

Waste Reporting Methodology

Updated May 2026

Methodology

GE HealthCare collects waste data from site-level sources, including information provided by waste management contractors, internal records, and estimation methodologies, where necessary.

Waste data is reported according to defined waste streams, each comprising three elements:

- **Category:** classification as hazardous or non-hazardous waste.
- **Typology:** the material or type of waste generated. This includes, but is not limited to, batteries, chemicals, construction materials, electronics, food, glass, lamps, metal, mixed waste, oil, paper and cardboard, plastic, radioactive waste, and wood materials.
- **Treatment or disposal method:** the processing route, such as recycling, reuse, landfilling, incineration, waste-to-energy, composting, or treatment prior to disposal.

Sites are required to classify waste in accordance with applicable local and regional regulations, recognizing that definitions may vary across jurisdictions. Where local definitions are not available, the following standard definitions are applied:

- **Hazardous waste:** waste that poses substantial or potential threats of harm to public health or the environment, exhibiting characteristics such as ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. Where hazardous and non-hazardous components cannot be separated, we classify the entire waste stream as hazardous.
- **Non-hazardous waste:** waste that, when properly managed, is not considered hazardous waste.

Reporting Scope

Waste reporting follows an operational control approach and includes key operational sites, considered the Large Sites, that represent the most significant sources of waste generation, such as manufacturing facilities and large offices.

Waste data is reported on a full calendar-year basis, derived from monthly site-level data collection. All sites remain responsible for complying with applicable local regulatory requirements for waste classification and management, as well as reporting to the local authorities, if required.

Data Management

Waste quantities are collected and managed through a centralized, cloud-based environmental data management system, which serves as the system of record for environmental footprint data.

Designated site-level points of contact are responsible for:

- Collecting waste data from internal processes and external waste service providers.
- Validating and submitting data through the reporting system.
- Providing supporting documentation for reported data, such as vendor reports, internal tracking records, or estimation calculations used.

The system enables the aggregation, tracking, and analysis of waste data across operations to support internal performance monitoring and external disclosure.

Quality Assurance

Waste data is subject to data-quality reviews and control processes to verify reliability. These include:

- Routine checks for data completeness and consistency.
- Trend analysis and variance assessments, recognizing that waste generation may fluctuate due to ad hoc activities.

A risk-based sampling approach is applied, whereby selected sites are periodically reviewed to verify alignment between reported data and supporting documentation, including confirmation of appropriate units of measure.

Sites representing at least 80% of total waste generation are reviewed annually to assess data consistency and identify any material issues. Where issues are identified, corrections are implemented to ensure that reported figures are accurate and complete.