 2025

WASTE MANAGEMENT INC. 2025 CDP CORPORATE QUESTIONNAIRE



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

WM (WM.com) is North America's leading provider of comprehensive environmental solutions. Previously known as Waste Management and based in Houston, Texas, WM is driven by commitments to put people first and achieve success with integrity. The company, through its subsidiaries, provides collection, recycling and disposal services to millions of residential, commercial, industrial, medical and municipal customers throughout the U.S. and Canada. With innovative infrastructure and capabilities in recycling, organics and renewable energy, WM provides environmental solutions to and collaborates with its customers in helping them pursue their sustainability goals. In North America, WM has the largest disposal network and collection fleet, is the largest recycler and is a leader in beneficial use of landfill gas, with a growing network of renewable natural gas plants and the most landfill gas-to-electricity plants, as well as the largest heavy-duty natural gas truck fleet in the industry. WM Healthcare Solutions provides collection and disposal services of regulated medical waste and secure information destruction services in the U.S., Canada and Western Europe. CDP reporting boundaries include Legacy WM Operations and WM Healthcare Solutions unless otherwise noted as an exclusion, such as GHG emissions inventory reporting.

In 2022, WM announced 2030 sustainability goals under our three core ambitions designed to drive our progress forward. These goals include:

1. **Material is repurposed** – We're reimagining a circular economy.
    - **Circularity:** Increase recovery of materials by 60% to 25 million tons per year by 2030, including an interim milestone of a 25% increase by 2025.
2. **Energy is renewable** – We're innovating for climate progress.
    - **Climate Impact:** WM commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 42% by 2031 from a 2021 base year: and target beneficial use of captured landfill gas to 65% by 2026.
3. **Communities are thriving** – We're empowering people to live sustainably.
    - **People First:** Promoting a Culture of Belonging

- **Safety:** Reduce Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) annually, targeting 2.0 by 2030; and continued focus on prevention of serious injuries.

- **Social Impact:** Positively impact 10 million people in our communities through targeted social impact programs by 2030, using the equivalent of 2% of our net income.

On November 4, 2024, we completed our acquisition of all outstanding shares of Stericycle, Inc. ("Stericycle"), the operations of which are presented in this report as our new WM Healthcare Solutions segment. The acquisition expands our offerings in the U.S. and Canada and adds operations in parts of Western Europe. These businesses provide Regulated Waste and Compliance Services ("RWCS") and Secure Information Destruction ("SID") services that protect people and brands, promote health and well-being and safeguard the environment.

This report contains forward-looking statements, including statements related to sustainability and business goals; plans and strategies to achieve such goals; future investments and capital expenditures in strategic priorities, including sustainability projects; timing, outcomes (production increases and capacity expansions), and benefits from investments; and any other future events, plans, performance or results. You should view these statements with caution. They are based on the facts and circumstances known to the Company as of the date the statements are made and are subject to numerous risk and uncertainties that may cause actual results to be materially different. See 13.2 for WM's full complete statement and the Company's most recent Form 10-K filed with the SEC, and subsequent SEC filings, for additional information about such risks and uncertainties. We use definitions of materiality herein that do not necessarily coincide with the definition of materiality for the purposes of U.S. federal securities laws.

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

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

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

$22,063,000,000

(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

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

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
Ticker symbol	**Select from:** ☑ Yes	**WM**

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ India
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

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

Select from:

- ☑ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

The geolocation data for WM facilities is considered confidential. As such, we are unable to publicly disclose this information due to the proprietary and confidential nature of this information. We are committed to transparency and environmental responsibility and will continue to assess opportunities to share data while protecting sensitive business information.

(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:

- [x] Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- [x] Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

WM conducts reviews of its approximately 65,000 suppliers through diverse risk evaluation strategies to identify and address key supplier risk factors. Periodic business reviews are performed with Tier I critical suppliers based on essential operational metrics and objectives, supplemented by process engineering assessments that leverage the DMAIC (Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, Control) methodology for structured problem-solving and process improvement. Additionally, WM extends supplier risk mitigation efforts by maintaining strategic relationships with key Tier II suppliers—primarily within the fuel and fleet sectors—where purchases are facilitated through Tier I distributors. Upstream mapping: WM has implemented robust processes designed to identify and mitigate significant risk factors within its supply chain, including the evaluation of environmental risk exposures. As part of this initiative, the company assesses Scope 3 category 1 emissions (purchased goods and services) using spend-based data, enabling prioritization of high-impact categories and suppliers. To help promote sustainability, WM collaborates with key strategic supply chain partners to establish circularity opportunities aimed at reusing and recycling materials. These initiatives have resulted in emission reduction projects, such as incorporating recycled rubber, recycled plastics, and biofuels into WM operations. Downstream mapping: WM also evaluates other critical Scope 3 categories—such as end-of-life treatment emissions—by analyzing product lifecycles and typical disposal pathways. This approach can assist key customers in achieving overall emissions reduction, creating further opportunities for circularity where materials can be reused and recycled within their own supply chains.

(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:

- [x] 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

- [x] Upstream value chain
- [x] Downstream value chain
- [x] End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- [x] Recycling
- [x] Landfill

C2. IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND MANAGEMENT OF DEPENDENCIES, IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

WM defines 'short-term' as events that may occur within 0–3 years and measures short-term risks and opportunities within such time horizon.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

WM defines 'medium-term' as events that may occur within 3-10 years and measures medium-term risks and opportunities within such time horizon.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

WM defines 'long-term' as events that may occur within 10–30 years and measures long-term risks and opportunities within such time horizon.

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

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

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

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

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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:

- [x] Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- [x] Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- [x] Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- [x] Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- [x] Short-term
- [x] Medium-term
- [x] Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- [x] Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- [x] Site-specific
- [x] Local
- [x] Sub-national
- [x] National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- [x] Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- [x] IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- ☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Heat waves
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
- ☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Heat stress
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

Policy

- ☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

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

- [x] NGOs
- [x] Employees
- [x] Regulators
- [x] Investors
- [x] Customers
- [x] Suppliers
- [x] Local communities

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

Select from:

- [x] No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

WM identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related environmental risks and opportunities through an enterprise risk management (ERM) process which is led by the Treasury & Risk Management team who engage with senior leaders and subject matter experts. Climate risks, such as regulatory changes targeting landfill methane emissions, extreme weather events and shifting customer expectations, are assessed using both top-down input from executive leadership and bottom-up workshops across operational teams. These assessments generate standardized risk scorecards that evaluate potential financial impact, likelihood, and mitigation readiness. Priority climate risks are escalated for deeper analysis and executive-level review as needed. This process is designed to enable WM to proactively identify environmental dependencies, such as reliance on landfill infrastructure and exposure to physical climate risks like extreme heat or storms that can disrupt collection routes, damage equipment, or impact business continuity, and to align capital planning with low-carbon transition goals. Oversight is provided by our executive team and Board of Directors, with the Audit committee reviewing ERM findings quarterly, including climate-related risks like GHG emissions and regulatory exposure. In response to emerging climate risks, we are investing in advanced landfill gas capture systems, expanding organics, recycling and renewable natural gas infrastructure, and new opportunities to help drive circularity. These initiatives not only have the potential to reduce GHG emissions and regulatory risk but also unlock business opportunities through low-carbon material management solutions. Our participation in key customer surveys and sustainability programs further supports GHG emissions reductions across the value chain and enhances transparency. Through this integrated approach, climate risks and opportunities are embedded into strategic decision-making and long-term planning for the business.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- [x] Biodiversity

(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

- [x] Dependencies
- [x] Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ Short-term
- ☑ Medium-term
- ☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☑ Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts

Databases

- ☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☑ Employees
- ☑ Investors
- ☑ Local communities
- ☑ NGOs

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

Select from:

- [x] No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024, WM conducted an internal nature-related assessment across approximately 1,300 sites in North America to better understand potential interactions with sensitive ecosystems. This assessment identified a subset of high-priority locations based on key nature-related focus areas, including water, pollution (air, water, soil), climate change, community engagement, and habitat restoration. Some of these locations overlap with areas identified with physical climate risks. The assessment also mapped our sites to areas with nature-related sensitivities. WM is continuing to build upon our existing relationship with key experts to further our program. While nature-related issues are a relatively lower material issue for our industry, we continue to proactively support conservation and biodiversity efforts, focused on supporting environment and the communities we serve.

Currently, WM manages nearly 13,500 acres through Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC) certified programs, powered by Tandem Global, to support biodiversity across our property portfolio, enabling projects that support sustainability, species preservation, and environmental education. These efforts include large-scale restoration projects and innovative microforests, which are dense, fast-growing plantings that can act as carbon sinks and support stormwater management. Projects are tracked in WHC's global conservation index and serve as outdoor classrooms that engage employees and local communities in STEM learning and environmental stewardship.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- [x] Plastics

(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

- [x] Dependencies
- [x] Impacts
- [x] Risks
- [x] Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- [x] Direct operations
- [x] Upstream value chain
- [x] Downstream value chain
- [x] End of life management

(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:

- ☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ Short-term
- ☑ Medium-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

- ☑ Site-specific
- ☑ Local
- ☑ Sub-national
- ☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☑ Life Cycle Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

- [x] Changing customer behavior

Technology

- [x] Transition to recyclable plastic products
- [x] Transition to increasing recycled content

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- [x] Customers
- [x] Employees
- [x] Investors
- [x] Suppliers
- [x] Regulators
- [x] Other, please specify: Commodity users / producers at a local level

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

Select from:

- [x] No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

As a leading waste and recycling services provider, WM proactively manages plastic-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities through our ERM program and strong operational governance. Our ERM process and regulatory leaders identify material risks, such as regulatory shifts like Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), volatile commodity markets, and brand reputation through structured top-down senior leader interviews and bottom-up workshops. These feed into standardized risk scorecards evaluating impact, likelihood, and response readiness, and prioritize plastic-related risks for deeper analysis and executive-level review. Operationally, WM has invested in advanced technology in recycling facilities to increase sorting capabilities, polymer specific processing technology, enabling higher-quality recycling and reducing reliance on virgin plastics. These new and state-of-the-art automated recycling facilities are transformative assets that are delivering capacity improvement to communities that need it. Our Board of Directors has a dedicated annual strategic planning session with our senior leadership team and receives focused strategic updates quarterly. Given the nature of our business, those sessions will address topics such as our people, sustainable operations, waste diversion, recycling business improvements, sustainability growth investments, potentially disruptive technologies and environmental impacts, risks and opportunities. Governance is led by our executive officers with oversight from the Board through quarterly updates to the Audit Committee, including risk metrics, mitigation strategies, and sustainability growth business updates. Our recycling business faces both transitional risks such as changing regulations and pricing volatility; as well as physical dependencies such as ensuring high-quality commodities are being generated. In response, WM is expanding recycling infrastructure and making investments in end markets to support the collection and processing of some of these materials. Recycling and specifically plastics recycling is a priority at WM and is embedded into our capital allocation, risk management and growth planning at the executive and board levels. By expanding these services, exploring opportunities for hard-to-recycle items and continuing to responsibly manage commodity materials, we have increased our recovery and are making progress to achieve our target of a 60% increase to 25 million tons per year by 2030.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Dependencies
- ☑ Impacts
- ☑ Risks
- ☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ Short-term
- ☑ Medium-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

- ☑ Local
- ☑ Sub-national

- [x] National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- [x] WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- [x] Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- [x] Other, please specify: External Consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- [x] Drought
- [x] Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- [x] Water stress

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- [x] Employees
- [x] Investors
- [x] Regulators
- [x] Suppliers
- [x] Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

- [x] No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Water is not currently considered a material enterprise-level risk for WM; however, we actively manage localized water-related dependencies and impacts through our ERM process. Our primary exposures include water use for vehicle washing, landfill operations, and stormwater management. In 2024, we continued to monitor physical risks such as flooding and drought across our operational footprint and site-specific mitigation measures such as stormwater controls, leachate containment and graywater reuse systems. Our ERM framework, led by the Treasury & Risk Management team, involves both top-down and bottom-up assessments across key environmental topics. These include emissions and climate impacts, water and land use, biodiversity, waste diversion and resource recovery. Risk scorecards evaluate water-related risks for impact, likelihood and management confidence, with results reviewed quarterly by the Audit Committee and escalated to the Board of Directors as needed. Oversight by

our executive officers and Board ensures our approach remains aligned with strategic priorities and operational resilience.

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

WM's Sustainability Impact and Sustainable Growth teams have responsibility for identifying interconnection between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. These teams work with ERM, finance and operations departments to understand how the analysis should be conducted and incorporated company wide. As a result, we take a systems approach when evaluating dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. While WM is committed to reducing our own emissions, we also recognize our position as a key supporter in the transition to a low-carbon economy through increased resource recovery, support for established and new markets for recycled content and expansion of landfill gas capture at WM landfills. We are investing in solutions intended to help reduce both our own carbon footprint and our customers'. As such, we have identified, assessed and developed a clear strategy to execute on opportunities in our Renewable Energy and Recycling businesses. For example, landfills emit biogas which can be captured and used beneficially as an alternative to fossil fuels. There are multiple opportunities for utilizing landfill gas including electricity generation, direct use by third parties as heating fuel and processing it into renewable natural gas. Renewable energy from landfill gas can provide our fleet, communities and industrial customers with a lower-carbon energy source than fossil fuels. This helps us reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and users of the renewable energy reduce emissions by displacing the use of virgin fossil fuels. In addition, our advanced technology recycling facilities can help reduce dependence on virgin plastics and enable a lower-carbon economy. By investing in technology for increased sorting capabilities and material recovery, WM improves the quality and value of recycled commodities while supporting customer's Scope 3 emissions reductions and circular economy goals. Further, our organics programs are designed to divert food and yard waste from landfills, helping to reduce methane generation and enabling nutrient-rich compost and renewable energy production.

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

- ☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity
- ☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

- ☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests
- ☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- ☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In 2024, we completed our most detailed physical climate-related risk assessment to date. We evaluated WM's full site list, including Stericycle sites and international operations, against eight (8) acute and chronic hazards including: coastal inundation, riverine flooding, forest fire, extreme heat, surface water flooding, extreme/cyclone wind, freeze/thaw, and soil movement across more than 4,000 sites. WM identified and ranked climate-related risk specific to each asset and line of business, including evaluation of financial impact to the top 255 high-risk locations. The physical risk evaluation was conducted using a high-warming scenario aligned with RCP 8.5, which assumes little to no action to reduce global emissions and projects 4C to 4.5C of warming by 2100.

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

Select from:

- ☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

(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:

- ☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

$10,000,000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

WM defines substantive strategic impact as events that materially impact the company's liquidity, solvency, profitability, market value or operating ability, not only in terms of additional costs to maintain operations but also potential lost revenues from the inability to service our customers via collection, hauling, and disposal of materials. We typically rank risks in a matrix based on likelihood of occurrence and earnings impact. When evaluating substantive financial or strategic impact, including climate-related impact, on our business, we use a scale from 1 to 10. For example, a risk would be labeled a 1 if it is expected to be <$10 million impact on the Company and an extremely remote impact (1-2% likelihood). Note: EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Please see the footnotes and tables that accompany WM's financial earnings releases available at investors.wm.com, for more information on WM's use of non-GAAP measures and a reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP measures.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

$10,000,000

(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

WM defines substantive strategic impact as an event or trend that could materially impact the company's liquidity, solvency, profitability, market value or operating ability or reputational impacts, not only in terms of additional costs to maintain operations but also potential lost revenues from the inability to service our customers via collection, hauling, and disposal of materials. In terms of environmental opportunities, WM's investment in RNG infrastructure represents a substantive environmental opportunity with material strategic impact. Through the development of

new RNG facilities, WM can capture more landfill gas and convert it to lower-carbon fuel, which can then be allocated to our own fleet or turned into energy. This supports our emission reductions goals while also generating new revenue streams and strengthening our position in the lower-carbon fuel market. As the demand for RNG grows, the profitability of these projects is expected to increase significantly and create long-term value. Note: EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Please see the footnotes and tables that accompany WM's financial earnings releases available at investors.wm.com, for more information on WM's use of non-GAAP measures and a reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP measures.

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

WM is required to manage leachate generated from landfills in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. This includes identification, capture, treatment and testing. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended, known as the Clean Water Act, regulates the discharge of pollutants into streams, rivers, groundwater, or other surface waters from a variety of sources, including solid and hazardous waste disposal sites. If our operations discharge any pollutants into federally protected surface waters, the Clean Water Act requires us to apply for and obtain discharge permits, conduct sampling and monitoring, and, under certain circumstances, reduce the quantity of pollutants in those discharges. The US EPA also requires landfills and other waste-handling facilities to obtain storm water discharge permits, and if a landfill or other facility discharges wastewater through a sewage system to a publicly owned treatment works, the facility must comply with discharge limits imposed by the treatment works. Further, before the development or expansion of a landfill can alter or affect certain "wetlands," a permit may have to be obtained providing for mitigation or replacement wetlands. The Clean Water Act provides for civil, criminal and administrative penalties for violations of its provisions.

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** PFAS

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Federal and state governments have increased their focus on efforts to address the risks posed by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS"). PFAS are a large group of chemicals that have been used in industrial and consumer products since the 1940s. PFAS compounds, found in products as diverse as carpets, paints and stains, water-resistant clothing and fabrics, nonstick cookware, food packaging, and firefighting chemicals. Possible human health effects of exposure to certain PFAS compounds may include low infant birth weights, immune system impacts, or cancer. As a key operator in waste management and landfill operations, WM recognizes the potential for PFAS to impact our business and in response we are closely monitoring regulatory developments.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- [x] Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- [x] Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

WM supports the goal of addressing PFAS contamination in the environment. We have never manufactured or produced PFAS. Like wastewater and drinking water utilities, WM is a passive receiver of the PFAS found in discarded materials. WM actively monitors and manages the potential environmental risks associated with pollutants, including emerging contaminants like per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), particularly in light of the US EPA's recent designation of two PFAS compounds—perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)—as hazardous substances under CERCLA. We are working with both Congress and the US EPA to advocate that landfills and other essential public services are provided with relief from CERCLA liability, while manufacturers and heavy users of these compounds are held accountable. In April 2024, the US EPA finalized the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for six PFAS compounds, establishing enforceable maximum contaminant levels and non-enforceable goals. Further federal regulation or liability efforts may follow. At the state level, more jurisdictions have enacted limits for PFAS in drinking water, surface water, and/or groundwater, creating a patchwork of standards across the U.S. Compliance with these evolving standards is expected to increase costs but may also create business opportunities in PFAS management, treatment, and disposal.

C3. DISCLOSURE OF RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

WM has determined that water security has a low materiality within our business operations. We do, however, recognize that global water consumption is an increasingly important environmental issue for many others, and are committed to work to use water sparingly and responsibly. Primary water uses include drinking, sanitation, vehicle washing, dust suppression and landscaping.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ Canada
- ☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Approximately 90% of WM's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions are from our landfills and are therefore the primary concern for carbon pricing exposure. WM recognizes a potential situation in which GHG emissions from landfills and the collection fleet are subject to carbon pricing regulations, including Alberta's Technology Innovation and Emissions Reductions (TIER) system. If carbon pricing programs expand, there is potential for increased operational costs. We intend to make strategic and meaningful investments to reduce GHG emissions and decarbonize WM's operations. The following are levers WM is using to mitigate this risk: landfill gas capture, including installation of new and upgraded gas collection and control systems; continued expansion of renewable natural gas (RNG) facilities to use landfill gas beneficially; monitoring and measurement improvements of landfill gas; and transitioning our collection fleet to run on alternative fuels. WM currently have 102 landfill gas beneficial use projects at owned or operated landfills. To further increase RNG production and displace fossil fuels, WM is expanding its RNG network with approximately 20 new projects, complementing 4 original facilities, from 2022 to 2026. Given this risk, we have established ambitious, science-aligned climate targets validated by the SBTi to reduce WM's GHG emissions in line with the 1.5C scenario.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☑ High

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

WM anticipates that policymakers will continue to evaluate and implement new or expanded carbon pricing initiatives – market-based mechanisms aimed at reducing GHG emissions by assigning financial costs to regulated emitters. Carbon pricing may be applied to our Scope 1 emissions, including landfill and collection fleet emissions. Currently, while WM is not subject to an enterprise-wide carbon tax, one of our landfills in Canada is regulated

under the Alberta Technology Innovation and Emissions Reductions (TIER) system, which imposes a carbon price on facility-level emissions. To remain proactive and resilient to potential regulatory shifts, WM continues to closely follow developments related to carbon pricing regulations across areas where we operate. The International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2024 presents a universal carbon price under an Announced Pledges Scenario of $135/metric tons CO_2 and under the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario of $140/ metric tons CO_2 by 2030 which are what WM utilizes for future potential financial projections of this risk.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

$1,785,000,000

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

$1,851,000,000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact figure is based on the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2024 presents a universal carbon prices at $135/metric tons CO_2 and $140/metric tons CO_2 by 2025. WM's 2024 Scope 1 emissions were 13,223,300 metric tons CO_2e. (13,223,300) * ($135) Approximately $1,785,000,000; (13,223,300) * ($140) Approximately $1,851,000,000.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

$1,900,000,000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is approximately $1.9 billion and is based on: 1. An estimated $300 million in capital expenditures over 10 years from 2022 through 2032 to reduce GHG emissions from our landfills to support our science-based target: 42% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2031 from a 2021 base year. WM conducted a scenario analysis to determine priority landfills for focused landfill gas capture expansion and efficiency improvements. 2. WM's planned investment of over $1.6 billion in RNG plants across North America between 2022 and 2026, which is subject to change based on several factors and assumptions, including those detailed in the 2024 Sustainability Report and the June 24, 2025 Investor Day, as supplemented and updated from time to time in our earnings releases and investor presentations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

WM has long recognized that approximately 90% of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission originate from our landfills with landfill methane being a potent contributor to climate change. In mitigating this, we are working to reduce GHG emissions related to our direct operations (Scope 1 and 2) in line with our climate target, which is validated by the SBTi. WM is a leader in beneficial use of landfill gas and has long-term growth potential to utilize the captured landfill gas to fuel vehicles or electrify homes and has prioritized expanding its RNG infrastructure in 2024 as part of our broader sustainability growth strategy. The objective is to bring online 20 new WM-owned RNG facilities between 2022-2026, with planned investments of more than $1.6 billion dollars. These efforts directly support our

climate-related goals for the business and help reduce operational exposure to regulation and potential carbon pricing schemes. In 2024, WM successfully brought online 5 new RNG projects across strategic landfill sites in North America. In addition to the RNG projects, WM made significant investments in upgrades to gas collection and control systems, which captures emissions that would otherwise escape and helps capture more methane for potential beneficial use. In addition to developing our RNG infrastructure, WM continues to understand and implement methane monitoring and measurement systems to verify emissions with the goal to move from model to measurement in the future. By bringing these RNG plants online, WM significantly increased its capacity to capture and beneficially use methane, reducing the need for flaring. In 2024, WM's renewable energy projects avoided an estimated 2.87 million metric tons of CO_2e by displacing fossil fuels in the transportation and energy sectors. The RNG infrastructure further strengthens WM's resilience to carbon pricing schemes by turning landfill gas into a revenue-generating asset.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

WM actively monitors and manages the potential environmental risks associated with pollutants, including emerging contaminants like per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), particularly in light of the US EPA recent designation of two PFAS compounds (perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)) as hazardous substances under CERCLA. We work with both Congress and the US EPA to provide landfills and other essential public services with relief from CERCLA liability and instead hold accountable manufacturers and heavy users of these compounds. In April 2024, the US EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for six PFAS compounds and established legally enforceable maximum contaminant levels, as well as non-enforceable maximum contaminant level goals for these PFAS compounds. There could be continued efforts to regulate or impose liability with respect to PFAS at the federal level. At the state level, an increasing number of jurisdictions have enacted new drinking water, surface water and/or groundwater limits for various PFAS compounds, which has led to a patchwork of PFAS standards across the U.S. Compliance with new and future state and federal PFAS

standards is anticipated to result in additional expense to the Company, but such standards are also anticipated to present potential business opportunities in the area of PFAS management, treatment and disposal.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☑ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

- ☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☑ Medium

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

Compliance with new and proposed state and federal PFAS standards is anticipated to result in additional expense to the Company in accordance with like companies in the industry, but such standards are also anticipated to present potential business opportunities in the area of PFAS management, treatment and disposal.

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

Select from:

- ☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

- ☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

$230,000,000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The anticipated financial cost of response to risk represents leachate and methane collection and treatment which accounted for approximately $230 million of $524 million in landfill operating costs in 2024. Landfill operating costs include interest accretion on landfill liabilities, interest accretion on and discount rate adjustments to environmental remediation liabilities, leachate and methane collection and treatment, landfill remediation costs and other landfill site costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Compliance with new and future state and federal PFAS standards is anticipated to result in additional expense to the Company, but such standards are also anticipated to present potential business opportunities in the area of

PFAS management, treatment and disposal. Water-related risks, including drought and flooding, have informed WM's broader climate program and strategy to work towards an increase in resiliency. While water overall is not a material financial risk across most operations, regional and localized waste stress and extreme weather events, brought on by climate change, have led leadership to develop a more site-specific approach to water management. WM has invested in water efficiency upgrades, switched to recycled water use for high-use activities such as truck washing in certain areas, and conducted physical risk scenario modeling to assess risks at the facility level. These actions are driven by executive-level oversight as part of our climate and sustainability strategy, understanding that water stewardship improve operational resiliency, supports the community and prepares WM for evolving regulatory expectations, such as PFAS regulations.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- ☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ Canada
- ☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a result of heightened awareness of the global problems caused by plastic waste in the environment, Canada and an increasing number of cities and states across the U.S. have passed ordinances banning certain types of plastics from sale or use. These bans have resulted in increased pressure by manufacturers on our recycling facilities to accept a broader array of materials in curbside recycling and composting programs to alleviate public pressures to ban the sale of those materials. However, with no or limited viable end markets for many of these materials, we and other recyclers are working to educate and remind customers of the need for end market demand and economic viability to support sustainable recycling programs. We are also making investments in end markets to support the collection and processing of some of these materials. With increased focus on responsible management of plastics, our procurement team has taken a proactive approach designed to help prioritize sustainability goals in managing the products we buy.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- [x] The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- [x] Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Prices and demand for recyclables, including plastics, fluctuate and are particularly susceptible to volatility based on macroeconomic conditions and regulations. Our sustainability growth strategy that includes planned and ongoing investments of more than $1.4 billion in our recycling business to increase automation and reduce labor dependency. Such investments are also targeted at addressing increases in regulatory- and customer-driven quality requirements for commodities. These investments increase our exposure to commodity price fluctuations. We mitigate some of the effects of price fluctuation through the contract terms pursuant to which we sell commodities, such as floor pricing. Additionally, future regulation, tariffs, international trade policies or other initiatives, including extended producer responsibility regulations, minimum recycled content laws, container deposit laws, or regulations addressing climate change or GHG emissions, may impact supply and demand of material, or increase operating costs, which could impact the profitability of our recycling operations. WM's leadership to prioritize investments into our recycling business, includes the development of our plastic film recycling facility. These efforts aim to increase the recovery of hard-to-recycle plastics and reduce landfill volumes. As regulatory scrutiny on single-use plastics increases and consumer expectations go up, WM views plastics management as an opportunity to lead in circular economy innovation, strengthen customer partnerships, and reduce climate-related transitional risks.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

- [x] Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

WM is the largest recycler of post-consumer material in North America, managing millions of tons of materials each year. To grow the amount of material that we manage and to support the increasing demand for recycled materials, we are investing in our recycling infrastructure. By continuing our investments in recycling infrastructure from 2022 to 2026, WM aims to enhance safety, speed and sorting capabilities, with the goal of increasing the amount of material we recover for reuse. These investments are expected to add 2.8 million incremental tons of recycling capacity per year once completed. This is achieved through the 6 new market projects and 19 automation upgrade projects that have come online since 2022, as well as the 14 additional projects planned through 2026. WM plans to continue to focus on improving our automation technology to capture additional materials for recycling, upgrading our recycling facilities to produce higher-quality recyclables, building recycling facilities in new markets and expanding access to recycling services to more communities. WM continues to execute on its plans to invest over $1.4 billion in recycling infrastructure from 2022 to 2026, which is subject to change based on a number of factors and assumptions, including those detailed in the 2025 Sustainability Report as supplemented and updated from time to time in our earnings releases and investor presentations. Recycling infrastructure upgrades and new facilities are targeted to enhance safety, speed and sorting capabilities, with the ultimate goal of increasing the amount of material we recover for reuse. These investments are expected to add more than 2.8 million tons of recycling processing capacity per year once completed.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify**:** Coastal inundation, riverine flooding, forest fire, extreme heat, surface water flooding, extreme/cyclone wind, freeze thaw, and soil movement

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

WM engaged a third party to conduct a physical risk assessment to understand the financial impacts of physical climate risks that could potentially cause business disruptions or property damage. Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 scenario was used to determine the potential financial risks WM could face in the year 2050. RCP 8.5 is a commonly used scenario, depicting an outcome without climate mitigation efforts and aligns with around 4-4.5C of warming by end of the century. The study evaluated potential business interruption and property damage that could be caused by coastal inundation, riverine flooding, forest fire, extreme heat, surface water flooding, extreme/cyclone wind, freeze thaw, and soil movement.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Property damage and business interruption

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

By the year 2050, WM could face a financial risk of approximately $47 million annually from climate-related hazards. Approximately $33 million annually of that total is related to property damage with the remaining $14 million annually related to revenue loss from business interruption.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

$0

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

$47,000,000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact figure is based on an analysis that was performed on the top 255 at-risk locations. Property damage was estimated based on the insured value of sites and the anticipated maximum property value at risk in a single year over a given period. Business interruption was estimated based on revenue generated at each location, the likelihood of a climate hazard causing a property to fail or pause operations, and the estimated number of disrupted days expected from each type of hazard.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

$0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The WM sustainability impact team engages with key internal stakeholders to communicate and evaluate the results of the physical risk assessment. The process of determining how to mitigate the impact of these risks is still an ongoing process.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The WM sustainability impact team engages with key internal stakeholders to communicate and evaluate the results of the physical risk assessment. By identifying climate-related vulnerabilities, our local teams will be able to develop mitigation strategies to help monitor and manage risks. We aim to implement a climate-risk program that is adaptable to emerging risks and considers climate risk in decision making.

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

$1,785,000,000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

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

$33,000,000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transition Risk: The International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2024 presents a universal carbon price under an Announced Pledges Scenario of $135/metric tons CO_2 which is what WM utilizes for financial metric vulnerable to transition risks. WM's 2024 Scope 1 emissions were 13,223,300 metric tons CO_2e. (13,223,300) * ($135) Approximately $1,785,000,000. In 2024, our total operating expenses were $13,838 million which results in a percentage vulnerable to transition risks for climate change at 13%. In 2024, WM invested approximately $950 million dollars in sustainable growth strategies including planned and ongoing investments in our Recycling Processing and Sales and WM Renewable Energy segments. We are upgrading and building new recycling facilities with state-of-the-art equipment to expand recycling access to more communities and businesses. And with one of the largest landfill gas-to-renewable energy platforms in North America, we are expanding our infrastructure to capture more methane that can be converted to renewable natural gas and allocated to power communities and a portion of WM's heavy-duty natural gas collection fleet. Physical Risk: The potential financial impact figure is based on an analysis that was performed on the top 255 at-risk locations. Property damage was estimated based on the insured value of sites and the anticipated maximum property value at risk in a single year over a given period. Business interruption was estimated based on revenue generated at each location, the likelihood of a climate hazard causing a property to fail or pause operations, and the estimated number of disrupted days expected from each type of hazard.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

$230,000,000

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

Select from:

- ☑ 1-10%

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

$0

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

Select from:

- ☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In 2024, WM invested approximately $230 million in leachate and methane collection and treatment. Compliance with new and proposed state and federal PFAS standards is anticipated to result in additional expense to WM in accordance with like companies in the industry, but such standards are also anticipated to present potential business opportunities in the area of PFAS management, treatment and disposal. Physical risks from water related events (riverine, coastal, and surface water flooding), are included in our climate change physical risk assessment. WM does not anticipate physical risks beyond these impacts.

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

Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Select from: ☑ Yes	**Select all that apply** ☑ Fines ☑ Enforcement orders or other penalties	Enforcement Orders meeting the US EPA definition of Formal Enforcement Actions are included in this report.

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

5

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

$43,426

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

0.3

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(3.3.1.5) Comment

Five incidents resulting in minor fines. Corrective actions are completed or underway. WM Legacy Operations only.

(3.3.2) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Row 1

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Other penalty type, please specify**:** Enforcement order & Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

$1,950

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Unknown

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

PADEP mining division sent a Consent Assessment and Civil Penalty for NPDES exceedances of iron and TSS limits.

Row 2

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Other penalty type, please specify**:** Enforcement order & Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

$500

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Unknown

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Discolored, muddy/turbid water present in the waterway flowing directly down-gradient from Outfall-004 ("OF-004").

Row 3

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Other penalty type, please specify**:** Enforcement order & Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

$2,850

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Unknown

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Full executed CACP received from PADEP for stormwater discharge exceedances.

Row 4

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Other penalty type, please specify**:** Enforcement order & Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

$3,750

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Unknown

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Upon receipt of the quarterly mining NPDES DMR on 10-15-24, PADEP commented in the 10-7-24 monthly inspection report that the permittee failed to meet effluent discharge water quality limits for TSS, Iron and Aluminum at outfall BA-1/004.

Row 5

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Other penalty type, please specify**:** Enforcement order & Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

$34,376

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Unknown

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Consent assessment of civil penalties for multiple violations including deficient stormwater controls.

(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:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ Alberta TIER - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.1

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

33,868

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO_2e

14,327

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO_2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

WM participates in the Alberta's Technology Innovation and Emissions Reductions (TIER) Regulation, which acts as a carbon pricing and emissions reduction mechanism for large industrial emitters. In 2024, our facility emitted 14,327 metric tons CO_2e, well below our allocated allowance of 33,868 metric tons CO_2e. The facility is 100% owned by WM of Canada Corporation, and emissions are verified annually by a third-party assurance firm to ensure accuracy and alignment with the regulatory requirements.

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The 2020 Alberta TIER Program that replaced the 2019 CCIR Program is a mandatory, carbon intensity based GHG reduction program in which WM's West Edmonton Landfill is currently engaged. Rather than opting to pay emissions fees or purchase offsets, WM proactively focuses on installation of landfill gas collection and control systems (GCCS) that meet or exceeds regulatory requirements. The GCCS continues to generate surplus, saleable Emission Performance Credits (EPC). Natural gas and propane used for heating and flare operation are subject to carbon tax and WM continues to explore energy efficiency opportunities to reduce this usage. Anticipating future emissions regulations, WM is advancing its GHG reduction efforts in alignment with its approved Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) - WM commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2031 from a 2021 base year (this target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks). A cross-functional team is identifying key levers to reduce emissions to achieve this near-term climate target, especially with landfills representing around 90% of WM's direct (Scope 1 and 2) emissions being the primary focus. WM is increasing landfill gas capture through:

- Expansion and automation of GCCS,
- Accelerated installations of new systems,
- Use of landfill caps to enhance gas capture and control, and,
- Improved methane measurement methods.

To meet our climate impact target, WM has also increased the number of alternative fuel vehicles in our collection fleet and our usage of renewable energy certificates providing complementary emission reduction opportunities. In fact, in 2024 more than 70% of WM's collection fleet consisted of alternative fuel vehicles and 74% of the fuel used by those vehicles was allocated to RNG including some of the fuel generated at our operating facilities.

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.6.3) Please explain

WM has determined that water security has a low materiality within our business operations. We do, however, recognize that global water consumption is an increasingly important environmental issue for many others, and are committed to work to use water sparingly and responsibly. Primary water uses include drinking, sanitation, vehicle washing, dust suppression and landscaping.

(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

Products and services

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify**:** lower emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ Canada
- ☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

WM is a leader in beneficial reuse of landfill gas, operating the largest network of landfill-gas-electricity facilities in North America and a growing portfolio of RNG plants. As of 2024 WM captures and process landfill gas at 102 landfill gas beneficial use projects at WM-owned-and-operated landfills. These facilities generate renewable electricity and pipeline quality renewable natural gas. WM services – such as landfill gas capture for beneficial use and recycling – potentially help avoid more than four times more GHG emissions than its operations generate. By the end of 2026, the company plans to expand its RNG network with the goal of increasing RNG production and displacing fossil fuel use. This investment is expected to enhance landfill gas utilization, support emission reductions, and contribute to revenue growth through the processing and sale of RNG.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(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:

- ☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☑ Medium

(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

WM's strategic expansion of its RNG business is expected to deliver significant financial and environmental benefits. With 20 new RNG facilities expected to be online by the end of 2026, 7 of which are already operational as of the end of 2024, WM is positioning itself as a market leader in landfill gas recovery and conversion. By 2027, WM is expecting a generation of 25 million incremental MMBtu annually. Our total sustainability growth initiatives are on track to see approximately $760-800 million in incremental annual adjusted operating EBITDA, and approximately $600-630 million in incremental annual free cash flow. These values assume blended average commodity price of $125/ton for recycling and blended average RNG value of $26/MMBtu (which is equivalent to 2.00 RINs and 2.50 natural gas) for RNG sold in the transportation market.

(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)

$470,000,000

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

$500,000,000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

WM's strategic expansion of its RNG business is expected to deliver significant financial and environmental benefits. With 20 new RNG facilities by 2026, 7 of which are already operational as of the end of 2024, WM is positioning itself as a market leader in landfill gas recovery and conversion. By 2027, WM is expecting a generation of 25 million incremental MMBtu annually. We are on track to see approximately $470-500 million in incremental annual adjusted operating EBITDA, and approximately $375-400 million in incremental annual free cash flow. NOTE: These values assume blended average RNG value of $26/MMBtu (which is equivalent to 2.00 RINs and 2.50 natural gas) for RNG sold in the transportation market. This is subject to change based on a number of factors and assumptions as supplemented and updated from time to time in our earnings releases and investor presentations.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

$1,600,000,000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

WM anticipates the cost to realize this opportunity is estimated to be approximately $1.6 billion from 2022-2026 to expand its network of RNG plants. Between 2022 and 2024, these investments were approximately $1,122 million, and planned capital investments for 2025-2026 is approximately $465 million – $535 million. These investments are directed towards infrastructure development, specifically for expanding our RNG network in several areas across North America. NOTE: This is subject to change based on a number of factors and assumptions as supplemented and updated from time to time in our earnings releases and investor presentations.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

WM has identified a strategic opportunity to scale its RNG business by leveraging landfill gas, a potent GHG, as a valuable resource. In line with our broader decarbonization and climate strategy, WM committed to expanding its owned and operated RNG infrastructure to reduce emissions and provide a lower-carbon solution to customers. Our goal is to develop 20 new RNG facilities from 2022 to 2026, all located at WM-owned landfills, to beneficially capture landfill gas and convert it into pipeline-quality RNG. This initiative is designed to both reduce methane emissions and displace fossil fuels, directly supporting WM's sustainability and financial growth objectives. To execute this strategy, WM has allocated $1.6 billion in planned capital investment from 2022-2026. This investment is focused on infrastructure to support the development, construction, and operation of RNG production facilities. The company is deploying a phased rollout based on site readiness, gas volume potential, and energy demand. A cross-functional effort, multiple teams work closely with WM's renewable energy team to help ensure consistency in facility performance and cost control. RNG produced is intended for both allocation to WM's alternative fuel fleet, reducing Scope 1 emissions, and for external customers seeking lower-carbon fuel alternatives. As of December 31, 2024, 7 of the 20 planned RNG facilities outlined above are operational and generating renewable energy, making progress towards the 20-facility target. These operational sites are already contributing to a range of diverse expected benefits creating shareholder value by monetizing byproducts from core business, allocating more fuel to our CNG collection fleet to reduce Scope 1 emissions, and increase the beneficial use of landfill gas contributing to our decarbonization goals. The 2027 expected financial contribution is $470-$500 million in incremental EBITDA and saving 180 million gallons of diesel fuel and avoiding 1.8 million metric tons of CO_2e (based on WM's legacy on-road vehicles).

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Other markets opportunity, please specify**:** Development and/or expansion of lower emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

WM's business strategy centers on scaling recycling infrastructure to reduce emissions, support a circular economy and enhance regulatory and market resilience. In 2024, WM recovered more than 16 million tons of materials avoiding more than 31 million metric tons of CO_2e by displacing virgin material use. We are planning to invest $1.4 billion between 2022 and 2026 in 39 new or upgraded recycling facilities across North America to increase capacity, improve material quality, improve employee safety, and expand access. Since 2022, 19 automation upgrades and entry into 6 new markets have added nearly 2.8 million tons of annual recycling capacity. These efforts support our goal to manage 25 million tons of recycled materials annually by 2030. Our recycling operations can help customers reduce their Scope 3, category 1 (purchased goods and services) emissions, strengthening WM's role as a climate solutions provider. These investments are expected to drive revenue growth from increased volumes and higher-value commodities, while positioning WM to meet increased regulatory requirements around recycling and landfill diversion.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

WM's strategic expansion of its recycling business is expected to deliver significant financial and environmental benefits. With 39 new or automation upgrades to recycling facilities planned from 2022 to 2026, 12 of which became operational as of the end of 2024, WM continues to position itself as a widely recognized leader in recycling throughout North America. By 2027, WM is expecting a generation of 2.8 million increase in incremental recycling capacity by 2027 annually. WM is on track to see approximately $290-300 million in incremental annual adjusted operating EBITDA, and approximately $225-300 million in incremental annual free cash flow. NOTE: These values assume blended average commodity price of $125/ton for recycling.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

$290,000,000

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

$300,000,000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

WM's strategic expansion of its recycling business is expected to deliver significant financial and environmental benefits. With 39 new or automation upgrades to recycling facilities by 2026, 12 of which became operational as of the end of 2024, WM continues to position itself as a widely recognized leader in recycling throughout North America. By 2027, WM is expecting a generation of 2.8 million increase in incremental recycling capacity by 2027 annually. WM is on track to see approximately $290-300 million in incremental annual adjusted operating EBITDA, and approximately $225-300 million in incremental annual free cash flow. NOTE: These values assume blended average commodity price of $125/ton for recycling.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

$1,400,000,000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity is estimated to be over $1.4 billion of planned growth capital investment by WM from 2022-2026 to open 39 facilities in new markets and outfit many of the recycling facilities with updated recycling technology, further enabling and enhancing the company's ability to provide high-quality recycled commodities to its customers. Between 2022 and 2024, these investments were approximately $1,153 million, and planned capital investments for 2025-2026 are expected to be approximately $245 million to $285 million. These investments are directed towards infrastructure development, specifically for expanding our recycling network in several areas across North America. NOTE: This is subject to change based on a number of factors and assumptions as supplemented and updated from time to time in our earnings releases and investor presentations.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

WM's strategy to realize this opportunity can be associated with increased recycling capacity, our strategic investments in advanced recycling infrastructure, with automation at the focus of the approach. A key example is the Elkridge Recycling Facility modernization project, serving the Washington D.C. and Baltimore, MD region. In 2024, WM invested approximately $54 million to upgrade the Elkridge facility. Prior to the investment, the site could manage 170,000 tons per year with a labor-intensive process and headcount over 150 employees. Post-investment, the facility has achieved a 45% increase in processing capacity, now capable of handling more than 250,000 tons annually. This is enabled by nearly 1 mile of conveyor belts and 22 optical sorters. Through automation, WM has reduced headcount by approximately 60%, demonstrating the operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the project. WM has identified a strong and growing end-market demand for recycled content and improved recycling rates. WM is a market leader in recycling with scalability and expertise and has therefore committed to the task of working to increase material capture and improving material quality. The Elkridge facility is an example of a project that directly aligns and supports WM's broader strategy to increase recycling throughput and achieve its goal of managing 25 million tons of recycling annually by 2030. In addition, it enhances the quality and marketability of recovered materials. By displacing the need for virgin material sourcing, our recycling facilities can contribute to emissions reductions in Scope 3, category 1 (purchased goods and services) for WM's customers. Further, our recycling investments strengthen WM's resilience to evolving regulatory requirements by enabling higher recovery rates and improving operational efficiency. In fact, 7 U.S. States and 9 out of 13 Canadian provinces/territories are implementing or expected to implement Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) laws in the near-term. WM is well-positioned with approximately 50% of previously announced $1.4 billion 2022-2026 recycling sustainability growth investments in EPR geographies.

(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:

☑ CAPEX

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

$3,000,000,000

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

WM is executing on our sustainability growth strategy which aligns with our climate-impact goals and objectives to support the transition to a lower-carbon, circular economy. Between 2022 and 2026, we are planning to allocate nearly $3 billion in growth capital, approximately $1.6 billion in RNG infrastructure and $1.4 billion in advanced recycling capabilities, which can help to reduce emissions, enable resource recovery opportunities, and serve our customers and communities. These investments directly respond to climate-related transition risk and opportunities, including regulatory focus on GHG emission reductions for Scope 1 and 2, rising demand for lower-carbon fuels and recycled materials. As the largest recycler of post-consumer material in North America, and one of the largest landfill operators, WM is uniquely positioned to turn climate risk into a long-term opportunity. Our RNG business is focused on developing 20 new company-owned and operated RNG plants, expected to deliver more than 25 million incremental MMBtu annually by 2027. These projects reduce landfill methane emissions (Scope 1),

provide a renewable energy source, and support decarbonization of hard-to-abate sectors such as transportation and manufacturing. At the same time, our planned recycling investments are expected to add 2.8 million incremental tons of annual processing capacity across 6 new market projects and 19 automation upgrade projects that have come online since 2022, as well as the 14 additional projects planned through 2026, leveraging automation and technology to improve material quality, increase capture rates, and provide a safer work environment with fire suppression systems. This helps reduce emissions associated with virgin material extraction and production (Scope 3). These strategic capital projects are fully integrated into WM's financial planning and sustainability roadmap. They support our emission reductions target and can help enable our customers to work towards their own climate goals. Where applicable we are leveraging financial mechanisms and monitoring policy incentives such as the Inflation Reduction Act and Low Carbon Fuel Standards, to help enhance returns and manage transitional risks.

C4. GOVERNANCE

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

WM's Board of Directors has integrated oversight of climate change, water and social impact, among broader environmental issues. The full Board engages quarterly with the Chief Sustainability Officer, who delivers a dedicated dashboard reviewing climate targets and sustainability growth investments. Sustainability is embedded in strategic planning, the Board and senior leadership hold quarterly strategy update segments that address topics such as sustainable operations, sustainability growth investments, and emerging environmental risks for the business such as water and climate regulations. One key committee, is the Nominating and Governance Committee which will recommend, and the Board will select, individuals as nominees based on an evaluation of all factors deemed relevant, including personal and professional integrity and sound judgement, business and professional skills and experience, independence, possible conflicts of interest, diversity and the potential for effectiveness, in conjunction with the other directors, to serve the long-term interests of the stockholders.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corporate Governance Guidelines: https://investors.wm.com/static-files/0eae03ee-d8b8-449f-b1e1-133bd3be5fac

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	**Select from:**	**Select from:**	

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
	☑ Yes		
Water	**Select from:** ☑ Yes	**Select from:**	
Biodiversity	**Select from:** ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	**Select from:** ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	WM is currently evaluating the materiality of this environmental issue on the organization.

(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

- ☑ President
- ☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☑ Board-level committee
- ☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☑ Other, please specify**: ESG Disclosure 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**:** Corporate Governance Guidelines

(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 the implementation of business strategy
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As North America's leading provider of environmental services, WM's Board of Directors maintain direct and comprehensive oversight of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities because it is embedded in all that we do. As a result, consideration of various aspects of environmental sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities is already organically a part of our entire Board and committees' oversight of our performance, risk management and strategic vision. Specifically:

(1) The Board has quarterly strategy update segments with our Senior Leadership Team (SLT) which include topics such as evaluation of climate and environmental updates, transition opportunities, and long-term sustainability growth updates.

(2) Quarterly, the Board receives strategic updates that encompass climate-related risks and opportunities applicable to our sustainability strategy (which is detailed in the Strategy section below);

(3) The Audit Committee of our Board integrates these considerations into its regular Enterprise Risk Management review and updates, evaluating climate-related physical risks such as water risks like flooding, regulatory and other key climate transitional risks including aspects of mitigation through climate-related opportunities;

(4) WM's Board additionally reviews and approves significant sustainability-related investments and transactions that promote sustainability growth and low-carbon solutions such as recycling infrastructure, RNG development and new operational technologies;

(5) Since 2021, when WM appointed the Company's first Senior Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), our Board now receives a dedicated quarterly Sustainability Dashboard to highlight progress on climate targets, social impact efforts, circularity goals and employee engagement. This role directly oversees progress toward sustainability goals and leads our sustainability growth businesses including

recycling, organics, sustainability advisory services, and RNG to ensure our broader sustainability priorities are integrating into our core business operations; and,

(6) The Board's annual financial planning process incorporates potential impacts from climate change and risk, reinforcing the integration of environmental issues into our corporate governance and oversight.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ President
- ☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☑ Board-level committee
- ☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☑ Other, please specify**: ESG Disclosure 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 Charter

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

Select from:

- ☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

WM's Board of Directors maintains oversight of water-related and climate issues through direct engagement with senior leadership and its enterprise risk management (ERM) process. The CEO, as a Board member, our President

and COO, CFO, CLO, CHR and D&I Officer and CSO regularly report to our Board and Audit Committee on environmental compliance, including water-related risks, climate impacts, and regulatory updates. The Board receives quarterly strategic updates with the Senior Leadership Team (SLT), where sustainability topics such as EHS, sustainability growth, climate risks, and/or sustainability goal progress are discussed. Through regulator EHS compliance reports and presentations from internal teams such as Internal Audit and Controls, Environmental Audit, Ethics and Compliance, Human Resources, Government Affairs, Digital, Insurance, Safety, Finance and Accounting functions. These presentations allow our directors to have direct communication with management and assess management's evaluation and administration of the Company's risk profile through our ERM process. Examples of key areas of assessment addressed by our ERM process and overseen by our Audit Committee and Board include the following: emissions & climate impact; industry disruption; revenue management; legal and regulatory; capital allocation; supply chain management; service to customers; cost discipline; physical infrastructure; brand management; environmental, health & safety; human capital; information security and privacy; technology and currency, interest rate and commodity risk management.

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☑ 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

Experience

- ☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Other

- ☑ Other, please specify**:** CEO of WM

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Other

- ☑ Other, please specify**:** CEO of WM

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

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

(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 Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to 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

- ☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance
- ☑ Other, please specify**:** Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Responsibilities for climate-related issues have been assigned to the CEO, who is responsible for setting short and long-term strategy, among other duties. This includes setting investment strategy, reviewing risk and opportunity forecasts, and driving our core values and ambitions through the organization to better serve our customers and communities. In addition, the CEO is responsible for overseeing the Company's services and their performance, such as recycling, renewable energy and fuel production, fleet emissions reduction, and sustainability advisory services. WM's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports directly to the CEO but meets with other senior leadership team members routinely to discuss climate related risks and disclosures. This includes the CLO and CFO, who lead

the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. The CSO holds responsibility for a multitude of sustainability initiatives and operations, include:

(1) Growing sustainable service offerings, including recycling, renewable energy, organics and sustainability consulting services;

(2) Reviewing, mitigating and implementing efforts to address and manage our physical and transitional climate risks and opportunities; and,

(3) Developing climate strategy and ESG-related goals; Collaborating with other departments to engage on ESG related priorities within our business operations; Conducting regular assessments in collaboration with our ERM team to assess, manage and mitigate climate-related risks, and adapting decisions based on climate-related information to determine the areas of most significance to our stakeholders for WM.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for overseeing the Company's services and their performance, such as recycling, renewable energy and fuel production, fleet emissions reduction, and sustainability advisory

services. As part of the oversight of our collection and disposal operations, our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (COO) has direct responsibility for issues related to water and water risk as a component of our operations. The COO reports directly to the CEO but meets with other senior leadership team members routinely to discuss risks and operational impacts, including report outs with the Board of Directors.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(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:

- ☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer has responsibility for issues relating to biodiversity, including development of nature-related assessments and disclosures. In 2024, WM has partnered with Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC) to conduct a nature-related assessment of our facility locations and are working internally on next steps.

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

WM's Management Development & Compensation Committee has embedded and approved the use of a sustainability modifier applicable into the annual cash incentive payouts to directors and above, including executive members. The annual incentive award may be increased, or decreased, up to 10% based on performance across key environmental, people, and social metrics. The payout is calculated using the sustainability scorecard featuring quantifiable performance measures in the areas of safety; employee engagement; circularity and climate. WM believes this approach ensures that directors and above including executive compensation is directly tied to progress on strategic sustainability priorities, including climate impact reductions, increased in material recovery, safety targets and injury reductions, and enhance engagement within the WM workforce. This approach provides transparency and measurable accountability at leadership levels within the business.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

WM has determined that water security has a low materiality within our business operations. We do, however, recognize that global water consumption is an increasingly important environmental issue for many others, and are committed to work to use water sparingly and responsibly. Primary water uses include drinking, sanitation, vehicle washing, dust suppression and landscaping.

(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

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

- ☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

- ☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Engagement

- ☑ Other engagement-related metrics, please specify**:** Voice of the Employee survey

(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 MD&C Committee has approved continued use of a +/- 10% sustainability modifier applicable to the 2025 annual cash incentive payout depending on performance measures in the areas of safety, employee engagement, circularity & climate. The sustainability modifier supports WM's commitment to its sustainability growth strategy, reinforces leadership accountability, and aligns director and above incentives with WM's 2030 sustainability goals as outlined in our annual Sustainability Report. In 2024, the Company earned sufficient points on the sustainability scorecard to correlate to a 3% increase to the annual cash incentive payment for 2024 otherwise earned.

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

The integration of a sustainability modifier into WM's annual executive cash incentive program reinforces the alignment between compensation, environmental performance, and WM's climate and circularity goals. By directly tying a portion of executive pay to measurable outcomes in areas such as of safety, voice of the employee, circularity and climate. These performance measures reinforce WM's commitments and values, sustainability growth strategy and 2030 goals. This modifier further aligns and indicates commitment to WM's climate transition strategy focuses on reducing GHG emissions, expanding circular solutions, and investing in technologies that increase use of materials and energy. The sustainability scorecard used to assess modifier outcomes includes metrics that reflect progress on those priorities, such as:

(1) Climate Impact – WM has a validated and approved Science Based Target to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2031, from a 2021 base year (target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks). As of 2024, WM has made significant progress on this effort achieving a 22% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission from 2021 base year. Continued investment in our RNG infrastructure and in 2024, WM captured 3% more landfill gas year-over-year and converted approximately 58.1 million MMBtu of RNG for sale or use. This directly supports WM's efforts to reduce Scope 1 emissions and expand clean energy solutions.

(2) Circularity – WM has committed more than $1.4 billion between 2022-2026 to expand recycling into new markets and advance recycling infrastructure and technology to improve material sorting, capture and increase volumes. These projects generate greater economics while increasing circularity and unlocking approximately 2.8 million tons annually for customers.

(3) Employee engagement – WM continues to focus on engagement of our workforce, and in 2024 we saw an increase in employee participation in the Voice of the Employee Survey with 72% participation up from 57% in 2023 as well as an increase in the Employee Engagement Score from 71% in 2023 to 78% in 2024.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- [x] General Counsel

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- [x] Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- [x] Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- [x] Achievement of climate transition plan
- [x] Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

- [x] Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Engagement

- [x] Other engagement-related metrics, please specify**:** Voice of the Employee survey

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

- ☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Engagement

- ☑ Other engagement-related metrics, please specify**:** Voice of the Employee survey

(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

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

- ☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Engagement

- ☑ Other engagement-related metrics, please specify**:** Voice of the Employee survey

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Select from:

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- [x] Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- [x] Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- [x] Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- [x] Achievement of climate transition plan
- [x] Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

- [x] Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Engagement

- [x] Other engagement-related metrics, please specify**:** Voice of the Employee survey

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The MD&C Committee has approved continued use of a +/- 10% sustainability modifier applicable to the 2025 annual cash incentive payout depending on performance measures in the areas of safety, employee engagement, circularity & climate. The sustainability modifier supports WM's commitment to its sustainability growth strategy, reinforces leadership accountability, and aligns director and above incentives with WM's 2030 sustainability goals as outlined in our annual Sustainability Report. In 2024, the Company earned sufficient points on the sustainability scorecard to correlate to a 3% increase to the annual cash incentive payment for 2024 otherwise earned.

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

- ☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Engagement

- ☑ Other engagement-related metrics, please specify: Voice of the Employee survey

(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

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Other senior-mid manager, please specify**:** All enterprise-wide Director level and above positions

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(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)

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

Does your organization have any environmental policies?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The company has developed processes, procedures and tools for use in achieving its high standards for environmental performance and compliance. They collectively form the WM Environmental Management System (WM EMS). The company's operations, across all lines of business, are responsible for implementation and adherence to the WM EMS at each operating location. This applies to all business endeavors in which WM has 50% or more ownership. Our management will regularly monitor operations and make recommendations to the Senior Leadership Team and if necessary, the Board of Directors on programs to continuously improve the environmental performance of the company. Environmental goals and objectives will be established, reviewed and approved during management review. The WM operational teams and leadership regularly monitor the environmental performance to ensure adherence to the principles of this policy across the company.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Climate-specific commitments

- Other climate-related commitment, please specify**:** Validated Science Based Target initiative - Emissions reduction

Social commitments

- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

WM Environmental Policy: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_Environmental_Policy.pdf

(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)
- ☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☑ We Are Still In

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

In 2020, WM committed to setting a Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction target based on climate science and aligned with Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) guidance. In 2023, WM's climate target was approved and validated by the SBTi, our objective and validated goal is "WM commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2031 from a 2021 base year. WM publishes a Climate Brief report aligned with the TCFD framework. This report can be found here: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_TCFD_Report.pdf. As a signatory of the 'We Are Still In' coalition, Waste Management pledges to do its part to help offset Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and stem the causes of climate change.

(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 directly with policy makers

- [x] 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:

- [x] Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- [x] Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

WM Participation in the Political Process: 3013b95e-be0a-40a7-830f-22cdd9e3c50a

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

Select from:

- [x] Yes

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

Select all that apply

- [x] Mandatory government register

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

Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995: House ID #316340000 (Lobbying Disclosure, Office of the Clerk (house.gov)) Senate ID #40692-12 (Search Registrations & Quarterly Activity Reports Lobbying Disclosure (senate.gov))

(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

WM's Public Policy team coordinates its policy positions on topics across the U.S. and Canada while also recognizing the local nature of our business. Regional policy and regulatory variations are considered and coordinated with broader corporate policies. These positions are communicated in the attached policy document. We welcome engagement from stakeholders around these issues and strive to work with representatives from the government, the business sector, community groups and environmental advocates to build consensus for positive change.

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The EPA Renewable Fuel Standard program

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- ☑ Alternative fuels

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- ☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☑ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- ☑ Regular meetings
- ☑ Discussion in public forums
- ☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

$0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) is a federal program that requires transportation fuel sold in the United States to contain a minimum amount of renewable fuels. As an environmental services provider, 87% of WM's footprint comes from Scope 1 emissions stemming from our landfills and fuel used by our fleet. The RFS program further incentivizes landfills to capture increasing amounts of landfill gas and use that gas to produce renewable natural gas, which can be allocated to our natural gas fleet, further reducing our emissions by displacing other fuels. WM has directly lobbied the U.S. Congress, and has worked closely with senior Administration officials, in support of

incentivizing the production of renewable natural gas as cellulosic biofuel under US EPA's Renewable Fuel Standard program. This engagement has supported WM's development of various renewable fuel projects that produce cellulosic biofuel from landfill gas and this fuel is used in our collection fleet. We contract with other landfill owners and dairy farms to purchase additional renewable fuel to use in our vehicles. Use of renewable natural gas results in a reduction of GHG and particulate emissions as compared to the use of diesel fuel being replaced. Success of this specific engagement is not quantifiable, but the policy has supported increased investment of CAPEX into renewable fuel projects which expect to have returns as increased revenue.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Implementation of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Subsidies on infrastructure

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

- [x] Ad-hoc meetings
- [x] Discussion in public forums
- [x] Responding to consultations
- [x] Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

$0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA) introduced several clean energy tax incentives benefiting WM's long-term investment in clean energy technologies, including an investment tax credit for qualified biogas property and a tax credit for the production and sale of low-emission transportation fuels. These tax credits are intended to incentivize biogas producers, such as landfills, to capture increased amounts of biogas and use that gas to produce renewable natural gas (RNG) that can replace more carbon-intensive energy sources while enhancing energy security and reliability. WM has directly lobbied the U.S. Congress and has worked closely with senior Administration officials and other key stakeholders to clarify the eligibility of landfill RNG in the scope of both credit programs. This engagement has supported WM's development of various renewable fuel projects that produce RNG for use in our collection fleet. Use of RNG results in a reduction of GHG and particulate emissions as compared to the use of diesel fuel being replaced. Success of this specific engagement is not quantifiable, but the regulations, once finalized, are expected to support increased investment of CAPEX into renewable fuel projects and upgraded fleet vehicles.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- [x] Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- [x] Paris Agreement

(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:

- [x] Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- [x] Other trade association in North America, please specify: The American Biogas Council

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

Select all that apply

- [x] Climate change

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

Select from:

- [x] Consistent

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

Select from:

- [x] 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

As part of our membership with the American Biogas Council, we advocate in support of US EPA's Renewable Fuel Standard Program and for federal and state incentives to produce and use renewable transportation fuel and renewable electricity.

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

$66,000

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

Achieving energy security relies on lessening our dependence on foreign oil, and domestic production of fuel from renewable sources contributes to this goal. As a partner in energy security discussions, WM supports policies, including existing renewable fuel standards, that encourage and facilitate the production of fuel from renewable sources such as municipal solid waste, as well as tax policy that encourages development of alternative fueling infrastructure, and the conversion of diesel vehicles to cleaner-burning natural gas and RNG from waste. Studies have shown that RNG derived from waste sources such as landfills and dairy manure have significantly lower carbon intensities than other types of biofuels, and both are used in the industry's heavy-duty collection fleet.

(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:

- [x] 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

- [x] Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify**:** National Waste & Recycling Association (NWRA)

(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

WM has worked closely with NWRA on advocacy efforts involving the Federal Renewable Fuel Standard, which incentivizes the production of renewable natural gas from landfills as a cellulosic biofuel for use in our fleet and other vehicles, and outreach to US EPA to improve the accuracy of GHG emissions accounting for municipal solid waste landfills. WM prioritizes opportunities with the best potential to unlock emissions reduction at low cost, or to enable emissions reductions combined with a positive financial return. Our goals and public disclosure around renewable energy production progress, recycling and fuel efficiency drive our investment strategy. This approach to addressing the challenges of climate change is integrated into the evaluation of significant activities and potential investments — from collection fleet and logistics to administrative functions and facility operations.

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

$535,850

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

WM works with NWRA to address a wide range of federal and state issues, including tax reform, incentives to increase domestic recycling infrastructure, environmental policies impacting landfill and recycling operations, extended producer responsibility, international recycling standards, vehicle safety and employee health issues, infrastructure permitting, safety, the impacts of tariffs on recycling markets, recycling infrastructure legislation, the emerging contaminant PFAS (commonly found in discarded household products) and other workforce development issues.

(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:

- [x] 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

- [x] Paris Agreement

(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:

- [x] 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:

- [x] In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- [x] TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- [x] Climate change
- [x] Water
- [x] Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- [x] Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- [x] Strategy
- [x] Public policy engagement
- [x] Governance

- ☑ Emission targets
- ☑ Emissions figures
- ☑ Risks & Opportunities
- ☑ Other, please specify**: Other metrics**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

all

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

WM TCFD Report: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_TCFD_Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

WM published the 2023 Climate Brief that summarizes Governance, Strategy, Risks and Progress around our climate impact targets and oversight as aligned with the TCFD. WM intends to publish an updated climate brief in late 2025.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change
- ☑ Water
- ☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Strategy
- ☑ Water accounting figures
- ☑ Governance
- ☑ Emission targets

- ☑ Emissions figures
- ☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

WM 2025 GRI: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_2025_GRI.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

WM reports on topics with reference to the GRI Standards for the period of January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024.

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
- ☑ Water
- ☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Strategy
- ☑ Governance
- ☑ Emission targets
- ☑ Emissions figures
- ☑ Risks & Opportunities
- ☑ Other, please specify**: Other metrics**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

WM 2025 Sustainability Report: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_2025_Sustainability_Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

WM consistently maintains an online sustainability website which hosts the most up-to-date information available: https://sustainabiltiy.wm.com/. The following pages specifically present WM's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for the reporting year:

- Corporate Governance: https://sustainability.wm.com/esg-hub/governance/corporate-governance
- Environmental Policy: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_Environmental_Policy.pdf
- Environmental Management: https://sustainability.wm.com/esg-hub/environmental/environmental-management
- Carbon Methodology: https://sustainability.wm.com/esg-hub/environmental/carbon-methodology
- Greenhouse Gas Inventory Verification Assurance Letter: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/20030.05_WM_RY2024_Assurance_Statement_V3.pdf
- Sustainability Data Center: https://sustainability.wm.com/data-center
- Climate Brief: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_TCFD_Report.pdf

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Other, please specify**:** Other metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Various pages throughout

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

WM 2024 10-K: https://investors.wm.com/static-files/d312d36b-3f6c-46e8-bd19-426f3ef64545

(4.12.1.8) Comment

WM submits an annual Form 10-K to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to inform shareholders and potential investors about our financial health and business activities. The 2024 Form 10-K covers the timeframe of January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024.

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- [x] 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- [x] 2030
- [x] 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- [x] Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- [x] Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

As part of our climate-related scenario analysis, we evaluate a carbon pricing assumption of $135 per metric ton of CO_2, aligned with the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s World Energy Outlook (WEO) publication Advanced Pledges Scenario. This scenario is designed to note the impact of both existing and future policy frameworks, and this value was applied to the potential emissions the business would have during the process of working towards a net-zero transition. We believe this serves as a more conservative benchmark for future climate change planning. WM evaluated our carbon pricing risk pertaining to our business which is based on 2024 GHG emissions for the business.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for selecting the IEA WEO's carbon price projection is grounded in its global credibility, policy relevance, and comparability across sectors and geographies. The WEO APS scenario is widely recognized by industry, investors, and regulators because the $135 per CO_2 price in 2030 reflects a policy scenario in which countries meet their climate commitments under the Paris Agreement, directly supporting our near-term transitional pathway. WM does not include this carbon price into our financial planning, but it allows us to understand potential risks as we follow through on our commitments with climate impact and reduction goals. By leveraging the IEA WEO carbon pricing benchmark, we ensure that our decision-making and planning is informed by science, and we continue to be prepared for the evolving climate policy landscape. WM continues to integrate climate-related scenario analysis into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to better understand and mitigate both physical and transitional risks. Led by the Sustainability Impact team, this work involves identifying and evaluating relevant climate scenarios and trends, in collaboration with our ERM team. The teams meet routinely to assess emerging risks and opportunities, track progress toward existing targets and inform our operational integration. The selected scenarios align with our climate-related disclosures and are based on publicly available, peer-reviewed process. These scenarios help WM assess and plan for a range of risks, including physical risks, such as extreme weather events and transition risks arise from changes in policy and new technologies, such as our growth of renewable energy and recycling infrastructure.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- [x] WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- [x] Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- [x] Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- [x] Acute physical
- [x] Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- [x] 2025
- [x] 2030
- [x] 2040
- [x] 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- [x] Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We have conducted analysis of current and future water risks at WM locations in line with Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 via the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas mapping functionality. We used the baseline, 2030 and 2040 scenarios because they are close to our current set of GHG reduction goals and fit within our medium- and long-term climate strategies. Using the WRI tool, WM maps our operational facilities and can identify specific facilities with a higher risk of flood, drought and water stress. This analysis has assisted WM in better understanding our physical risks associated with extreme weather occurrences such as flooding and drought. We will continue to assess and build integration into operations to develop mitigation plans.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Although our operations are characterized by minimal direct water use, we recognize that physical climate risks related to water, such as flooding, drought and water stress can significantly impact our business based on site

location. To evaluate the potential risks, we use the WRI Aqueduct tool as part of our scenario analysis. Our rationale for using the WRI is because it gives location driven exposure, it allows us to assess under climate scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, it informs us how to develop business resiliency plans and aligns with CDP reporting. Our facilities and service area are geographically diverse, and the WRI tool allows us to understand water-related risks and changes within a variety of different climate pathways. WRI Aqueduct is a globally recognized tool for evaluating water risk and this effort complements the physical risk scenario analysis WM completed in 2024. WM continues to integrate climate-related scenario analysis into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to better understand and mitigate both physical and transitional risks. Led by the Sustainability Impact team, this work involves identifying and evaluating relevant climate scenarios and trends, in collaboration with our ERM team. The teams meet routinely to assess emerging risks and opportunities, track progress toward existing targets and inform our operational integration. The selected scenarios align with our climate-related disclosures and are based on publicly available, peer-reviewed process. These scenarios help WM assess and plan for a range of risks, including physical risks, such as extreme weather events and transition risks arise from changes in policy and new technologies, such as our growth of renewable energy and recycling infrastructure.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☑ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ 2025
- ☑ 2030
- ☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IEA's WEO publication introduced the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), which analyzes how global energy systems will need to respond to achieve outlined emissions reductions. The SDS uses time horizons of 2025 and 2040. WM analyzed these years because they are aligned with our current set of GHG reduction goals and fit within our short-, medium- and long-term climate strategy and decarbonization risk.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

WM utilized the IEA SDS for our scenario analysis because it focuses on pathways for the energy sector to decarbonize aligned with the Paris Agreement goals. Particularly, the transitions related to transportation fuel helps us align our fleet strategy to ensure continued progress toward our science-based target to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2031 from a 2021 base year. This scenario is also important to WM for understanding the potential trends in renewable energy demand and access which is of particular importance to WM as we both produce and consume renewable natural gas in our operations. Further, this IEA SDS outlines an approach for meeting growing global energy demands while focused on reducing the effects of climate change. WM continues to integrate climate-related scenario analysis into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to better understand and mitigate both physical and transitional risks. Led by the Sustainability Impact team, this work involves identifying and evaluating relevant climate scenarios and trends, in collaboration with our ERM team. The teams meet routinely to assess emerging risks and opportunities, track progress toward existing targets and inform our operational integration. The selected scenarios align with our climate-related disclosures and are based on publicly available, peer-reviewed process. These scenarios help WM assess and plan for a range of risks, including physical risks, such as extreme weather events and transition risks arise from changes in policy and new technologies, such as our growth of renewable energy and recycling infrastructure.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- ☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☑ Acute physical

- [x] Chronic physical
- [x] Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- [x] 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- [x] 2025
- [x] 2030
- [x] 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- [x] Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

A Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6 is a GHG concentration trajectory adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This pathway outlines a climate future which limits radiative forcing and keeps global mean temperature increase well below 2C. We reviewed exposure out to both 2030 and 2040 to assess short- and medium-term implications. This analysis has not only informed our science-based target but is also a key input into our decarbonization strategy and transitional risk planning.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

WM selected RCP 2.6 for our scenario planning and analysis because it represents a low-emissions pathway aligned with the goal of the Paris Agreement, and further aligns with our science-based target to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2031 from a 2021 base year. This helps us assess risks and opportunities in a future where strong climate policy, innovation and market shifts may accelerate decarbonization. For WM this scenario is important to understanding how regulatory pressure, demand for low-carbon services and products, and physical climate impacts may evolve under a rapid transition, informing our strategy towards resiliency, compliance and the growth in our circular economy solutions. WM continues to integrate climate-related scenario analysis into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to better understand and mitigate both physical and transitional risks. Led by the Sustainability Impact team, this work involves identifying and evaluating relevant climate scenarios and trends, in collaboration with our ERM team. The teams meet routinely to assess emerging risks and opportunities, track progress toward existing targets and inform our operational integration. The selected scenarios align with our climate-related disclosures and are based on publicly available, peer-reviewed process. These scenarios help WM assess and plan for a range of risks, including physical risks, such as extreme weather events and transition risks arise from changes in policy and new technologies, such as our growth of renewable energy and recycling infrastructure.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- [x] RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- [x] No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- [x] Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- [x] Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- [x] Acute physical
- [x] Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- [x] 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- [x] 2030
- [x] 2050
- [x] 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- [x] Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We have conducted an analysis of anticipated financial risks driven by climate-related physical hazards for WM locations in line with RCP 8.5. Eight physical hazards were examined for the top 255 at-risk sites in WM's portfolio. This analysis focuses solely on first-order impacts, specifically accounting for the physical risk at the immediate site location, without considering damage to surrounding infrastructure. This analysis has assisted WM in better understanding our physical risks associated with extreme water-related weather occurrences. We will continue to assess and build integration into operations to develop mitigation plans.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for selecting RCP 8.5 because it is a high-emissions, business-as-usual scenario to evaluate the potential impacts of severe physical climate risks on our operations and infrastructure. While not the most likely outcome under current policy trends and our ambitions to achieve GHG emissions reductions, RCP 8.5 remains a useful pathway to understand the consequences of limited global climate action, especially in terms of increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as storms, flooding and extreme heat. WM has locations that are geographically diverse, and this scenario helps identify vulnerabilities related to asset damage, service disruption, and potential financial impacts. Using RCP 8.5 ensure our climate risk assessment captures worst-case conditions, supporting long-term resilience planning and business continuity. WM continues to integrate climate-related scenario analysis into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to better understand and mitigate both physical and transitional risks. Led by the Sustainability Impact team, this work involves identifying and evaluating relevant climate scenarios and trends, in collaboration with our ERM team. The teams meet routinely to assess emerging risks and opportunities, track progress toward existing targets and inform our operational integration. The selected scenarios align with our climate-related disclosures and are based on publicly available, peer-reviewed process. These scenarios help WM assess and plan for a range of risks, including physical risks, such as extreme weather events and transition risks arise from changes in policy and new technologies, such as our growth of renewable energy and recycling infrastructure.

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☑ Strategy and financial planning
- ☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☑ Capacity building
- ☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☑ Organization-wide

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

Our climate-related scenario analysis, aligned to both a 1.5C and 4C pathway, produced insights that are informing our strategic planning, operational resilience and our decarbonization efforts. Under the 1.5C scenario we evaluated transitional risks such as regulatory shifts, particularly carbon pricing and methane emissions. WM developed our near-term target to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2031 based on a 2021 base year to align with the SBTi framework limiting global temperature rise above pre-industrial levels to 1.5C. In 2023, WM achieved a verified target to our Scope 1 and 2 reduction goal. Aligning our emission reduction goal with the SBTi furthers our commitment to improving our carbon footprint across North America and helps mitigate reputational and financial risk around our emissions.

Aligned with this scenario analysis, planning was completed for all WM's active landfills which have gas collection systems. The landfill capital planning tool was developed by the landfill engineering team to serve as an estimated

emissions forecast to indicate if WM generally is on track to meet our landfill GHG emission reduction goal. In 2024, this forecasting resulted in approved funding for 23 landfill cover and gas collection projects which reduced GHG emissions an estimated 100,000 metric tons CO_2e . Further co-benefits of the SPT include leachate reduction cost savings and additional gas being made available for beneficial use projects. We continue to use this tool and to prioritize opportunities that can be implemented to best utilize our resources and investments.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☑ Strategy and financial planning
- ☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☑ Capacity building
- ☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☑ Organization-wide

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

We continue to assess the physical risks to our Company's operations from the effects of severe weather events and use risk mitigation planning to increase our resiliency in the face of such events. We are investing in infrastructure to withstand more severe storm events, which may afford us a competitive advantage and reinforce our reputation as a reliable service provider through continued service in the aftermath of such events. WM has also noted that the insurance industry is responding to these physical risks. As extreme weather events are becoming regular occurrences, the general trends seem to be that rates are increasing, and coverage areas are decreasing. WM continues to monitor the market to ensure our facilities have appropriate ongoing coverage but anticipates increased insurance premium costs and reduced coverage options. By the year 2050, water-related climate impacts from surface water flooding, riverine flooding and coastal inundation are expected to represent approximately 90% of all physical risks that are projected to impact WM. Mitigating and controlling this risk requires business continuity planning, emergency response planning, evaluation of vegetative cover for landfills to reduce repair costs and dedicated staff that manage landfill gas systems. The majority of workforce is comprised of frontline employees working in outdoor environments so heat stress from rising temperatures is a growing concern. It is critical to have comprehensive health and safety programs in place to ensure our employees' day-to-day safety. To mitigate this risk, we launched a new WM Safety Vision and Promise, "Get Home Safe Every Day", in 2023.

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

WM's business model relies on collection of municipal solid waste, recyclable materials, and other acceptable materials via heavy duty collection trucks. 70% of WM's collection fleet operates using natural gas with 74% of alternative fuel consumption is allocated to renewable natural gas (RNG). The remaining vehicles must be fueled by non-renewable natural gas or diesel fuel. WM strives to transition 100% of its collection fleet to natural gas-powered vehicles that are allocated to renewable natural gas; however, the volume, supply chain reliability, and/or availability of renewable natural gas is currently not sufficient to meet the needs of the entire fleet. Therefore, WM is unable to commit to cease spending on activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion in the near future.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

WM is committed to helping keep our communities clean and safe by providing critical collection services and simultaneously lowering air emissions through the use of lower-emission CNG collection vehicles. As an essential component of our business, we strive to make our fleet as efficient, reliable and safe as possible. The Investor Relations and Sustainability teams regularly receive feedback on WM's sustainability goals and progress. In June 2025, WM hosted Investor Day to share progress on the growth plan for sustainability businesses, including renewable energy and recycling. In addition, Investor Relations hosts meetings throughout the year in which climate and sustainability is often a topic of discussion and allows for shareholder input. Written feedback is shared with the Corporate Secretary and Sustainability team, and as appropriate, the Senior Leadership Team and Board of Directors. Investor Relations files shareholder letters and logs meeting notes in a centralized location for ease of access for company leaders. The Board of Directors has oversight to WM's ESG initiatives, including executive compensation and climate transition planning.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

To achieve our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction targets validated by the SBTi, we have a cross-functional working group identifying key levers to reduce emissions and support long-term operational success. GHG emissions from landfills represent more than 90% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and therefore are the primary lever to meet our climate impact target, with alternative fuels in our collection fleet and our usage of renewable electricity providing complementary emission reduction opportunities.

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

As of the end of 2024, WM has reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 22% from our 2021 baseline. We continue to increase total volume of landfill gas captured and our total amount of renewable energy generated from landfill gas, with the former at a slightly faster rate. We also see a slight reduction in energy generation during renewable energy facility upgrades, and we expect to see an increase in beneficial use by 2027, as we anticipate our 20 new RNG facilities to be online at that time.

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

WM TCFD Report: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_TCFD_Report.pdf

WM 2025 Sustainability Report: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_2025_Sustainability_Report.pdf

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ No other environmental issue considered

(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

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risks
- ☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change

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

Risks and opportunities related to landfill gas and its beneficial use and the demand to put more recyclable material back into the circular economy have influenced our product and services-related strategy. This has a medium-term time horizon. WM is making investments to maximize the utilization of landfill gas for the purpose of producing renewable energy. This will be accomplished by increasing the effectiveness of the landfill gas capture infrastructure that is already in place and by establishing new landfill gas collection systems that are designed to improve the quantity of landfill gas we capture, consequently reducing our emissions. The market for renewable energy is dynamic, and we are always assessing how to use landfill gas most effectively to produce renewable electricity and renewable natural gas (RNG). The company is executing on plans to expand its RNG network with approximately 20 new RNG projects in several areas across North America, which are expected to be operational by 2027. Our customers are increasingly diverting waste away from landfills and toward alternatives, such as recycling and composting, while also working to reduce the amount of waste they generate. In addition, many state and local governments require waste diversion. WM has made strategic investments to expand recycling and organics diversion programs to support customer needs and government mandates. Diversion of materials from the landfill to our material recovery facilities poses an opportunity to continue upgrading existing facilities while expanding into additional markets. However, there is risk in the reduction in landfill or organic matter which could reduce the amount of landfill gas produced at our landfills. This may have an adverse impact on our landfill-gas-to-energy facilities. WM is poised to respond to these risks by continuing to increase our landfill gas capture and expand our recycling and organic services.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(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

The opportunities related to the impact of using lower-emission sources of energy to reduce direct costs and GHG emissions have influenced aspects of our supply chain strategy, which has a medium-term time horizon. We operate more than 13,000 compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas vehicles within our North America operations, where the natural gas fueling infrastructure is not yet broadly available. There is risk to increasing our alternative fuel fleet without having fueling infrastructure readily available in our market areas. To mitigate this risk, WM allocates capital investment to the necessary fueling infrastructure and continues to monitor changes in the cost and availability of natural gas. To ensure that filling stations are accessible across our entire company and to support the future expansion of our alternative fuel fleet, WM continues to examine the natural gas infrastructure. WM also collaborates with non-governmental organizations and other groups to provide input on the legislative procedures governing the use of alternative fuels, the electrification of vehicles and charging infrastructure. Furthermore, we are engaged with vehicle manufacturers to pilot a variety of electric vehicles. WM has a goal for 70% of our collection fleet to use alternative energy vehicles, such as compressed natural gas, by 2025, with 50% allocated renewable natural gas. This has resulted in 74% of our alternative fuel consumption being allocated to

renewable natural gas (RNG) and we are on track to meet our goal. Additionally, we have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity through retiring renewable electricity certificates (RECs) from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities. In 2024, 60% of our total electricity consumed was generated from renewable energy sources. Our supply chain team continues to evaluate the market for opportunities to further increase our renewable electricity usage.

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

WM has made strategic investments to grow existing services as well as new and emerging technologies that grow our sustainability offerings. This has a medium-term time horizon. WM is finding increased demand for renewable fuels, which reduce GHG and particulate emissions and support planned investment in landfill gas projects at WM owned and operated landfills. Numerous and evolving federal and state programs--including the federal Renewable Fuel Standard program, state low-carbon fuel standard programs, and federal tax credits--create incentives for WM to invest in renewable energy. Risks and opportunities related to the regulation of existing products and services impact this investment in R&D and have a medium-term time horizon. WM's senior leadership team developed a business strategy to invest in a low carbon fleet, fueling infrastructure, and infrastructure at our landfills to process RNG from landfill gas. WM allocates significant capital and invests in infrastructure to process biogas from our landfills into RNG. In addition, WM has partnered with and/or managed investments in firms evaluating innovative technologies for managing and processing recyclable materials across North America and Europe. WM's Corporate Development & Innovation group manages a portfolio of investments in innovative waste reduction and treatment technologies. Included in this portfolio is Natura PCR, which provides circular solutions for films and clear plastic wrap used commercially, such as plastic stretch wrap for pallets, furniture film, grocery bags and potentially shrink wrap around food and beverage containers.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risks

(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

The risks related to GHG emissions from landfill gas, particularly methane emissions, have influenced WM to set our absolute emissions reduction target and develop a climate transition plan focused on increasing the amount of landfill gas that is captured to reduce landfill emissions. Specifically, we are investing resources in expanding existing gas collection and control systems, installing new systems and improving the effectiveness of our gas collection systems by installing automated gas wellheads, leveraging temporary cap additions to prevent emissions from escaping into the atmosphere and exploring several methods of measuring landfill methane emissions more

accurately to better target initiatives to reduce landfill emissions. Since 2021, we have seen a 22% decrease in landfill emissions. This has a medium-term time horizon. Additionally, regulations establishing extended producer responsibility ("EPR") are being considered or implemented in many places around the world, including in the U.S. and Canada. EPR regulations are designed to place either partial or total responsibility on producers of consumer-packaged goods and other products to fund the post-use life cycle of the products they create. Along with the funding responsibility, producers may be required to undertake additional responsibilities, such as taking over management of local recycling programs by taking back their products from end users or managing the collection operations and recycling processing and marketing infrastructure. During periods of economic difficulty, governmental entities have increased their interest in implementing EPR regulations to reduce municipal spending on recycling programs. This has a medium-term time horizon.

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Access to capital
- ☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risks
- ☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change

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

WM is well positioned to be a key player in global reduction of GHG emissions through two mechanisms: (1) managing the environmental impact of our operations by reducing our own carbon footprint; and (2) developing solutions for our customers to support the transition to a low-carbon economy, including material recovery and renewable energy.

(1) GHG emissions from landfills represent around 90% of our direct (Scope 1 and 2) emissions and therefore are the primary lever to meet our climate impact target, with alternative fuels in our collection fleet and our usage of renewable electricity providing complementary emission reduction opportunities.

(2) We have developed a landfill scenario planning tool (SPT) to support GHG emission modelling in our landfill capital planning process. The SPT supports our SBTi validated target and helps establish intermediate

targets to support the planning of emission reduction projects at landfills by modelling specific emissions impacts, establishing action plans and supporting enterprise-wide decarbonization.

(3) WM has allocated capital funds to landfill gas collection systems which will increase capture of landfill gas and reduce our emissions. Additionally, we continue to invest capital funds in alternative fuel vehicles and fueling infrastructure.

(4) Once captured, landfill gas can be processed into renewable natural gas, which can be sold and used interchangeably with natural gas (CNG) as a transportation fuel. Alternatively, landfill gas can also be processed into renewable electricity that can be sold on the electrical grid.

(5) In 2022, WM set a new goal to increase recovery of materials by 60% to 25 million tons by 2030, using a 2021 baseline. WM has plans to invest further capital funds in recycling infrastructure to expand access to new markets and upgrade existing material recovery facilities with automation technology.

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

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

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Self-assessment of your financial planning against sustainability targets

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

$950,000,000

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

29

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

29

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

29

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

We currently generate renewable energy from landfill gas and support the circular economy through our recycling services. We have accounted only the CAPEX associated with our renewable energy and recycling assets as 'aligned with a 1.5C world'. 2025 and 2030 CAPEX percentages are not yet disclosed and therefore it is estimated that the same percentage will be invested as in the reporting year. We plan to invest over $1.6 billion of growth capital investment in 20 landfill gas-to-RNG projects and over $1.4 billion of growth capital investment in recycling infrastructure between 2022 and 2026, which is subject to change based on a number of factors and assumptions, including those detailed in the 2025 Sustainability Report as supplemented and updated from time to time in our earnings releases and investor presentations.

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

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

15

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

6

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

17

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

The increase in landfill operating costs, was primarily due to higher leachate collection and treatment and site maintenance costs which can largely be attributed to particularly wet weather in certain markets and increased methane collection and treatment costs. We capitalize various costs that we incur to make a landfill ready to accept waste. These costs generally include expenditures for land (including the landfill footprint and required landfill buffer property); permitting; excavation; liner material and installation; landfill leachate collection systems; landfill gas collection systems; environmental monitoring equipment for groundwater and landfill gas; and directly related engineering, capitalized interest, on-site road construction and other capital infrastructure costs. The cost basis of our landfill assets also includes asset retirement costs, which represent estimates of future costs associated with landfill final capping, closure and post-closure activities.

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

WM is not subject to an enterprise-wide carbon tax; however, to stay prepared for these potential impacts, WM continues to follow the developments surrounding these regulations.

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	**Select from:** ☑ Yes	**Select all that apply** ☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics
Customers	**Select from:** ☑ Yes	**Select all that apply** ☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	**Select from:** ☑ Yes	**Select all that apply** ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	**Select from:** ☑ Yes	**Select all that apply** ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics

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

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

(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:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All ESG factors described in the procurement policy are considered criteria during supplier engagements. Although there is no formal weighting template, a sustainability clause is included in all master service agreements and contracts: "WM seeks to reduce its environmental impact through various strategies and actions. Suppliers are encouraged to establish and participate in sustainability programs and inform their supply chain networks about the shared impact on the environment. WM supports suppliers' efforts to minimize waste, utilize recycled materials, and maximize resource efficiency to meet sustainability objectives". The WM Supply Chain team has developed a Sustainable Supplier Partnership Playbook to assist supplier discussions and identify new project opportunities. The Playbook features a supplier sustainability questionnaire, allowing suppliers to record their sustainability initiatives and continue discussions regarding collaborative sustainability activities.

Plastics

(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

☑ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

WM supports the circular economy by finding innovative ways to capture and reuse materials. For example, we collaborate with recycled polyester brand, REPREVE, to transform some of the plastic bottles we recover into clothing, shoes and accessories — including uniforms for WM team members. For over a decade we have worked with REPREVE to capture more than 20 billion bottles which were transformed into textiles. At the 2024 WM Phoenix Open, we debuted a collaboration with REPREVE and Peter Millar.

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

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have established a process to identify key supplier risk factors and determine how to mitigate those factors. We observe and check the progress of the supplier risk profile on a yearly basis. We methodically examine the supplier risk profile for the purpose of explanation and interpretation. A risk profile is established for the supplier and the overall category. In this way, we continually assess the strengths and weaknesses of our suppliers, and the impact these could have on our business.

(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:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Adherence to sustainability contract language

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(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:

- ☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We are updating all of our form vendor contracts to include the following sustainability language by 2025: "WM has positioned itself as the leader in environmental services, developing strategies and implementing actions to reduce our overall impact on the environment. We encourage our suppliers to develop and participate in sustainability programs and engage their supply chain networks to be aware of our joint impact on the environment. We will support supplier's efforts to cut waste, use recycled materials and maximize the use of their resources to help us meet our sustainability goals."

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☑ Circular Economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

- ☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

- ☑ Unknown

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

All factors articulated in our Procurement Policy are considered essential balancing criteria and must be considered in supplier contract awards. There is no formal weighting template, however the expectation is that all Tier 1 and Critical Tier 1 suppliers, representing 7% of suppliers by number and 95.6% of total procurement spend, are evaluated on sustainability components, including safety, material circularity, risk and environmental assessments, during the procurement process. In conjunction with our sustainability component review, our supply chain

management strategy also identifies other top priorities such as cost, quality, on-time delivery, payment terms and service technology, to deliver the best combination of factors when awarding our contracts. As we work with suppliers who can help us deliver sustainable projects, we also engage with suppliers on their sustainable programs and their impact on the environment. As a result of these initiatives, WM has a program to track sustainability projects in our project management portfolio which is included in our Supply Chain Sustainability Dashboard. We track the number of projects jointly executed between supplier and customer as our metric of success and only consider new projects, materials or tons repurposed. For example, WM worked with our existing uniform suppliers to initiate a program to utilize recycled plastic bottles in the fabrication of our work uniforms. The sustainability dashboard launched in 2019, with a goal of 500 projects by the end of 2025. Currently, this engagement has outpaced the expected results with 557 projects which resulted in 64,195 tons of material for reuse or recycling. In 2025, we plan to add two initiatives to our Supply Chain Sustainability portfolio. In September, up to three suppliers are each expected to receive the first WM Supplier Sustainability Award, based on scores from our sustainability questionnaire, measuring their collaboration and emission reduction impact. Additionally, we will purchase an AI-powered software platform to enhance risk detection, assessment, and mitigation, which will include a specific platform on sustainability risks.

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

WM supports the circular economy by finding innovative ways to capture and reuse materials. For example, we collaborate with recycled polyester brand, REPREVE, to transform some of the plastic bottles we recover into clothing, shoes and accessories — including uniforms for WM team members. For over a decade we have worked with REPREVE to capture more than 20 billion bottles which were transformed into textiles. At the 2024 WM Phoenix Open, we debuted a collaboration with REPREVE and Peter Millar. Learn more about this partnership at Circularity in Action WMUNIFIPeter Millar (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zkg8_v1YMU4&t=1s).

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated Scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

In 2022, WM announced a new target focused on reimagining a circular economy by repurposing more materials. Specifically, the goal is to increase recovery of materials by 60% to 25 million tons per year by 2030. Participation in available recycling programs is key to achieving this goal which is why this customer group was identified. Currently, 75% of WM's residential customers have recycling services. Alongside these recycling services, WM provides access to educational materials including a nationwide campaign, The Recycle Right program, which was developed to educate customers and the public on proper recycling practices to maximize landfill diversion and value of recyclable materials we recover. The Recycle Right program is a national research-based education and outreach program built on community-based social marketing strategies aimed at changing consumer behavior and increasing the amount of recyclable materials we capture. See https://www.wm.com/us/en/recycle-right. From

2022 through 2026, WM is expanding our recycling services by investing in recycling infrastructure in 39 total recycling growth projects at single-stream material recovery facilities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Success is measured against our circularity goal of increasing recovery of materials by 60% to 25 million tons per year by 2030. In 2024, WM opened or upgraded 12 recycling facilities helping WM manage more than 16 million tons of recyclable materials. Recycling not only diverts materials from landfills but also has a direct impact on climate as the reuse and recycling of materials results in negative life-cycle emissions by avoiding the mining and processing of virgin materials for products. Specifically, the materials we managed in 2024 have the potential to help avoid life-cycle emissions of more than 31 million metric tons CO_2 equivalent annually. As we continue to grow participation in recycling and expand availability of these programs across North America, we expect to not only reach our target to manage more materials but ultimately expect to potentially increase avoided emissions.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify**:** External Engagement

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☑ Unknown

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

WM has been the title sponsor of the Phoenix Open (WMPO) since 2010 which is owned and operated by The Thunderbirds. From the very beginning of the sponsorship, WM made a conscious decision to embed sustainability into the tournament despite having limited operational control. The key to success has been engaging the value chain partners, including The Thunderbirds, the PGA Tour, tournament vendors and the local community, to support the program. WMPO is not only aligned with environmental sustainability, but has a large focus on community, through public awareness and education, charitable giving, safety, economics, through the tournament's impact on the local economy and the overall experience. In 2010, at the very first WMPO, the goal was simply to make the event zero waste, despite the more than 600,000 attendees over the course of the week. Since achieving that goal in 2012, the program evolved to include goals of reducing carbon impacts and supporting water restoration. The success of these engagements is measured through year over year tracking against our goals and we share these achievements in our WMPO sustainability report which highlights the tournament’s impact on resources such as energy, water and waste.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Tournament sponsors, vendors, and operational collaborators join The Thunderbirds and WM to balance the WM Phoenix Open’s water impacts. Eleven organizations, combined efforts to restore 31 million gallons of water to Arizona’s Verde River Valley, bringing the program’s nine- year total to 441 million gallons restored. To further the reach of this restoration story, the PGA Tour published an article about the tournament’s water restoration efforts. The WM Green Scene also featured water education. Signage highlighted the restoration initiative as well as program sponsors, and a new cornhole game educated fans about how reusing and recycling textiles can conserve embedded water, the water required to make products and food.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- [x] Other value chain stakeholder, please specify: External Engagement

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- [x] Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- [x] Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated Scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- [x] None

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

WM has been the title sponsor of the Phoenix Open (WMPO) since 2010 which is owned and operated by The Thunderbirds. From the very beginning of the sponsorship, WM made a conscious decision to embed sustainability into the tournament despite having limited operational control. The key to success has been engaging the value chain partners, including The Thunderbirds, the PGA Tour, tournament vendors and the local community, to support the program. The WMPO is not only aligned with environmental sustainability, but has a large focus on community, through public awareness and education, charitable giving, safety, economics, through the tournament's impact on the local economy and the overall experience. In 2010, at the very first WMPO, the goal was simply to make the event zero waste, despite the more than 600,000 attendees over the course of the week. Since achieving that goal in 2012, the program evolved to include goals of reducing carbon impacts and supporting water restoration. The success of these engagements is measured through year over year tracking against our goals and we share these achievements in our WMPO sustainability report which highlights the tournaments impact on resources such as energy, water and waste. Achieving the tournament goals requires engaging every level of the tournament value chain, from pre-event construction teams to food and beverage vendors. WM engages with every WMPO vendor months before the tournament via virtual meetings and e-mail correspondence. Once on course in the weeks or months leading up to the event, a WM representative checks in with every partner, from the beverage distributors to the broadcast team televising the event and every food service vendor. WM's Sustainability Service team also provides in-person sustainability related training to thousands of staff and volunteers in the days leading up to and throughout the event.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The tournament aims to cut GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from its 2022 baseline totaling 4,028.1 metric tons CO_2e in 2030. This includes emissions reductions from Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions generated by tournament operations except fan travel. The Thunderbirds and WM continue to work on fan transportation emissions reduction initiatives – the tournament's largest source of emissions. While fan travel is not included in the baseline reduction goal, the tournament maintains that reducing this element of the tournament's footprint stands out as a top priority. The WM Phoenix Open actively encourages fans to carpool or use public transportation to reduce this impact. By addressing fan travel emissions, the tournament aims to maximize its contribution to meaningful climate action while continuing to lead by example in the sports industry. For more information on WMPO material, water, energy

and greenhouse gas impacts, please see the WMPO sustainability report here: https://www.wm.com/content/dam/wm/assets/inside-wm/phoenix-open/2024-WMPO-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/ Information Sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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

WM actively engages with Investor Relations to ensure transparent communication of our climate impact efforts, aligning our disclosures with investor expectations and reporting standards. When WM receives an investor request related to climate metrics or strategy, WM provides timely, data-backed responses that reflect our commitments and progress. This collaboration helps strengthen trust and demonstrates our accountability in our climate-related performance.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Shareholder engagement enhances WM's reputation as a leader in sustainability and helps drive continued investments. This in turn supports our $3 billion investments in sustainability growth initiatives.

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Traceability and transparency

☑ Other traceability system, please specify: Elements

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

WM has developed a first-of-its-kind analytics platform, Elements, with the power to translate our customers' data into results: cost savings, sustainability gains and operational efficiencies. The WM Elements analytics platform helps to support year-end reporting of sustainability-related initiatives by gathering, processing and compiling data. Consolidating and normalizing all recycling and disposal information in one place, it's easy for customers to pull diversion metrics and report out on the successes of their National Accounts program. Customer benefits include: On-demand access to sustainability-related metrics in elements; faster end-of-year diversion reporting; visibility to high and low performing divisions; and ability to understand drivers behind diversion discrepancies.

WM's Elements analytics platform made it easy for one customer to report diversion and identify targeted opportunities to advance a zero-waste plan. To comply with government regulations and report progress against the business's zero-waste goals, a national grocery retailer faces an enormous task each year: compiling, validating and analyzing waste disposal data for more than 1,600 retail and distribution locations. Since the company's data includes a combination of tonnage from weight tickets and volumes for commercial collection, they have the additional challenge of calculating the weight of commercial trash sent to landfill. When the WM team introduced the elements reporting and analytics platform, they were able to get the answers needed as well as more insights than ever expected. Logging into the company's diversion dashboard, they found all the disposal information needed, already organized by service type and material type, and converted from volume to weight. In addition, the WM team built a customized hierarchy to group stores by division. This structure lets them view the performance of each division and identify not only which need the most support but also in which operational areas, such as recycling and organics. They now work with the dedicated WM team to understand and address performance discrepancies and coach all locations to reach the best-in-class metrics attained by peers in their division. This customer approached Elements with a data and reporting challenge and emerged with targeted insights about how to increase diversion, minimize waste sent to landfill and drive excellence across her business.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO_2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Elements analytics and reporting platform brings together real-time information from multiple data sources to give customers insights about financial, environmental and operational metrics and opportunities they can't get anywhere else.

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

Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	**Select from:** ☑ Other, please specify: no action necessary	To date, there has not been an initiative implemented as a result of engagement with suppliers via CDP Supply Chain.

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

As defined by the GHG Protocol's control approach, WM accounts for 100 percent of GHG emissions from operations over which it has operational control (excluding operations from Stericycle, Inc., which was acquired in November 2024); it does not account for GHG emissions from operations in which it owns an interest but has no control.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Consolidation approach aligns across environmental segments with WM accounting for 100 percent of operations over which it has operational control (excluding operations from Stericycle, Inc., which was acquired in November 2024); it does not account for operations in which it owns an interest but has no control.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Consolidation approach aligns across environmental segments with WM accounting for 100 percent of operations over which it has operational control (excluding operations from Stericycle, Inc., which was acquired in November 2024); it does not account for operations in which it owns an interest but has no control.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Consolidation approach aligns across environmental segments with WM accounting for 100 percent of operations over which it has operational control (excluding operations from Stericycle, Inc., which was acquired in November 2024); it does not account for operations in which it owns an interest but has no control.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Stericycle Inc.

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

On November 4, 2024, we completed our acquisition of all outstanding shares of Stericycle, Inc. ("Stericycle"), the operations of which are presented in this report as our new WM Healthcare Solutions segment. The acquisition expands our offerings in the U.S. and Canada and adds operations in parts of Western Europe. These businesses provide Regulated Waste and Compliance Services ("RWCS") and Secure Information Destruction ("SID") services that protect people and brands, promote health and well-being and safeguard the environment.

(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

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

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

Structural changes in the reporting organization that have a significant impact on the company's base year emissions shall trigger recalculation of base year emissions. Threshold is 5 percent of the base year emissions, determined on a cumulative basis from the time the base year is established.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

(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: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☑ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
- ☑ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
- ☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- ☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
- ☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
- ☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
- ☑ Other, please specify**:** Solid Waste Industry for Climate Solutions (SWICS) Protocol by SCS Engineers, version 2.2 National Waste and Recycling Association's Third-party Disposal Industry Consensus Approach

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

In 2024, WM retired renewable energy certificates (RECs). To calculate market-based emissions, RECs were allocated to sites based on project location and the emissions intensity of eGRID subregion emission factors, then converted to metric tons CO_2e. Residual emission factors were used for US and Canada sites.

(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:

- ☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

WM acquired Stericycle Inc. in November 2024, which now constitutes the WM Healthcare Solutions segment. Due to the timing of the acquisition, emissions from this business segment have been accounted for independently from the rest of WM operations. GHG emissions from the WM Healthcare Solutions Segment in 2024 have all been verified with limited assurance by a third party and are as follows: Scope 1 – 302,500 metric tons CO_2e Scope 2 (location-based) – 24,100 metric tons CO_2e Scope 2 (market-based) – 23,100 metric tons CO_2e Scope 3: Purchased goods and services – 71,300 metric tons CO_2e Scope 3: Capital goods – 31,000 metric tons CO_2e Scope 3: Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) – 48,900 metric tons CO_2e Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution – 9,000 metric tons CO_2e Scope 3: Waste generated in operations – 37,300 metric tons CO_2e Scope 3: Business travel –7,400 metric tons CO_2e Scope 3: Employee commuting – 22,200 metric tons CO_2e Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution –1,600 metric tons CO_2e Scope 1 (Biogenic) – 23,000 metric tons CO_2e

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 1
- ☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
- ☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- [x] Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

11/04/2024

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Due do the timing of the acquisition, emissions from this business segment have been accounted for independently from the rest of WM operations.

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

16,975,400

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by WM. Scope 1 Stationary and Mobile GHG emissions from WM sites include process-based emissions from landfilling, power generation, use of fuel for support services, heating and use of industrial gases, vehicle fleet and aviation. Emissions are calculated using emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factors Hub for Greenhouse Gas Inventories and IPCC GWP values.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

257,200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity consumption data is collected from all WM facilities and aggregated by month, U.S. State, and eGrid sub-region. Emissions are calculated using emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factors Hub for Greenhouse Gas Inventories and IPCC GWP values.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

182,900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity consumption data is collected from all WM facilities and aggregated by month, U.S. State, and eGrid sub-region. Emissions are calculated by aggregating RECs and using emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factors Hub for Greenhouse Gas Inventories and IPCC GWP values.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

1,136,700

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) approach using US EPA emission factors. Spend data is used and multiplied by the appropriate EEIO factors. Emission factors are sourced through an EEIO categories mapping approach, aligning spend categories with EEIO categories, each associated with a specific emission intensity measured in kilograms of CO_2e per USD. The process involves converting the spending currency to match the emission output unit currency for the reporting year and then multiplying the total spend per category by its corresponding emission value.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

1,613,200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) approach using US EPA emission factors. Spend data is used and multiplied by the appropriate EEIO factors. Emission factors are sourced through an EEIO categories mapping approach, aligning spend categories with EEIO categories, each associated with a specific emission intensity measured in kilograms of CO_2e per USD. The process involves converting the spending currency to match the emission output unit currency for the reporting year and then multiplying the total spend per category by its corresponding emission value.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

325,500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using the data collected for the Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory. The quantity of fuel or purchased electricity is multiplied by the upstream factor and the T&D loss emission factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

410600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

WM collected third-party data on total truck miles driven, categorized by truck weight and waste shipping type (Construction & Demolition, cardboard, green waste, MSW & other). However, this third-party data only represented a portion of the total transportation purchased by WM. To address the data gaps, the WM team contacted the third-party data manager and confirmed the need to apply a scaling factor of 2 due to missing information for 50% of the total truck miles. The emissions calculations followed the same assumption as in 2022, considering that the system covers only 50% of the total truck miles. The emissions calculation process involved using emission factors specific to Well To Tank (WTT) and Tank to Wheel (TTW) for each truck weight category and waste product type. These emissions factors were multiplied by the miles driven per vehicle mode to determine the emissions output by truck shipped product type.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

24,400

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total waste generated in operations is calculated using an average waste and recycling generation tonnage per employee per day for each of our site types (Administrative, Collection, Disposal, MRF, and Transfer Station). Each WM site type has its own waste factor, developed during audits conducted at each site type. The waste and recycling generation tonnage is calculated using the number of full-time employees at each site and the site-specific waste factor. The two are multiplied together to get a total amount of emissions from waste.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

9,300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Distance-based method, emissions output was determined using the distance and mode of business trips, then applying the appropriate emission factor for the mode of transportation used.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

199,300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Average-data method, emissions output was determined using the estimated total average miles traveled daily per employee commuting. Using the total distance commuted to multiply with the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs emission factors.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

7,900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Average-data method, emissions output was determined using the estimated emissions for each leased asset by location.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

62,700

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activity data collected from WM 3rd party transportation management system, calculated using fuel gallons consumed and emission factors.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This emission source is related to the sale of renewable energy generated from captured landfill gas. WM captures landfill gas (LFG) and uses it to generate energy to be utilized both for use internally and for sale to third-parties who utilize it in one of three ways. The first is the combustion for electricity generation that is then delivered to third-party utility. The second is combustion in a third-party furnace or boiler for heat or power. The third is as renewable natural gas (RNG) that is delivered to natural gas pipeline and can fuel a third-party vehicle. For energy utilized internally, associated emissions are captured in Scope 1.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant. Per Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, this category boundary is Scope 1 and 2 emissions of waste management companies that occur during disposal or treatment of sold products. As the waste management company offering this service, these emissions are accounted for in WM's Scope 1 and 2 emissions accounting.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

1,200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were estimated by using average consumption per square foot is calculated using the EIA's average consumption per square foot in kilowatt hours and eGRID's state-level emission factors for purchased electricity.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, no franchises

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

1,100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions resulting from WM (Waste Management) investments. It uses the average-data method for calculating emissions from equity investments.

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO_2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

13,223,300

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by WM. Scope 1 Stationary and Mobile GHG emissions from WM sites include process-based emissions from landfilling, power generation, use of fuel for support services, heating and use of industrial gases, vehicle fleet and aviation. Emissions are calculated using emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factors Hub for Greenhouse Gas Inventories and International Panel on Climate Change Global Warming Potential values.

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO_2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

283,800

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

108,900

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Electricity consumption data is collected from all WM facilities and aggregated by month, U.S. State, and eGrid sub-region. Emissions are calculated using emission factors from the US EPA Emission Factors Hub for Greenhouse Gas Inventories and IPCC GWP values.

(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 CO_2e)

352,100

(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

This includes emissions from purchases of production-related products (e.g., materials used in operations, components for fleet and equipment, and other parts) and nonproduction-related products (e.g., office building furniture, office supplies, and IT support). These emissions are from all WM operations related to both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products) and were not otherwise included in the other categories of upstream Scope 3 emissions. In the calculation of emissions, the data utilized includes annual supply chain spend data. Emission factors are sourced through an EEIO (Environmentally Extended Input-Output) categories mapping approach, aligning spend categories with EEIO categories, each associated with a specific emission intensity measured in kilograms of CO_2e per USD. The process involves converting the spending currency to match the emission output unit currency for the reporting year and then multiplying the total spend per category by its corresponding emission value.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

360,900

(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

This includes emissions from purchases of capital goods, used for WM operations. These emissions are from purchases of land, vehicles, large machinery and equipment, and buildings. These emissions are from all WM operations and were not otherwise included in the other categories of upstream Scope 3 emissions. In the calculation of emissions, the data utilized includes annual supply chain spend data. Emission factors are sourced through an EEIO (Environmentally Extended Input-Output) categories mapping approach, aligning spend categories with EEIO categories, each associated with a specific emission intensity measured in kilograms of CO_2e per USD. The process involves converting the spending currency to match the emission output unit currency for the reporting year and then multiplying the total spend per category by its corresponding emission value.

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 CO_2e)

319,900

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream emissions for fuels and purchased electricity are calculated for extraction, processing, and transportation, as well as for transmission and distribution (T&D) losses for purchased electricity. These emissions are calculated using the data collected for the Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory. The quantity of fuel or purchased electricity is multiplied by the upstream factor and the T&D loss emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

544,100

(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

50

(7.8.5) Please explain

WM collected third-party data on total truck miles driven, categorized by truck weight and waste shipping type (Construction & Demolition, cardboard, green waste, MSW & other). However, this third-party data only represented a portion of the total transportation purchased by WM. To address the data gaps, the WM team contacted the third-party data manager and confirmed the need to apply a scaling factor of 2 due to missing information for 50% of the total truck miles. The emissions calculations followed the same assumption as in 2022, considering that the system covers only 50% of the total truck miles. The emissions calculation process involved using emission factors specific to Well To Tank (WTT) and Tank to Wheel (TTW) for each truck weight category and waste product type. These emissions factors were multiplied by the miles driven per vehicle mode to determine the emissions output by truck shipped product type.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

25,600

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☑ Supplier-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total waste generated in operations is calculated using an average waste and recycling generation tonnage per employee per day for each of our site types (Administrative, Collection, Disposal, MRF, and Transfer Station). Each WM site type has its own waste factor, developed during audits conducted at each site type. The waste and recycling generation tonnage is calculated using the number of full-time employees at each site and the site-specific waste factor. The two are multiplied together to get a total amount of emissions from waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

19,100

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

WM's corporate travel agent provides a fiscal year report of all flight segments booked for corporate travel. WM divides this data into Domestic (500 km), Short (<3700 and >500 km) and International (3700< km) flights, and average air km traveled are determined for each haul type. Multiplying Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs emission factors by the average air km traveled results in the total amount of GHG emissions from flights from business travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

146,400

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

WM's commuter miles traveled are calculated by multiplying an average commuting distance learned from survey by the number of full-time employees and the number of working days annually. Utilizing Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs emission factors, the total commuter miles traveled are converted to GHG emissions in metric tons CO_2e. This methodology was applied to all WM's essential operations employees for the full year. WM applied the emissions associated with remote work as calculated using T&D losses from eGrid's emission factor.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on GHG Protocol definitions and our operational control boundary, we have integrated the upstream leased assets into our Scope 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- [x] Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

154,100

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- [x] Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emission calculations for category 9 downstream transportation and distribution were based on customer pick-up product shipping data in ton-miles, which exclusively takes place in North America. Specific factors relevant to the NA region were utilized for these calculations.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- [x] Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Currently, this is not a relevant category for the products WM provides due to the fact that an established methodology for calculating this does not exist. We are working with experts and industry partners in order to determine an appropriate methodology and will continue to evaluate the relevance.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- [x] Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

5,500

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- [x] Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

WM captures Renewable Landfill Gas (LFG) both for use internally (emissions captured in Scope 1) and for sale to third-parties who utilize it in one of three ways. The first is the combustion at the third-party utility for electricity generation. The second is combustion in a third-party furnace or boiler for heat or power. The third is as RNG fuel in a third-party vehicle. The RNG that WM sells are processed and chemically identical to pipeline quality natural gas. Therefore, emissions associated with RNG that is sold are calculated using natural gas emissions factors from US EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories from Stationary or Mobile Combustion as appropriate. N_2O and CH4 emissions associated with LFG included in the anthropogenic footprint. CO_2 emissions associated with LFG are biogenic and therefore reported outside of WM's GHG Footprint.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Currently, this is not a relevant category for the products WM provides due to the fact that an established methodology for calculating this does not exist. We are working with experts and industry partners in order to determine an appropriate methodology and will continue to evaluate the relevance.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

20,400

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on the GHG Protocol, Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, average consumption per square foot is calculated using the EIA's average consumption per square foot in kilowatt hours and eGRID's state-level emission factors for purchased electricity, currently eGRID 2012 (January 2024) for US sites, and the province-level Emissions Factors listed in the National Inventory Report (NIR2018) released in 2020 for Canadian sites.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

WM does not have franchised operations.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO_2e)

5,400

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☑ Average data method
- ☑ Investment-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions resulting from WM investments is calculated using the average-data method for calculating emissions from equity investments: The investee company total revenues ($), the share of equity (%) and sector is reported by the Corporate Development and Innovation group. The emission factors for investee's sector (kg CO_2e/ revenue) were sourced from CDP.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

(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

(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

RY2024 WM Assurance Statement:
https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/20030.05_WM_RY2024_Assurance_Statement_V3.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(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

RY2024 WM Assurance Statement:
https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/20030.05_WM_RY2024_Assurance_Statement_V3.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(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:

- [x] Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

RY2024 WM Assurance Statement:
https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/20030.05_WM_RY2024_Assurance_Statement_V3.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- [x] ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(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

- [x] Scope 3: Investments
- [x] Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- [x] Scope 3: Capital goods
- [x] Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- [x] Scope 3: Business travel
- [x] Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- [x] Scope 3: Employee commuting
- [x] Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- [x] Scope 3: Use of sold products
- [x] Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- [x] 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:

- [x] 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

RY2024 WM Assurance Statement:
https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/20030.05_WM_RY2024_Assurance_Statement_V3.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Select from:

☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

30,000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The emissions savings are quantified based on what the emissions would have been without RECs using the market-based hierarchy, which includes residual mix factors for CO_2 emissions and grid average factors for N_2O and CH4 emissions based on facility location. We applied these to ERCT where possible and the remainder were spread equally across our facilities electricity use in the United States. 87,638 MWh of solar RECs were purchased, resulting in 30,000 metric tons CO_2e savings (average emission factor of 0.342 metric tons CO_2e / MWh).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

294,000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.95

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024 we saw a reduction in landfill emissions driven by upgrades to gas collection and control systems (GCCS) and increasing temporary cover and final caps by hundreds of acres. We estimate these projects decreased emissions by 294,000. A 1.95% reduction -294,000/ 2023 Scope 1 and 2 of 15,062,000 metric tons CO_2e. These projects are reported in question 7.55.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

1,332,900

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.85

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in output in WM business activities are defined as the total waste output that is treated by WM in a reporting year.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

82,800

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.55

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions quantification methodology changed in 2024, these reasons includes updates to raw data quality and methodology improvement.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

10,100

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.07

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

(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:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO_2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO_2)

12,441,600

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Scope 1 biogenic emissions (12,287,300) from landfills and renewable natural gas (RNG) consumed in fleet. Scope 2 biogenic emissions (154,300) from landfill gas used for electricity via RECs. Scope 3 biogenic emissions (1,071,300) from landfill gas-to-energy facilities and WTT emissions associated with bio-based fuels. Only Scope 1 and Scope 2 biogenic emissions are included in the value reported, Scope 3 indirect biogenic emissions numbers are excluded.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- ☑ CO_2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

1,218,700

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- ☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- ☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

11,934,200

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- ☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- ☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

22,400

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- ☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- ☑ HFCs

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

48,000

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- ☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)
Belgium	0	0	0
Canada	861,100	3,100	1,200
France	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0
India	0	2,900	1,100
Ireland	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	0	0	0
United States of America	12,362,200	277,800	106,600

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ By business division
- ☑ By activity

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO_2e)
Row 1	East	5,980,400
Row 2	Corporate and Other	1,032,000
Row 3	West	6,208,900
Row 4	Other	2,000

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)
Row 1	Landfill - Stationary Combustion	11,900
Row 2	Landfill - Fugitive	11,915,400
Row 3	Mobile Consumption	1,122,400
Row 4	Stationary Combustion	125,500
Row 5	Fugitive	48,000

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ By business division
- ☑ By activity

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)
Row 1	East	112,200	43,000
Row 2	Corporate and Other	68,700	26,400
Row 3	West	101,800	39,100
Row 4	Other	1,100	400

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO_2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO_2e)
Row 1	Purchased Electricity	283,800	108,900

(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 CO_2e)

13,223,300

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

283,800

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

108,900

(7.22.4) Please explain

WM is reporting as one entity, together with its consolidated subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

WM is reporting as one entity, together with its consolidated subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities.

(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

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Materials collection routes are designed to minimize fuel use and the resulting emissions, not to segregate the materials of different customers. Our waste collection, recycling, conversion and disposal processes are continuous processes, precluding segregation of material loads by a customer at our facilities without compromising efficiency and increasing emissions. Even if individual customers maintained records of the amount and type of materials they

supplied to WM at particular locations, the full value of WM's services would not likely be captured, as some materials originally slated for a disposal technology are redirected by WM, after acceptance, to a recycling or conversion technology if they are suitable for such use. WM focuses on customer satisfaction and on deriving as much value as possible from the materials supplied to us by our customers. We believe that emissions allocation procedures should reflect the benefit of our services and focus on specific product lines that will develop in accordance with customer demand.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☑ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

WM is a supplier of services to our customers including waste management, environmental management, recycling services and logistics. WM is also a supplier of products, producing renewable energy in the form of electricity provided to the grid or the provision of renewable landfill gas and other renewable fuels directly to our customers. Related to waste management services, WM focuses on providing services that recover value from customers' residual materials in the form of energy or material recovery for beneficial use, both of which have the potential to avoid GHG emissions on a life-cycle basis. Some of WM's services/products have direct GHG emissions, while others have potential for avoided GHG emissions. Particularly, in regard to those activities that have potential for avoided GHG emissions, protocols to calculate and apportion the GHG benefits to all parties involved in the life-cycle are not standard practice in carbon accounting. In addition, the services and product package provided to each WM customer is unique, and frequently complex, especially for customers for whom WM serves multiple facilities and/or for whom WM provides multiple services/products.

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

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

Select from:

- ☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We continue to work towards the ability to provide GHG emissions related from WM's services for a particular site or company. When customers have a need for GHG accounting services, WM works with the customer to devise unique, detail- and cost-appropriate, solutions as available. While this customer-specific approach appears to work today on a case-to-case basis, we continuously engage with our customers to develop different approaches to efficiently manage emissions in diverse geographies with varying emissions factors.

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

Select from:

- ☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

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

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

(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:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3,426,500

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5,370,600

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

8,797,100

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

513,100

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

344,400

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

857,500

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

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

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3,939,600

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5,715,000

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

9,654,600

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

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

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

(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

3,426,500

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Landfills emit biogas, which is roughly 50% methane and 50% CO_2, as the organic materials in waste within decompose. Once captured, our process isolates the methane and removes contaminants so it can be used beneficially as an alternative to fossil fuels. There are multiple opportunities for utilizing landfill gas including 158 electricity generation, direct use by third parties as heating fuel and Landfill gas is processed into RNG that is allocated to WM's alternative fuel fleet. processing it into renewable natural gas. Renewable energy from landfill gas provides our fleet, communities and industrial customers with a lower-carbon energy source.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

119,500

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Biodiesel (B100) is fuel consumed in mobile combustion for WM's diesel fleet.

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

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

0

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

0

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

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

0

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

0

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

3,626,000

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel, Gasoline, Jet Fuel, Kerosene, and Used Oil utilized in WM operations.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

- ☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,667,300

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural Gas, CNG, LNG, Acetylene, and Propane utilized in WM operations.

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

450

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Methanol

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

- ☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

19,816,100

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

11,019,000

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

0

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2,805,100

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

2,805,100

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

22,637

(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)

2008

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 2

(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:

- ☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

13,207

(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)

1989

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 3

(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:

- ☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

2,015

(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)

1992

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 4

(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:

- ☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

25,896

(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)

2006

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 5

(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:

- ☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

35,503

(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)

2002

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 6

(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:

- [x] Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- [x] Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

36,818

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- [x] US-REC

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

Select from:

- [x] 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:

- [x] Yes

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

2006

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- [x] United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- [x] Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- [x] Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

50,014

(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)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 8

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

83,935

(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)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 9

(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:

- ☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

47,534

(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)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 10

(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:

- ☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

37,041

(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)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 11

(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:

- ☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify: Landfill gas

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

70,899

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Landfill gas is recognized by the US EPA as a renewable energy resource. We have progressively increased our percentage of renewable electricity, reaching 60% in 2024 by retiring renewable energy certificates (RECs) generated from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

Row 12

(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:

☑ Solar

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

87,638

(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:

☑ No

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

Belgium

(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

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42,500

(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)

42,500

France

(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

Germany
(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

India
(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
830

(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)
830

Ireland
(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

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland

(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

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

814,200

(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)

814,200

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO_2e 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

0.000616

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO_2e)

13,332,200

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- ☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

21,660,000,000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

- ☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

16.4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

- ☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☑ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ☑ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☑ Change in revenue
- ☑ Change in methodology
- ☑ Other, please specify**:** data management improvements

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, we saw an 11% decrease in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions compared to 2023, while also achieving an 6% increase in revenue during that period.

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/20/2023

(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 (CO_2)
- ☑ Methane (CH4)
- ☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
- ☑ 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

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

16,975,400

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

182,900

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

0

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

17,158,300

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2031

(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 CO_2e)

9,951,814

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

13,223,300

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO_2e)

108,900

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO_2e)

13,332,200

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

- [x] Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

53.09

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- [x] Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

WM has a SBTi validated target which commits us to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2031, from a 2021 base year (the target boundary includes land-related emission and removals from bioenergy feedstocks). WM is excluded from including Scope 3 in our science-based target per guidance since Scope 3 emissions (reported in question 7.5) are less than 40% of our total emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Through the SBTi, we have committed to a Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission near-term target reduction of 42% by 2031 from a 2021 base year. WM is the first U.S.-based company in the solid waste management utilities sector to have a near-term Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions target validated and approved by the SBTi, in line with limiting global warming to 1.5C.

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

In 2024, we reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 22% compared to our 2021 baseline, showing progress toward achieving this goal. We took meaningful action toward our climate impact goal by investing in landfill gas collection and capture systems, increasing the total volume of landfill gas captured by 3%, opening 5 new RNG facilities, allocating more RNG to our collection fleet and continuing to explore emissions measurement technologies. We also increased our total trucks running on alternative fuels and decommissioned older diesel vehicles.

In 2024, we increased both our total amount of renewable energy generated from landfill gas and total volume of landfill gas captured. This progress with landfill gas collection and capture systems will help support planned expansions of renewable energy facilities. To achieve our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction target which is validated by the SBTi, we have a cross-functional working group identifying key levers to reduce emissions and support long-term operational success. GHG emissions from landfills represent more than 90% of our direct emissions, and therefore are the primary lever to meet our climate impact target, with alternative fuels in our collection fleet and our usage of renewable electricity providing complementary emission reduction opportunities. To realize emission reductions from our landfills, we are sizably investing to increase the amount of landfill gas captured and beneficially reused. Key activities and investments include the expansion of existing gas collection systems, construction of new gas collection systems, installation of automated wellheads, acceleration of landfill capping activities and enhancement of measurement and reporting capabilities across our landfill network.

In addition, we continue to reduce emissions associated with our collection fleet vehicles. Since 2010, we have reduced the emissions associated with our collection fleet by conversion of our conventional fleet to lower-emission alternative-fuel vehicles. WM has focused primarily on transitioning 70% of our entire collection fleet to alternative-fuel vehicles, including lower-emission natural gas (CNG) vehicles, and 74% of alternative fuel consumption is allocated with RNG sourced from landfills and dairy operations. We have progressively increased

our percentage of renewable electricity through retiring renewable electricity credits from our own landfill gas-to-electricity facilities.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

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

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

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

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

583,802

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

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2025

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

100

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

60

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

60

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- ☑ Underway

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

Yes - WM has committed to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2031, from a 2021 base year (the target boundary includes land related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks). This target has been approved and validated by SBTi in 2023.

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

WM-USA-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We continue to explore a pathway to 100% renewable electricity related to our direct operations through both direct generation of renewable electricity from landfill gas and other supply opportunities. We continue to prioritize investments to maximize reductions of GHG emissions across our operations in support of our science-based target, where WM has committed to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2031, from a 2021 base year (the target boundary includes land related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks).

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

WM strengthened our climate leadership by joining the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Through the SBTi, we have committed to a Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission near-term target reduction of 42% by 2031 from a 2021 base year. This validation is a significant step forward in WM's climate impact journey and furthers that our climate strategy aligns with the latest climate science.

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

Continue to increase our renewable energy usage and sources. In 2024, WM utilized renewable electricity by retiring landfill gas renewable energy credits to cover 60% of electricity usage at our controlled facilities in 2024.

(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 CO_2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO_2e savings in metric tonnes CO_2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	13	126,100
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	4	34,372,600
Not to be implemented	0	

(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

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Product/component/material recycling

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO_2e)

31,178,600

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

$0

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

$1,400,000,000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- [x] 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- [x] 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The potential benefits of significantly increased recycling operations are enormous. According to US EPA, 94 million tons of recycled or composted waste provided an annual benefit of more than 193 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions reduced, comparable to the annual greenhouse gas emissions from more than 42 million passenger vehicles. WM is investing in automation technology to capture additional materials for recycling, upgrading our recycling facilities to produce higher quality recyclables, building recycling facilities in new markets and expanding access to recycling services in more communities. We expect the result to be more materials processed to higher levels of quality. WM's investment in recycling infrastructure is estimated to be approximately $1.4 billion in growth capital between 2022 and 2026, which is expected to add 2.8 million incremental tons of capacity annually.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

- [x] Biogas

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO_2e)

2,870,000

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

Select all that apply

- [x] Scope 1
- [x] Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- [x] Voluntary

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

$0

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

$1,600,000,000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- [x] 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- [x] >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Landfills emit biogas, which is roughly 50% methane and 50% CO2, as the organic materials within decompose. Once captured, our process isolates the methane and removes contaminants so it can be used beneficially as an alternative to fossil fuels. WM has been a renewable energy player for nearly 40 years and plans to continue making investments to maximize the utilization of landfill gas for the purpose of generating renewable energy.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

- [x] Landfill methane capture

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO_2e)

294,000

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

Select all that apply

- [x] Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- [x] Voluntary

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

$0

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

$196,000,000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- [x] 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- [x] >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2024, we continued progress towards our climate goal specific to our landfill emissions by implementing significant gas collection and control systems construction efforts at several sites, increasing temporary cover, and increasing final caps. These efforts have helped us achieve a 22% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions versus our 2021 baseline. WM's investment is expected to be $300 million over ten-years, or an estimated $30 million in 2024.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

- ☑ Biogas

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO_2e)

30,000

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☑ Voluntary

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

$0

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

$0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The emissions savings are quantified based on what the emissions would have been without RECs using the market-based hierarchy, which includes residual mix factors for CO_2 emissions and grid average factors for N_2O and CH4 emissions based on facility location. We applied these to ERCT where possible and the remainder were spread equally across our facilities electricity use in the United States. 87,638 MWh of solar RECs were purchased, resulting in 30,000 metric tons CO_2e savings (average emission factor of 0.342 metric tons CO_2e / MWh).

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are furthering our strategy of focused differentiation and continuous improvement beyond our traditional waste operations through our sustainability growth strategy that includes significant planned investments in our WM

Renewable Energy and Recycling Processing and Sales businesses, while increasing automation and reducing labor dependency. To do this, we are executing sustainability growth investment plans of more than $3 billion from 2022 through 2026. As the largest recycler in North America, we are upgrading and building new recycling facilities with state-of-the-art equipment to expand recycling access to more communities and businesses. With one of the largest landfill gas-to-renewable energy platforms in North America, we are expanding our infrastructure to capture more methane that can be converted to renewable natural gas and allocated to power communities and a portion of WM's heavy-duty natural gas collection fleet.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Since 2023, the MD&C Committee has incorporated a sustainability modifier into the annual cash incentive program. As a result, annual cash incentive payouts to executive officers for 2024 were eligible to be increased, or decreased, up to 10% depending on achievement calculated using a sustainability scorecard. The 2024 sustainability scorecard contained quantifiable performance measures in the areas of safety; employee engagement; circularity and climate. The Company earned sufficient points on the sustainability scorecard to correlate to a 3% increase to the annual cash incentive payment for 2024 otherwise earned.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have developed a scenario planning tool (SPT) to model anthropogenic methane emitted from our landfills. The SPT's primary function is to serve as a landfill GHG emissions forecasting tool that informs WM how future changes at our landfills could potentially impact GHG emissions. This information is used to determine the path forward in pursuing WM's GHG reduction goals and helps determine capital expenditures. In addition, the SPT captures the emissions reduction impact, costs and $/metric tons CO_2e for each GHG reduction project that is planned or proposed at a landfill. The SPT also considers additional co-benefits such as the financial aspects including leachate reduction cost savings and additional landfill gas availability for renewable energy projects. In early 2023, scenario planning was completed for all WM's active landfills with gas collection systems. The emissions forecast indicates WM is on track to meet its initial short-term landfill GHG emission targets, in line with our objective, which has been set to provide a path to achieve the 10-year GHG reduction goals. The SPT results continue to provide insights for additional opportunities that can be implemented to best prioritize our resources and investments.

(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:

- ☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

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

Power

- ☑ Other, please specify: Landfill Gas-Generated Renewable Energy

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

WM utilizes landfill gas as fuel for power generation, which reduces greenhouse gases that would otherwise be released to the atmosphere. In 2024, WM operated 151 landfill gas to energy facilities. In 2024, 58 million MMBTUs of landfill gas were collected at WM landfills and converted into renewable energy.

(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:

- ☑ Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

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

Select from:

- ☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Total renewable energy generated in year (annualized for 2024)

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Reporting-period specific "avoided" emissions were calculated using CY 2024 data.

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

Select from:

- ☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO_2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2,870,000

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

For each location where renewable electricity was generated, the total megawatt-hours (MWh) generated was compiled. To determine displaced emissions, a region specific emission factor from US EPA's Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database was multiplied by the generated MWh. The displaced emissions by region were then summed to estimate the total "savings" in greenhouse gases during 2024. This evaluation only included the combustion use phase; additional avoided emissions from upstream impacts from fuel production and transport are not included.

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

1

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- ☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

- ☑ Other, please specify: US EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM)

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

Power

- ☑ Other, please specify: Recycling/Compost/Anaerobic Digestion

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

In 2024, WM operated 49 organics facilities and 105 recycling facilities. Recycled materials include: paper, cardboard, mixed organics, glass, wood, metal, plastics, electronic waste, batteries, used oil, tires, textiles, and fly ash. In 2024, our avoided emissions from managing 16 million tons of recyclable materials (versus sending to a landfill with energy recovery) were a savings of 31 million metric tons of CO_2e.

(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:

- ☑ Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

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

Select from:

- ☑ Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Tons of recyclable materials managed in year (annualized for 2024)

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Using 2024 data, a comparative analysis was run in US EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM) to estimate avoided emissions for scenario 1 - WM's actual operations which include recycling, composting, and anaerobic digestion activities, and scenario 2 - all generated waste directed to landfill. The difference in emissions between these two scenarios are used to estimate potential avoided emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO_2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

31,178,600

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

WARM was created by the US EPA to help solid waste planners and organizations estimate GHG emission reductions and economic impacts. WARM calculates GHG emissions, energy, and economic impacts for baseline and alternative WM practices, including source reduction, recycling, combustion, composting and landfilling. The GHG emission factors used in WARM are based on a life-cycle perspective and developed using guidance as prescribed by WRI including its GHG Protocol. Detailed methodology is provided by US EPA, found here: https://www.epa.gov/warm/documentation-chapters-greenhouse-gas-emission-energy-and-economic-factors-used-waste

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

7

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ ☑pecific groups, businesses, or organizations

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

WM acquired Stericycle Inc. in November 2024, which now constitutes the WM Healthcare Solutions segment. Due do the timing of the acquisition, water data has not been incorporated into WM's totals.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Recent acquisition or merger

(9.1.1.5) Completion date of acquisition or merger

11/04/2024

(9.1.1.6) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Stericycle's water usage has not yet been assessed.

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility invoices (water meter), estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of water usage at a majority of our facilities are based on monthly invoices as part of an enterprise-wide Utility Bill Management Program (UBM). Withdrawals are estimated for a small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly in rural areas, that use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- ☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility invoices (water meter), estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Based on monthly invoice information provided by our Utility Bill Management (UBM) provider, we consider most of our water to come from municipal water systems. Withdrawals are estimated for a small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly in rural areas, that use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- ☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility invoices (water meter)

(9.2.4) Please explain

Based on monthly invoice information provided by our Utility Bill Management (UBM) provider, we consider most of our water to come from municipal water systems and be of good quality.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- ☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility invoices (water meter), estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

We consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems, and equal to the amount of water withdrawn, less the water consumed by employees and operations. For the small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly in rural areas, that use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes, we consider this water to be discharged back to its source.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility invoices (water meter), estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Based on invoice information provided by our Utility Bill Management (UBM) provider, we consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems or recycled/reused on site for various processes. For the small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly in rural areas, that use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes, we consider this water to be discharged back to its source.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility invoices (water meter), estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Based on invoice information provided by our Utility Bill Management (UBM) provider, we consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems. For the small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly

in rural areas, that use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes, we consider this water discharged this water back to its source.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) best management practices (BMPs), including region specific standard effluent parameters that are measured locally according to NPDES and the facility's Water Quality Management Plan.

(9.2.4) Please explain

WM facilities comply with the provisions of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) in mitigating point source pollution at the point of discharge using an array of best management practices (BMPs). This practice also includes region specific standard effluent parameters that are measured locally according to NPDES and the facility’s Water Quality Management Plan.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) best management practices (BMPs), including region specific standard effluent parameters that are measured locally according to NPDES and the facility’s Water Quality Management Plan.

(9.2.4) Please explain

WM facilities comply with the provisions of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) in mitigating point source pollution at the point of discharge using an array of best management practices (BMPs). This practice also includes region specific standard effluent parameters that are measured locally according to NPDES and the facility’s Water Quality Management Plan.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) best management practices (BMPs), including region specific standard effluent parameters that are measured locally according to NPDES and the facility's Water Quality Management Plan.

(9.2.4) Please explain

WM facilities comply with the provisions of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) in mitigating point source pollution at the point of discharge using an array of best management practices (BMPs). This practice also includes region specific standard effluent parameters that are measured locally according to NPDES and the facility's Water Quality Management Plan.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our consumption calculation is a yearly estimate based on gallons per employee per day (GED) that is representative of the number of employees we have working in these facilities during the reporting year. WM continues to explore and develop ways to accurately measure its water consumption.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

n/a

(9.2.4) Please explain

Recycled water is used for a variety of purposes including, to wash trucks and control dust at landfills, recycling facilities and transfer stations, and in boilers for steam turbines at select renewable energy projects, but we are unable to quantify it for a large portion of our facilities.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

N/A

(9.2.4) Please explain

All WM facilities across North America comply with local development code and municipal ordinances regarding mandatory provisions of fully functioning water supply, adequate sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in its facilities. All our workers, regardless of their status of employment, gender orientation, age, race and nationality have 100% access to WASH.

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5,022.78

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- ☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our 2024 value of 5,022.78 megaliters represents an 25.7% increase from the previous year. We consider an increase of greater than 25% to be "much higher."

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4,172.77

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- ☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- ☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our 2024 value of 4,172.77 megaliters represents a 31.9% increase from the previous year. We consider an increase of greater than 25% to be "much higher." For each source, withdrawn water (W) that is not consumed by our employees or through our operations (C) is returned (D) to the source (i.e. groundwater to groundwater, third party to third party), where W D C. In 2024, our ratio of water discharged to water withdrawn increased slightly, from 79.2% to 83.1%.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

850

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☑ Other, please specify**:** no change

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify: no change

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our 2024 value of 850.00 megaliters represents a 2.2% increase from the previous year. Fluctuations of less than 10% are considered to be "About the Same." Our consumption calculation is based on gallons per employee per day (GED), and is representative of the number of employees we have working in our facilities at the end of the reporting year. WM continues to explore and develop ways to more accurately measure its water consumption. As this calculation is dependent on our number of total employees, we have not observed large fluctuations in our total water consumption, and we do not anticipate any large fluctuations moving forward.

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Based on invoice information provided by our Utility Bill Management (UBM) provider, we consider most of our water to come from municipal water systems or groundwater wells.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Based on invoice information provided by our Utility Bill Management (UBM) provider, we consider most of our water to come from municipal water systems or groundwater wells.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

131.36

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** no change

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly in rural areas, use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes. We estimate the water withdrawals from these sites using 81 gallons/employee/day, the national average of the USGS estimate for self-supply groundwater withdrawals per capita for domestic purposes. Our 2024 value of 131.36 megaliters represents a 0.1% increase from the previous year and is considered "about the same." Our groundwater withdrawals calculation is based on gallons per employee per day (GED) and is representative of the number of employees we have working at specific facilities at the end of the reporting year. We have not observed large fluctuations in employee counts and therefore water withdrawals at these sites, and we do not anticipate any large fluctuations in water withdrawals at these sites moving forward.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Based on invoice information provided by our Utility Bill Management (UBM) provider, we consider most of our water to come from municipal water systems or groundwater wells.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Based on invoice information provided by our Utility Bill Management (UBM) provider, we consider most of our water to come from municipal water systems or groundwater wells.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4,891.42

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For most of our operations, specifically in all WM offices across North America, we use municipal water for domestic purposes only. WM's hauling, recycling and landfill operations use municipal water and/or recycled water in varying degrees, based on specific needs. Our 2024 value of 4,891.42 represents a 26.6% increase and is considered "much higher".

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems, and equal to the amount of water withdrawn, less the water consumed by employees and operations.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems, and equal to the amount of water withdrawn, less the water consumed by employees and operations.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

105.41

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify: no change

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

A small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly in rural areas, use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes outside of the landfill cells and we consider this water to be discharged back to its source. Our 2024 value of 105.41 megaliters represents a 0.09% increase from the previous year and is considered "about the same." For each source, withdrawn water (W) that is not consumed by our employees or through our operations

(C) is returned (D) to the source (i.e. groundwater to groundwater, third party to third party), where W D C. We have not observed large fluctuations in employee counts and therefore water withdrawals or consumption at these sites, and so we do not anticipate any large fluctuations in water discharges moving forward.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4,067.37

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems, and equal to the amount of water withdrawn, less the water consumed by employees and operations at these locations. Our 2024 value of 4,067.37 represents a 33.0% increase and is considered "much higher". Additionally, our ratio of water discharged to water withdrawn increased slightly, from 79.2% to 83.1%.

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Leachate generated from rainwater at our landfill sites, as well as entrained water from the waste we manage, is collected and managed via our extensive leachate collection systems. We collect company-wide data on our total gallons of leachate managed at the site level and are working towards breaking it down into the requested categories.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Leachate generated from rainwater at our landfill sites, as well as entrained water from the waste we manage, is collected and managed via our extensive leachate collection systems. We collect company-wide data on our total

gallons of leachate managed at the site level and are working towards breaking it down into the requested categories.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Leachate generated from stormwater at our landfill sites, as well as entrained water from the waste we manage, is collected and managed via our extensive leachate collection systems. We collect company-wide data on our total gallons of leachate managed at the site level and are working towards breaking it down into the requested categories.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

105.41

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify: no change

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly in rural areas, use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes and we consider this water to be discharged back to its source without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4,067.37

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- ☑ 91-99

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems, and equal to the amount of water withdrawn, less the water consumed by employees and operations.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- ☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems, and equal to the amount of water withdrawn, less the water consumed by employees and operations, except for a small portion of water that is returned to groundwater sources, and company-wide leachate generation. These totals, where available, are included in the rows above.

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

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- ☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have assessed water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at our facilities but are declining to share facility count or proportion of direct operations at this time.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

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

(9.3.4) Please explain

N/A

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

A third-party service assists in gathering water and energy usage data across our sites. Through the system, WM can retrieve water withdrawal data by market area, which offers a baseline understanding of consumption patterns on a regional level.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

A third-party service assists in gathering water and energy usage data across our sites. Through the system, WM can retrieve water withdrawal data by market area, which offers a baseline understanding of consumption patterns on a regional level.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

A third-party service assists in gathering water and energy usage data across our sites. Through the system, WM can retrieve water withdrawal data by market area, which offers a baseline understanding of consumption patterns on a regional level.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

A third-party service assists in gathering water and energy usage data across our sites. Through the system, WM can retrieve water withdrawal data by market area, which offers a baseline understanding of consumption patterns on a regional level.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

A third-party service assists in gathering water and energy usage data across our sites. Through the system, WM can retrieve water withdrawal data by market area, which offers a baseline understanding of consumption patterns on a regional level.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Leachate generated from rainwater at our landfill sites, as well as entrained water from the waste we manage, is collected and managed via our extensive leachate collection systems. We collect company-wide data on our total gallons of leachate managed at the site level. A small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly in rural areas, use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes and we consider this water to be discharged back to its source without treatment. We consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems, and equal to the amount of water withdrawn, less the water consumed by employees and operations.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Leachate generated from rainwater at our landfill sites, as well as entrained water from the waste we manage, is collected and managed via our extensive leachate collection systems. We collect company-wide data on our total gallons of leachate managed at the site level. A small percentage of our landfill sites, mostly in rural areas, use groundwater wells for dust mitigation control and other processes and we consider this water to be discharged back to its source without treatment. We consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems, and equal to the amount of water withdrawn, less the water consumed by employees and operations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

A third-party service assists in gathering water and energy usage data across our sites. Through the system, WM can retrieve water withdrawal data by market area, which offers a baseline understanding of consumption patterns on a regional level. We consider most of our water to be discharged to municipal water treatment systems, and equal to the amount of water withdrawn, less the water consumed by employees and operations.

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

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

21,660,000,000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

4,312,352.92

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate higher water withdrawals in the future, due to the acquisition of Stericycle. Operations of medical waste processing facilities have higher water intensity driven by autoclave, incineration, and container washing activities. As a result, we anticipate a decrease in this efficiency.

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

Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

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

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

WM has determined that water security has a low materiality within our business operations. We do, however, recognize that global water consumption is an increasingly important environmental issue for many others, and are committed to work to use water sparingly and responsibly. Primary water uses include drinking, sanitation, vehicle washing, dust suppression and landscaping.

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

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

WM has determined that water security has a low materiality within our business operations. We do, however, recognize that global water consumption is an increasingly important environmental issue for many others, and are committed to work to use water sparingly and responsibly. Primary water uses include drinking, sanitation, vehicle washing, dust suppression and landscaping.

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

End-of-life management

☑ Other end-of-life management target, please specify: increase recovery of recyclable materials

(10.1.3) Please explain

WM has set a goal to increase recovery of materials by 60% to 25 million tons by 2025.

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

WM does not participate in the production/commercialization of plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

WM does not participate in the production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

WM does not participate in the usage of durable plastics goods and/or components.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We are North America's leading provider of comprehensive environmental solutions. We partner with our customers and the communities we serve to manage and reduce waste at each stage from collection to disposal, while recovering valuable resources and creating clean, renewable energy.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

WM does not participate in the production of goods packaged in plastics.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

WM does not participate in services that use plastic packaging.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We are North America's leading provider of comprehensive environmental solutions, providing services throughout the United States and Canada. We partner with our customers and the communities we serve to manage and reduce waste at each stage from collection to disposal, while recovering valuable resources and creating clean, renewable energy.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

WM does not provide financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

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

Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	**Select all that apply** ☑ Response indicators

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

Legally protected areas

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

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Not assessed

UNESCO World Heritage sites

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

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Not assessed

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

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

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Not assessed

Ramsar sites

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

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

WM conducted a nature-related assessment across all WM Legacy operational facilities. We are currently evaluating the materiality of this environmental issue on the organization.

Key Biodiversity Areas

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

WM conducted a nature-related assessment across all operational facilities. We are currently evaluating the materiality of this environmental issue on the organization.

Other areas important for biodiversity

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

WM conducted a nature-related assessment across all operational facilities. We are currently evaluating the materiality of this environmental issue on the organization.

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☑ Ramsar sites
- ☑ Key Biodiversity Areas
- ☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Various sites across North America

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☑ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

WM owns a range of properties—large and small, urban and rural. Across those properties, WM teams work with Tandem Global (formerly Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC)), a non-profit focused on empowering companies to advance biodiversity, sustainability, employee engagement and community relations goals. Through this three-decade-long partnership, we transform land and often utilize green spaces as habitats for wildlife, sustainable solutions for carbon storage or as outdoor learning labs for nearby community members. WHC-certified programs vary in scope from individual species management to large-scale habitat restoration. All projects are included in WHC's Conservation Registry, an interactive database that maps worldwide conservation projects. Together, we have established more than 300 projects across more than 65 sites protecting nearly 13,500 acres of habitat (as of the end of 2024).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- ☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☑ Abatement controls
- ☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

WM operates one of the largest networks of landfills in North America, which has the potential to impact air, water, land, and biodiversity of the environment on and around the landfill sites. WM's modern landfills in the United States

were developed under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which requires rigorous siting evaluation, site characterization and scientific engineering design, as well as a comprehensive permitting and regulatory approval process that includes public notification and comment. We also engage with communities and NGOs as outlined above to mitigate other impacts including biodiversity. To mitigate impacts on nearby water and land, our landfills have liners that capture all liquids, which are then managed according to applicable regulations and design standards. Modern RCRA Subtitle C and D-regulated landfill liners continue to perform as designed, preventing leakage through the liner which would require cleanup of groundwater under neighboring properties. We employ hundreds of professional engineers, environmental scientists, regulatory experts and technicians to ensure that every facility works to protect surface water, stormwater and groundwater from potential operational impacts. We use managed basins, tanks, containment structures and separators to redirect liquids for proper disposal and treatment. We also monitor on-site wastewater treatment plants to optimize efficiency and utilize a toolkit of best management practices for our field operations. Air emissions are managed through three key strategies:

(1) Daily cover is used on the surface of the active landfill working face to control and minimize emissions, odors, fires, and dust. The daily cover has the added benefits of minimizing infiltration of precipitation, reducing leachate, avoiding pests and eliminating litter.

(2) A final capping system is placed over the landfill once it stops accepting waste which minimizes stormwater infiltration and enhances landfill gas capture.

(3) Landfill gas collection and control systems are installed where waste filling has been completed. This landfill gas not only reduces air emissions but can also be turned into renewable energy.

C13. FURTHER INFORMATION & SIGN OFF

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify**:** Scope 1, 2, & 3 emissions from Stericycle Inc., a recent acquisition, as described in 7.4.1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

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

WM acquired Stericycle Inc. in November 2024, which now constitutes the WM Healthcare Solutions segment. Due do the timing of the acquisition, emissions from this business segment have been accounted for independently from the rest of WM operations. GHG emissions from the WM Healthcare Solutions Segment in 2024 have all been verified with limited assurance by a third party.

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

RY2024 Stericycle Verification Statement:
https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/2024_Stericycle_Verification_Statement_Final_-_Rounded.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- ☑ Renewable Fuel Consumption
- ☑ Waste Data
- ☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify**:** Carbon intensity, Energy intensity

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General Standards

- ☑ Other general verification standard, please specify: ISO 14065; ISO/IEC 17029

Climate change-related standards

- ☑ ISO 14064-3

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

WM consistently maintains an online sustainability website which hosts the most up-to-date information available. The information presented in WM's sustainability data center (https://sustainability.wm.com/data-center/) has been verified with limited assurance by a third party.

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

RY2024 WM Data Center Assurance Statement: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/25073.00_RY2024_WM%20Data%20Center_Assurance_Statement_V3_Final_20250708.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☑ Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☑ Waste Generated
- ☑ Other data point in module 10, please specify**:** Material recovered by commodity

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

- ☑ Other general verification standard, please specify: ISO 14065; ISO/IEC 17029

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

WM consistently maintains an online sustainability website which hosts the most up-to-date information available. The information presented in WM's sustainability data center (https://sustainability.wm.com/data-center/) has been verified with limited assurance by a third party.

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

RY2024 WM Data Center Assurance Statement:
https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/25073.00_RY2024_WM%20Data%20Center_Assurance_Statement_V3_Final_20250708.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☑ Water Consumption – Total Volume
- ☑ Water Discharges – Total Volumes
- ☑ Water Withdrawals – Total Volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

- ☑ Other general verification standard, please specify: ISO 14065; ISO/IEC 17029

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

WM consistently maintains an online sustainability website which hosts the most up-to-date information available. The information presented in WM's sustainability data center (https://sustainability.wm.com/data-center/) has been verified with limited assurance by a third party.

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

RY2024 WM Data Center Assurance Statement:
https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/25073.00_RY2024_WM%20Data%20Center_Assurance_Statement_V3_Final_20250708.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☑ Other data point in module 2, please specify**:** Land actively managed for wildlife preservation, WHC certified programs, Habitat species and education projects

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

- ☑ Other general verification standard, please specify: ISO 14065; ISO/IEC 17029

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

WM consistently maintains an online sustainability website which hosts the most up-to-date information available. The information presented in WM's sustainability data center (https://sustainability.wm.com/data-center/) has been verified with limited assurance by a third party.

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

RY2024 WM Data Center Assurance Statement:
https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/25073.00_RY2024_WM%20Data%20Center_Assurance_Statement_V3_Final_20250708.pdf

(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.

WM, or the Company, from time to time, provides estimates of financial and other data, comments on expectations relating to future periods and makes statements of opinion, view or belief about current and future events. Except for historical information contained herein, the statements in this report are forward-looking statements that are made pursuant to the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Examples of forward-looking statements in this report include, but are not limited to: projections of future financial results, free cash flow and operating EBITDA; sustainability and business goals, including those relating to measuring and reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, recycling, renewable energy, energy efficiency, employee engagement, safety, community engagement and charitable contributions; plans and strategies to achieve such goals; future execution of and planned, projected or estimated investments and capital expenditures in strategic priorities, including sustainability projects; timing, outcomes, including production increases and capacity expansions, and benefits from investment in strategic priorities and sustainability projects; business and growth plans; and any other future events, performance or results. You should view these statements with caution. They are based on the facts and circumstances known to the Company as of the date the statements are made. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to be materially different from those set forth in such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to failure to implement our optimization, automation, growth and cost savings initiatives and overall business strategy; failure to obtain the results anticipated from strategic initiatives, investments, acquisitions or new lines of business; failure to identify acquisition targets, consummate and integrate acquisitions, including our ability to integrate the acquisition of Stericycle and achieve the anticipated benefits therefrom, including synergies; legal, regulatory and other matters that may affect the costs and timing of our ability to integrate and deliver all of the expected benefits of the Stericycle acquisition; failure to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting; existing or new environmental and other regulations, including developments related to emerging contaminants, gas emissions, renewable energy, extended producer responsibility and our natural gas fleet; significant environmental, safety or other incidents resulting in liabilities or brand damage; failure to obtain and maintain necessary permits due to land scarcity, public opposition or otherwise; diminishing landfill capacity, resulting in increased costs and the need for disposal alternatives; exposure to different regulatory, legal, financial and economic conditions in international jurisdictions; failure to attract, hire and retain key team members and a high quality workforce; increases in labor costs due to union organizing activities or changes in wage and labor related regulations; disruption and costs resulting from severe weather and destructive climate events; failure to achieve our sustainability goals or execute on our sustainability-related strategy and initiatives, including within planned timelines or anticipated budgets due to disruptions, delays, cost increases or changes in environmental or tax regulations and incentives; focus on and regulation of, environmental and sustainability-related disclosures, which could lead to increased costs, risk of non-compliance, brand damage and litigation risk related to our sustainability efforts; macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical conflict and large-scale market disruption resulting in labor, supply chain and transportation constraints, inflationary cost pressures and fluctuations in commodity prices, fuel and other energy costs; increased competition; pricing actions; impacts from unsettled political conditions, international trade and regulatory controls and tariffs; competitive disposal alternatives, diversion of waste from landfills and declining waste volumes; changing conditions in the healthcare industry; weakness in general economic conditions and capital markets; risks of international operations; instability of financial institutions;

adoption of new tax legislation; fuel shortages; failure to develop and protect new technology; failure of technology to perform as expected; failure to prevent, detect and address cybersecurity incidents or comply with privacy regulations; inability to adapt and manage the benefits and risks of artificial intelligence; negative outcomes of litigation or governmental proceedings, including those acquired through transactions; and operational or management decisions or developments that result in impairment charges. Please also see the Company's filings with the SEC, including Part I, Item 1A of the Company's most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent Form 10-Qs, for additional information regarding these and other risks and uncertainties applicable to its business. The Company assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, including financial estimates and forecasts, whether as a result of future events, circumstances or developments or otherwise.

13.2.2 Attachment (optional)

2025 WM Sustainability Report: https://sustainability.wm.com/downloads/WM_2025_Sustainability_Report.pdf

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

☑ No