

Life Cycle Assessment: Western Digital Ultrastar® DC HC550 Hard Disk Drive (HDD):

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Model | 0F38478 |
| Product Type | Enterprise SSD |
| Product Weight | 679 gm |
| Packaging Weight | 210 gm |
| Storage Capacity | 18 Terabyte ¹ |
| Model | SATA |
| Form Factor | 3.5 Inch |
| Application | Enterprise data center application |



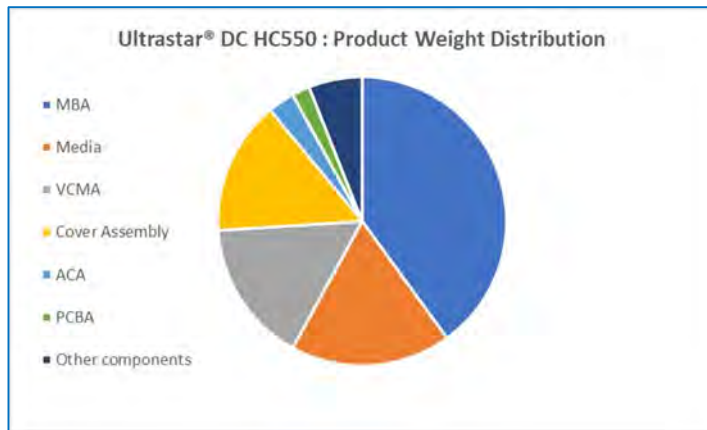
LCA Calculation Basis:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Standard | ISO 14040:2006 and 14044:2006 |
| LCA Software | GaBi ts [Version 10.6.2.9] |
| Impact Assessment Method | Life cycle impact assessment classification and characterization factors according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6th Assessment Report for Global warming Potential (GWP), with 100 years of time horizon for kg CO2 equivalent (carbon footprint) |
| Database | GaBi 2022 LCI and ecoinvent 3.7 |
| System Boundary | <p>The system boundaries include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing (extraction of raw materials, upstream material preparation, electronic component manufacturing, subassembly manufacturing and final assembly of product) • Distribution to customer located in USA • Five years of product use • End-of-life treatment according to waste management statistics in the customer country |
| Validation of Study | Validated through 3rd party critical review (EarthShift Global) |

¹ One terabyte (TB) is equal to one trillion bytes. Actual user capacity may be less due to operating environment.

² *Absolute climate change impact values & contribution details for each phase will be available upon request

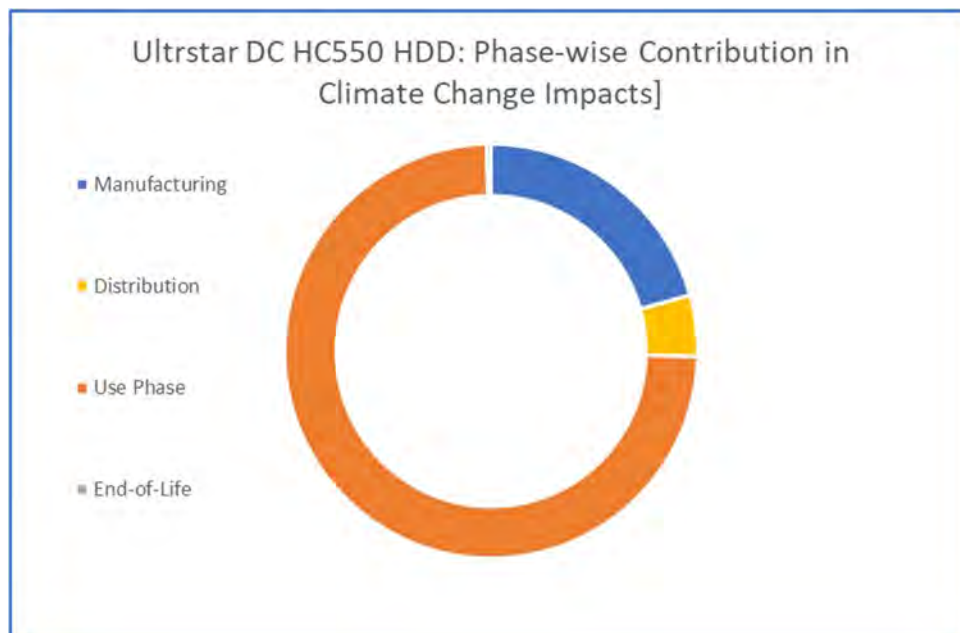
Components Used:



The pie chart shows weight contribution of various components of the HDD. Motor base assembly (MBA) contributes 40% of the weight, followed by Media [18%], VCMA [16%], and Cover assembly [15%]. The remaining 11 % of the weight is from other components

Breakdown of Carbon Footprint by Life Cycle Stages²:

[71%] of climate change impacts are from Use phase, followed by Manufacturing phase [24%], Distribution phase [4.5%] and End-of-Life phase [<1%]. Use phase impacts are primarily attributable to energy consumed by the product during its useful life. Manufacturing impacts are driven by resource consumption during the product assembly & sub-assembly processes, distribution phase impacts are focused on transportation of the product from the manufacturing location to the customer location.



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