



**PRIORITY TOPIC:
WASTE & RECYCLING**

**THINKING DIFFERENTLY
ABOUT WASTE.**

We understand the value of materials in our product categories and seek secondary, beneficial uses of these materials from source to shelf – and beyond.

Our program focuses on:

- Utilizing materials efficiently in product and packaging design and manufacturing.
- Diverting manufacturing and post-consumer waste from low value outlets (landfill) to higher value, beneficial uses.
- Improving consumer education related to disposal and recycling options.
- Finding innovative ways to enable value networks that are mutually beneficial to us and our partners.
- Researching material and technology innovations to help us deploy more circular business models.

2022 GOAL(S)

**EXTEND OUR
ZERO WASTE
mindset across the
value chain and deliver
innovation to help keep
product and packaging
material out of landfills.**

**HOW IMPACT IS ACHIEVED
AND MEASURED**

- Adopt circular design principles such as material innovations that keep post-consumer waste out of landfills and in the value chain.
- Seek to increase our net recycling value in our operations by 10% every year while avoiding landfilling of facility waste.
- Identify and deploy solutions to avoid 150,000 MT of finished product and packaging from being landfilled after use.



DISPENSER RECYCLING HELPS RECLAIM AND RECYCLE MATERIALS FOR FUTURE PRODUCTS

LATIN AMERICA

Our team in Brazil saw dispenser waste as a valuable opportunity to create a circular business model. Pieces from the old dispensers could be reused in future products or materials could be recycled. This not only reduces waste and the need for new raw materials; it also saves us money.

 [Read more about dispenser recycling](#)

HELPING COMBAT WASTE WITH COMPOSTABLE PRODUCTS

NORTH AMERICA

To share our knowledge around composting, we teamed up with the Keep America Beautiful Recycling@Work initiative to support workplace efforts to reduce waste and improve recycling. One of the results of this partnership is a [workplace guide](#) to composting.

 [Read more about this composting program](#)

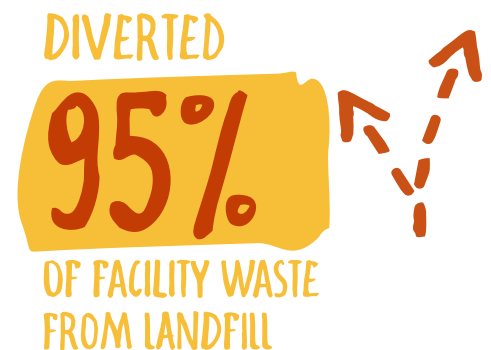
2017 PROGRESS

In 2016, we expanded our manufacturing waste program from our operations to include boiler ash, de-inking trasher rejects, and construction and demolition debris from regular maintenance activities. Our waste program references the UL Environment Zero Waste to Landfill standard to include all waste materials generated at both manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities. Under this new definition of waste, we achieved our 2017 target of diverting 95% of our manufacturing waste from landfill.

We also achieved our post-consumer waste target of 10,400 metric tons (MT) in 2017 by diverting more than 15,500 MT of used product and packaging from landfill. This was achieved with innovative programs like design for reduction and post-consumer waste solution programs on products and packaging.

Waste programs:

- The RightCycle Program: Expansion of our recycling program for non-hazardous lab, cleanroom and industrial waste that provides a simple solution for recovering and recycling apparel, gloves and safety eyewear into alternative beneficial use products.
- Dispenser Recycling: Launched recovery program in Brazil to reuse old dispenser materials into new dispenser production.
- Fiber Recovery: Developed a circular program at our Italy mill to recover fiber from the water treatment plant and reuse it as a raw material in paperboard packaging.
- Workplace Guide to Composting: Created a composting guide that can be applied with our Kimberly-Clark Professional* hand towel products.
- Packaging Innovation: Deployed flexible film reduction in the United Kingdom and packaging waste stream optimization in India. These programs build upon our work with How2Recycle in the U.S., REDcycle in Australia and On-Pack Recycling Label in the U.K.
- Waste Paper Recovery: Created a waste paper recovery program in Peru to improve local recycling, incorporate more recycled fiber into our products and generate funds to support SOS Children's Villages.



PRIORITY TOPIC:
WASTE & RECYCLING (CONTINUED)



NON-HAZARDOUS MANUFACTURING WASTE (% OF TOTAL NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE)¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²	2017
Landfilled	19.1%	24.5%	22.0%	19.2%	16.2%	7.6%	5.6%	4.7%
Recycled	18.5%	17.6%	20.2%	19.6%	18.3%	20.3%	20.6%	21.7%
Alternative daily cover, mine reclamation and liquid solidification	24.1%	22.5%	25.9%	29.2%	34.1%	40.0%	52.0%	51.5%
Converted to energy	20.3%	20.4%	12.4%	12.2%	12.2%	12.7%	14.4%	14.1%
Reused	12.1%	13.3%	17.8%	18.1%	17.2%	16.7%	5.0%	5.5%
Composted	5.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%
Incineration without heat recovery	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%
Other ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2%	0.1%
Total non-hazardous waste (million MT)	1.37	1.29	1.33	1.28	1.25	1.15	1.23	1.21

(1) At Kimberly-Clark, all waste data is collected by mass except a portion of liquid waste which is collected by volume in liters with a conversion factor of 1 liter = 1 kilogram.

(2) In 2016, our manufacturing waste program was expanded referencing the UL Environment Zero Waste to Landfill standard to include all wastes and recyclable materials generated at both manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities and the disposition of those materials. Our non-hazardous manufacturing waste data was updated per our annual review process.

(3) Other includes miscellaneous, alternative disposal methods and was separated from Reuse in 2016.

HAZARDOUS MANUFACTURING WASTE (% OF TOTAL HAZARDOUS WASTE)¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ²	2017
Biological treatment	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%
Recycled	50.2%	46.2%	13.8%	12.9%	12.3%	22.6%	19.9%	11.6%
Incineration without heat recovery	25.6%	26.2%	14.3%	28.1%	38.0%	36.3%	29.4%	21.6%
Chemical treatment	15.8%	15.2%	44.1%	36.5%	36.7%	26.6%	25.3%	4.6%
Surface impoundment	0.0%	7.8%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Thermal treatment	5.0%	1.4%	3.7%	7.9%	2.0%	0.6%	0.1%	2.6%
Permanent storage	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
Landfilled	1.8%	0.6%	2.9%	3.2%	4.4%	6.8%	10.7%	7.8%
Blended fuel	0.8%	2.5%	9.2%	10.7%	6.1%	6.3%	10.8%	2.2%
Deep well injection	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mandated Waste ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.3%	48.6%³
Total hazardous waste (kg)	226,701	233,019	538,047	771,590	869,266	1,326,463	1,019,980	1,726,829

(1) At Kimberly-Clark, all waste data is collected by mass except a portion of liquid waste which is collected by volume in liters with a conversion factor of 1 liter = 1 kilogram.

(2) In 2016, our manufacturing waste program was expanded referencing the UL Environment Zero Waste to Landfill standard to include all wastes and recyclable materials generated at both manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities and the disposition of those materials. Our hazardous manufacturing waste data was updated per our annual review process.

(3) The 2017 increase in Mandated Waste was driven due to the government-required disposal of asbestos at one of our facilities.

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MANUFACTURING WASTE EFFICIENCY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Waste per metric ton of production (MT/MT of production)	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.24

MATERIALS CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total production volume (million MT of production)	5.04	4.80	4.71	4.76	4.96	5.06	5.07	5.08
Materials used (million MT)								
Virgin fiber	2.56	2.48	2.36	2.40	2.40	2.42	2.39	2.40
Recycled fiber	0.97	1.05	0.95	0.96	0.91	0.87	0.73	0.73
Polymers	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.69	0.66	0.63	0.63	0.56
Packaging	0.52	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.55
Adhesives	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.76
Polymer-based components	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02

TOTAL FINISHED PRODUCT AND PACKAGING WASTE DIVERTED FROM LANDFILL ⁽¹⁾ (MT)	2016	2017
Waste Diversion – Post-Consumer Waste Solutions	3,405	10,587
Waste Avoidance – Design to Reduce	1,850	4,955
Total	5,254	15,543

(1) Tonnages reported are built from cumulative waste diverted from landfill towards the 150,000 MT target.

