Jacobs Carbon Neutrality Commitment and 2021 Achievement

PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement
March 2022

Jacobs

PlanBeyond℠

Jacobs Qualifying Explanatory Statement

This Qualifying Explanatory Statement (QES) demonstrates that Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. (Jacobs) has achieved carbon neutrality in line with PAS 2060: 2014 specifications for the demonstration of carbon neutrality for Fiscal Year 2021 and is committed to maintain carbon neutrality through Fiscal Year 2030.

As part of our 2020 Climate Action Plan, Jacobscommitted to achieving and maintaining the following:

- 100% renewable energy for our operations in 2020
- Net zero carbon for our operations and business travel in 2020

In FY22 we will release an updated Climate Action Plan to recognize new definitions of net zero and commit to long term absolute GHG emissions reductions. This plan will be available on Jacobs' Investor Relations ESG microsite.

Our commitment to transition to 100 percent renewable energy in 2020 meant that our electricity needs are supplied through a variety of sources globally including but not limited to green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), energy attribute certificates (EACs), purchase power agreements (PPAs) and virtual purchase power agreements (VPPAs). Our commitment to achieve net zero carbon in 2020 meant that we removed as much carbon from the atmosphere as we emitted in 2020 and are continuing to do so every year thereafter.

The amount of carbon we removed in 2021 was based on our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and the business travel portion of our Scope 3 emissions.

While we recognize the importance of reducing carbon emissions across our entire value chain, Scope 3 emissions beyond business travel are not included in this commitment to net zero carbon. Based on screening estimates, most of our remaining Scope 3 emissions come from employee commuting and purchased goods and services. These emissions are covered by a corporate commitment to the Science-based Target initiative (SBTi) to reduce Scope 3 emissions from business travel and employee commuting by 50% and to engage 65% of our supply chain by spend to set their own science-based targets.

Our strategy to achieve and maintain net zero is to quantify and obtain independent verification of Scope 1, market-based Scope 2, and Scope 3 business travel carbon emissions. We then procure the required amount of renewable energy for Scope 2 electricity and carbon offset credits for Scope 1, Scope 2 natural gas and Scope 3 business travel carbon emissions. We purchase carbon credits per PAS 2060, from specifiedand audited sources, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Gold Standard and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), to ensure no double counting occurs and that the projects are actively removing carbon emissions.

Carbon Neutrality Declaration

“Carbon neutrality of Jacobs’ Scope 1 and 2 emissions from site operations and Scope 3 business travel achieved by Jacobs in accordance with PAS 2060 for Fiscal Year 2021 (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021) with commitment to maintain to Fiscal Year 2030 (October 1, 2029 – September 30, 2030), Cameron-Cole certified.”

Signed by

Steve Demetriou

Chair and Chief Executive Officer

Our declaration of achievement for FY 2021, this QES contains all the required information on the carbon neutrality of the given subject and our final verification report will be published to the Investor Relations ESG microsite in March 2022.

Introduction

This document forms the QES of Jacobs' achievement of carbon neutrality for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions arising from site operations and Scope 3 emissions from business travel, for Fiscal Year 2021 (October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021) and continued commitment to carbon neutrality though Fiscal Year 2030 (October 1, 2029 to September 30, 2030). We have quantified our carbon footprint in accordance with PAS 2060:2014.

We have a carbon management plan in place to reduce our carbon intensity footprint and demonstrate commitment to being carbon neutral in accordance with PAS 2060:2014.

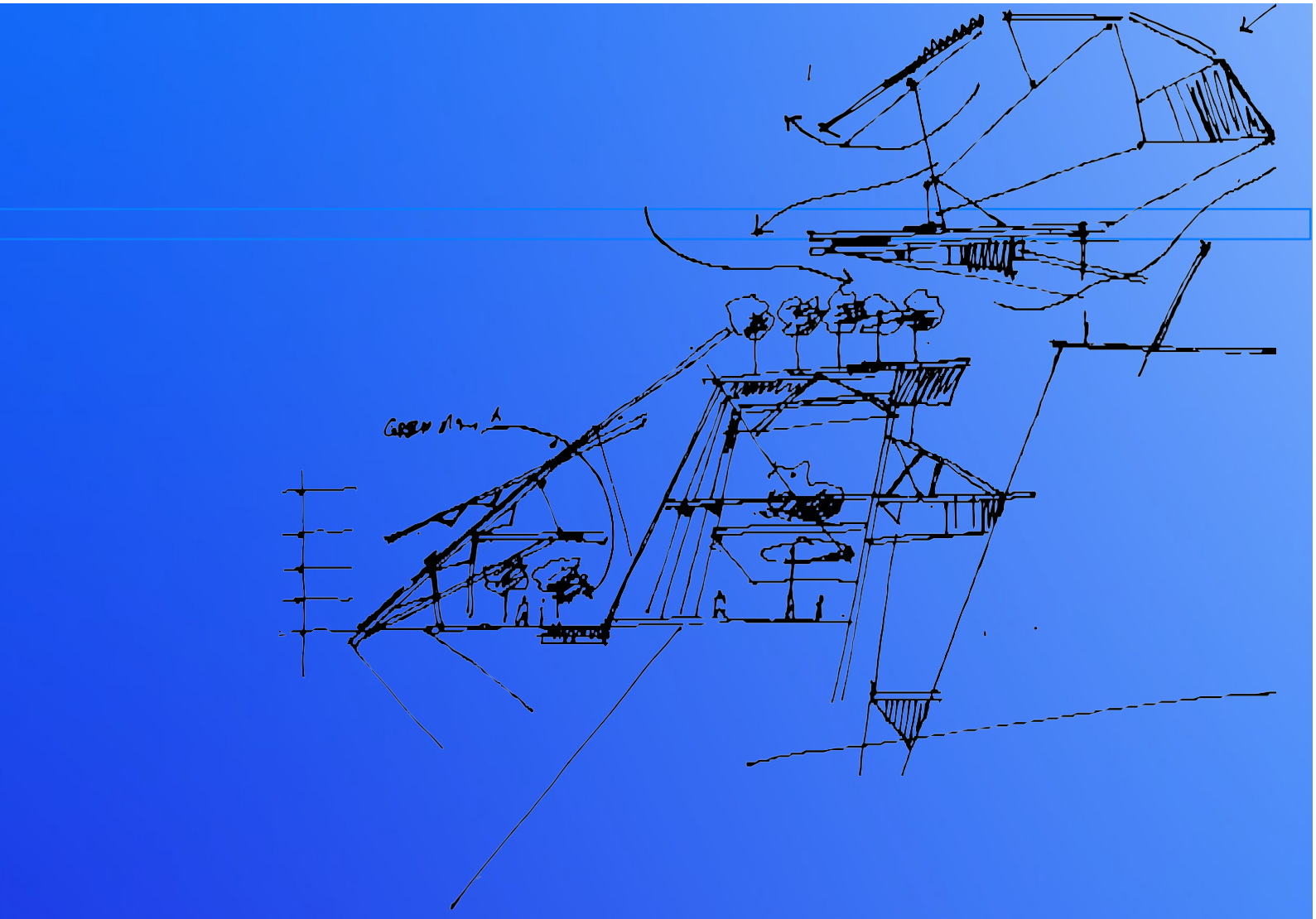
Table 1 documents a summary of PAS 2060 required information for a QES supporting a declaration of commitment to and achievement of carbon neutrality.

Table 1. PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement Information Summary

Entity making PAS 2060 declaration	Jacobs
Individual(s) responsible for the evaluationand provision of data necessary for the substantiation of the declaration (including that of preparing, substantiating, communicating, and maintaining the declaration)	Zoe Haseman, Vice President, Global Head of Sustainability
Subject of PAS 2060	Scope 1 and 2 operational emissions of Jacobs and Scope 3 emissions from business travel. This includes emissions for all sources where Jacobs has operational control in all geographies for Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. including all subsidiaries where we have operational control.
Function of subject	Jacobs provides a full spectrum of professional services including consulting, technical, scientific and project delivery for the government and private sector.
Activities required for subject to fulfil its Function	Scope 1 and 2 emissions for Jacobs' direct operations come primarily from owned and leased office space and vehicles. Scope 3 emissions from business travel primarily come from air travel, rental cars and hotel accommodations. See Appendix B.
Rationale for selection of the subject	The subject reflects Jacobs' emissions from both owned and leased assets that the business has operational control over and business travel. This enables the business to have direct influence over the reduction of emissions and take necessary steps to achieving carbon neutrality.

Methodology for Footprint Calculation	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are calculated in accordance with the methodologies provided in the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute's GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Scope 2 Guidance (amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, 2015), and Scope 3 Calculation Guidance (Corporate Value Chain [Scope 3]). See Appendix B.
Type of conformity assessment undertaken	I3P-3 – independent third-party certification – unified
Baseline date for PAS 2060	October 1, 2018-September 30, 2019 (FY19)
Achievement period	October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021 (FY21)
Commitment period	October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2030

Appendix A provides a tick-list of PAS 2060 compliance requirements for both our commitment to and achievement of carbon neutrality.



Scope of Commitment

The commitment to achieve carbon neutrality covers all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that arise from Jacobs' operations and Scope 3 emissions from business travel. These are emissions we can impact through procurement, purchasing and business practices. This includes emissions for all sources where Jacobs has operational control in all geographies for Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. including all subsidiaries.

We currently report and account for those activities that are relevant to our business for which there is reliable information. Scope 3 emissions beyond business travel are not included in this commitment to carbon neutrality because we do not yet have reliable data for our Scope 3 employee commuting emissions and purchased goods and services emissions.

Corporate Targets

We have set comprehensive emission reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 sources and for Scope 3 business travel, employee commuting and purchased goods and services through the Science-based Target initiative (SBTi).

- We commit to a 50% reduction in absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2019 base year and commit to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting by 50% over the same timeframe.
- We committed to increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 10% in 2019 to 100% in 2020 and commit to continue annually sourcing 100% renewable electricity through 2030.
- We commit that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025.

SBTi approved that scope 1 and scope 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway. This means our emissions reduction targets are consistent with the aim of the Paris Agreement to limit average global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century compared to pre-industrial temperatures.

In January of 2021, we made a three-year commitment to CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency.

We are currently setting net zero targets through the SBTi.

Carbon Footprint

Baseline

The baseline emissions, FY19, are estimated and provided in Appendix B.

Achievement Period

The achievement period emissions, FY21, are estimated and provided in Appendix B.

Methodology

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are calculated in accordance with the methodologies provided in the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute's GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Scope 2 Guidance (amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, 2015), and Scope 3 Calculation Guidance (Corporate Value Chain [Scope 3]). Details regarding the carbon footprint methodology are provided with our Carbon Footprint in Appendix B.

Carbon Management Plan

In addition to continual reductions in energy consumption, Jacob's strategy for achieving and maintaining carbon neutrality is to purchase 100% renewable electricity and carbon offsets to compensate for the residual Scope 1, Scope 2 purchased heating and Scope 3 business travel emissions.

We purchase 100 percent renewable electricity for all our Scope 2 purchased electricity through a variety of sources globally including but not limited to green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), energy attribute certificates (EACs), purchase power agreements (PPAs) and virtual purchase power agreements (VPPAs). Details regarding our annual renewable electricity purchases are provided in our Carbon Footprint in Appendix B.

Our reduction targets and reporting protocols are based on applying market emission factors specified in energy attribute certificates, contracts, power purchase agreements and supplier utility emissions as detailed in GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance. Evidence supporting the contractual instrument or energy attribute certificate is maintained and updated annually. All contractual instruments or energy attribute certificates reported meet the quality criteria detailed in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

We purchase carbon offsets in accordance with PAS 2060, from specified and audited sources, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Gold Standard and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), to ensure no double counting occurs and that the projects are actively removing carbon emissions. Our annual carbon offset purchases are summarized in Appendix B.

Details regarding our carbon reduction strategy are provided in our Carbon Management Plan in Appendix C. Appendix B and Appendix C will be revised annually to ensure our carbon neutrality commitments and corporate targets are achieved.

Appendix A. Additional Information

Table A-1: Tick-list of Compliance from PAS 2060 Specification for Commitment to Carbon Neutrality

Items		Status
1	Identify the individual responsible for the evaluation and provision of data necessary for the substantiation of the declaration including that of preparing, substantiating, communicating, and maintaining the declaration.	☑
2	Identify the entity responsible for making the declaration.	☑
3	Identify the subject of the declaration.	☑
4	Explain the rationale for the selection of the subject. (The selection of the subject should ideally be based on a broader understanding of the entire carbon footprint of the entity so that the carbon footprint of the selected subject can be seen in context; entities need to be able to demonstrate that they are not intentionally excluding their most significant greenhouse gas [GHG] emissions [or alternatively can explain why they have done so]).	☑
5	Define the boundaries of the subject.	☑
6	Identify all characteristics (purposes, objectives, or functionality) inherent to that subject.	☑
7	Identify and take into consideration all activities material to the fulfilment, achievement or delivery of the purposes, objectives, or functionality of the subject.	☑
8	Select which of the 3 options within PAS 2060 you intend to follow.	☑
9	Identify the date by which the entity plans to achieve the status of "Carbon Neutrality" of the subject and specify the period for which the entity intends to maintain that status.	☑
10	Select an appropriate standard and methodology for defining the subject, the GHG emissions associated with that subject and the calculation of the carbon footprint for the defined subject.	☑
11	Provide justification for the selection of the methodology chosen. (The methodology employed shall minimize uncertainty and yield accurate, consistent, and reproducible results.)	☑
12	Confirm that the selected methodology was applied in accordance with its provisions and the principles set out in PAS 2060.	☑
13	Describe the actual types of GHG emissions, classification of emissions (Scope 1, 2, or 3) and size of carbon footprint of the subject exclusive of any purchases of carbon offsets. All greenhouse gases shall be included and converted into tCO2e. 100% Scope 1 (direct) emissions relevant to the subject shall be included when determining the carbon footprint. 100% Scope 2 (indirect) emissions relevant to the subject shall be included when determining the carbon footprint. Where estimates of GHG emissions are used in the quantification of the subject carbon footprint (particularly when associated with Scope 3 emissions) these shall be determined in a manner that precludes underestimation. Scope 1, 2 or 3 emission sources estimated to be more that 1% of the total carbon footprint shall be taken into consideration unless evidence can be provided to demonstrate that such quantification would not be technically feasible or cost effective. (Emission sources estimated to constitute less than 1% may be excluded on that basis alone.) The quantified carbon footprint shall cover at least 95% of the emissions from the subject. Where a single source contributes more than 50% of the total emissions, the 95% threshold applies to the remaining sources of emissions. Any exclusion and the reason for that exclusion shall be documented.	☑

Table A-1: Tick-list of Compliance from PAS 2060 Specification for Commitment to Carbon Neutrality

Items		Status
14	Where the subject is an organization/company or part thereof, ensure that: Boundaries are a true and fair representation of the organization's GHG emissions (i.e., shall include all GHG emissions relating to core operations including subsidiaries owned and operated by the organization). It will be important to ensure claims are credible – if an entity chooses a very narrow subject and excludes its carbon intensive activities or if it outsources its carbon intensive activities, then this needs to be documented. Either the equity share or control approach has been used to define which GHG emissions are included. Under the equity share approach, the entity accounts for GHG emissions from the subject according to its share of equity in the subject. Under the control approach, the entity shall account for 100% of the GHG emissions over which it has financial and/or operational control.	☑
15	Identify if the subject is part of an organization or a specific site or location and treat as a discrete operation with its own purpose, objectives, and functionality.	☑
16	Where the subject is a product or service, include all Scope 3 emissions (as the lifecycle of the product/service needs to be taken into consideration).	☑
17	Describe the actual methods used to quantify GHG emissions (e.g., use of primary or secondary data), the measurement unit(s) applied, the period of application and the size of the resulting carbon footprint. (The carbon footprint shall be based as far as possible on primary activity data.) Where quantification is based on calculations (e.g., GHG activity data multiplied by greenhouse gas emission factors or the use of mass balance/lifecycle models) then GHG emissions shall be calculated using emission factors from national (Government) publications. Where such factors are not available, international or industry guidelines shall be used. In all cases the sources of such data shall be identified.	☑
18	Provide details of, and explanation for, the exclusion of any Scope 3 emissions.	☑
19	Document all assumptions and calculations made in quantifying GHG emissions and in the selection or development of greenhouse gas emission factors. (Emission factors used shall be appropriate to the activity concerned and current at the time of quantification.)	☑
20	Document your assessments of uncertainty and variability associated with defining boundaries and quantifying GHG emissions including the positive tolerances adopted in association with emission estimates. (The statement could take the form of a qualitative description regarding the uncertainty of the results, or a quantitative assessment of uncertainty if available [e.g. carbon footprint based on 95% of likely greenhouse gas emissions; primary sources are subject to variation over time; footprint is best estimate based on reasonable costs of evaluation]).	☑
21	Document Carbon Footprint management plan: Make a statement of commitment to carbon neutrality for the defined subject. Set timescales for achieving carbon neutrality for the defined subject. Specify targets for GHG reduction for the defined subject appropriate to the timescale for achieving carbon neutrality including the baseline date, the first qualification date and the first application period. Document the planned means of achieving and maintaining GHG emissions reductions including assumptions made and any justification of the techniques and measures to be employed to reduce GHG emissions. Specify the offset strategy including an estimate of the quantity of GHG emissions to be offset, the nature of the offsets and the likely number and type of credits.	☑
22	Implement a process for undertaking periodic assessments of performance against the Plan and for implementing corrective action to ensure targets are achieved. The frequency of assessing performance against the Plan should be commensurate with the timescale for achieving carbon neutrality.	☑

Table A-1: Tick-list of Compliance from PAS 2060 Specification for Commitment to Carbon Neutrality

Items		Status
23	Where the subject is a non-recurring event such as weddings or concert, identify ways of reducing GHG emissions to the maximum extent commensurate with enabling the event to meet its intended objectives before the event takes place and include post-event review to determine whether the expected minimization in emissions has been achieved.	☑
24	For any reductions in the GHG emissions from the defined subject delivered in the period immediately prior to the baseline date and not otherwise taken into account in any GHG emissions quantification (historical reductions), confirm: (a) the period from which these reductions are to be included; (b) that the required data is available and that calculations have been undertaken using the same methodology throughout; and (c) that assessment of historical reduction has been made in accordance with this PAS, reporting the quantity of historical reductions claimed in parallel with the report of total reduction.	☑
25	Record the number of times that the declaration of commitment has been renewed without declaration of achievement.	☑
26	Specify the type of conformity assessment: independent third-party certification other party validation self-validation	☑
27	Include statements of validation where declarations of commitment to carbon neutrality are validated by a third-party certifier or second- party organizations.	☑
28	Date the Qualifying Explanatory Statement (QES) and have it signed by the senior representative of the entity concerned (e.g., CEO of a corporation; Divisional Director, where the subject is a division of a larger entity; the Chairman of a town council or the head of the household for a family group).	☑
29	Make QES publicly available and provide a reference to any freely accessible information upon which substantiation depends (e.g., via websites).	☑
30	Update the QES to reflect changes and actions that could affect the validity of the declaration of commitment to carbon neutrality.	☑

Table A-2: Tick-list of Compliance from PAS 2060 Specification for Achievement of Carbon Neutrality

Items		Status
1	Define standard and methodology used to determine its GHG emissions reduction.	☑
2	Confirm that the methodology used was applied in accordance with its provisions and the principles set out in PAS 2060 were met.	☑
3	Provide justification for the selection of the methodologies chosen to quantify reductions in the carbon footprint, including all assumptions and calculations made and any assessments of uncertainty.	☑
4	Describe how reductions have been achieved and any applicable assumptions or justifications.	☑
5	Ensure that there has been no change to the definition of the subject.	☑
6	Describe the actual reductions achieved in absolute and intensity terms and as a percentage of the original carbon footprint.	☑
7	State the baseline/qualification date.	☑
8	Record the percentage economic growth rate for the given application period used as a threshold for recognising reductions in intensity terms.	N/A
9	Provide an explanation for circumstances where a GHG reduction in intensity terms is accompanied by an increase in absolute terms for the determined subject.	N/A
10	Select and document the standard and methodology used to achieve carbon offset.	☑
11	Confirm that:	
a	Offsets generated or allowance credits surrendered represent genuine, additional GHG emission reductions elsewhere.	☑
b	Projects involved in delivering offsets meet the criteria of additionality, permanence, leakage, and double counting. (See the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol for definitions of additionality, permanence, leakage, and double counting).	☑
c	Carbon offsets are verified by an independent third-party verifier.	☑
d	Credits from Carbon offset projects are only issued after the emission reduction has taken place.	☑
e	Credits from Carbon offset projects are retired within 12 months from the date of the declaration of achievement.	☑
f	Provision for event related option of 36 months to be added here.	N/A
g	Credits from Carbon offset projects are supported by publicly available project documentation on a registry which shall provide information about the offset project, quantification methodology and validation and verification procedures.	☑
h	Credits from Carbon offset projects are stored and retired in an independent and credible registry.	☑
12	Document the quantity of GHG emissions credits and the type and nature of credits purchased including the number and type of credits used and the period over which credits were generated including:	☑
a	Which GHG emissions have been offset.	☑
b	The actual amount of carbon offset.	☑
c	The type of credits and projects involved.	☑
d	The number and type of carbon credits used and the period over which the credits have been generated.	☑
e	For events, a rationale to support any retirement of credits in excess of 12 months including details of any legacy emission savings, considered.	N/A

Table A-2: Tick-list of Compliance from PAS 2060 Specification for Achievement of Carbon Neutrality

Items		Status
f	Information regarding the retirement/cancellation of carbon credits to prevent their use by others including a link to the registry or equivalent publicly available record, where the credit has been retired.	☑
13	Specify the type of conformity assessment: independent third-party certification other party validation self-validation	☑
14	Include statements of validation where declarations of achievement of carbon neutrality are validated by a third-party certifier or second party organizations.	☑
15	Date the QES and have it signed by the senior representative of the entity concerned (e.g. CEO of a corporation ; Divisional Director, where the subject is a division of a larger entity ; the Chairman of a town council or the head of the household for a family group).	☑
16	Make QES publicly available and provide a reference to any freely accessible information upon which substantiation depends (e.g., via web sites).	☑

Appendix B. Carbon Footprint

B.1 Methodology

The commitment to achieve carbon neutrality covers all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that arise from Jacobs' operations and Scope 3 emissions from business travel.

Our carbon accounting methodology and emission factors are chosen to follow the most widely accepted and publicly available protocols and guidance currently available. The methodology and emission factors are documented in our Inventory Management Plan (IMP) and reviewed annually.

Our emission estimates are calculated in accordance with the methodologies provided in the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute's GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Scope 2 Guidance (amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, 2015), and Scope 3 Calculation Guidance (Corporate Value Chain [Scope 3]).

Carbon emissions data are externally reported in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) metric tonnes; this measure is used to compare the emissions from the six main greenhouse gases (GHGs) based on their global warming potential. All greenhouse gases, including CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3, are included in calculations and are converted to CO_2e using AR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report) global warming potentials. We use an operational control approach for consolidation of emissions. Avoided emissions have not been calculated or quantified and are not being claimed.

B.1.1 Scope 1 Emissions

Scope 1 emissions (i.e., direct CO_2e emissions) cover on-site energy consumption of fossil fuel sources for owned facilities, reportable HFCs from our owned facilities, as well as emissions from owned or leased fleet vehicles. Carbon emissions are calculated based on the direct measurement of refrigerant use, energy use (e.g., meter reads/ invoices/purchasing records) where available or based on estimated refrigerant use and fuel consumption.

Existing air conditioning, refrigeration and fire suppression systems in Jacobs' control (currently owned buildings) that use reportable HFCs were not previously included because information was not available for FY19 or FY20. Our reportable HFCs from all of our owned facilities have been included in FY21.

Scope 1 emission factors for fuels are typically the latest available (at the start of the reporting year) and are primarily from the Climate Registry (TCR) fuel CO_2e emission factors.

B.1.2 Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions (i.e., indirect CO_2e emissions) are from purchased electricity in leased and owned spaces and purchased heating in leased spaces. Carbon emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2) are reported as both location-based and market-based emissions in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance[1].

We do not have access to actual energy consumption associated with the majority of our 350+ leased locations. Therefore, we estimate energy consumption for most of our leased locations by using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). CBECS provides average

[1] https://ghgprotocol.org/scope_2_guidance

energy intensity use for various types of buildings in various climate zones. This data combined with the office size is used to estimate energy consumption and subsequently combined with published energy emission factors to estimate associated energy emissions for each office location.

For location-based reporting of grid electricity consumption, regional or subnational factors are used where available for example, United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (USA). In other cases, country or sub-region factors may be provided by the International Energy Agency.

We purchase 100 percent renewable electricity for all our Scope 2 purchased electricity through a variety of sources globally including but not limited to green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), energy attribute certificates (EACs), purchase power agreements (PPAs) and virtual purchase power agreements (VPPAs).

Our reduction targets and reporting protocols are based on applying market emission factors specified in energy attribute certificates, contracts, power purchase agreements and supplier utility emissions as detailed in GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance. Under market-based Scope 2 accounting, the emission factor for renewable electricity is 0 tCO2e/kWh, as the sources are zero-carbon energy.

Evidence supporting the contractual instrument or energy attribute certificate is maintained and updated annually. All contractual instruments or energy attribute certificates reported meet the quality criteria detailed in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

B.1.3 Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions from business travel are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance whereby a reporting company's scope 3 emissions from business travel include the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of transportation companies. Emissions are calculated using the fuel-based method which involves determining the amount of fuel consumed during business travel and applying the appropriate emission factors for that fuel.

Scope 3 emissions from business travel include air travel, hotel accommodations and rental cars. Scope 3 emissions from air travel are calculated using mileage data and DEFRA GHG tank-to-wheel (TTW) emission factors which cover the transportation companies' Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Scope 3 emissions from rental cars and personal travel are calculated using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) business travel TTW emission factors. Personal travel emissions are based on mileage and vehicle type is assumed to be a passenger car. Fuel efficiency (for conversion of miles to gallons for CO2 emissions) is sourced from the US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics, Table VM-1.

Scope 3 emissions from hotel stays are based on the number of nights and emission factors sourced from a 2019 Cornell study[2]. There is no published GHG methodology for hotel stays in the commonly accepted GHG protocols (WRI, TCR, USEPA). The Cornell study is used by the WRI/ Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator Tool. Emission factors by country are used where available and a global average is used for hotel stays in countries not listed in the Cornell data.

[2] Ricaurte, E., & Jagarajan, R. (2019). BenchmarkingIndex 2019: Carbon, energy, and water. Cornell HospitalityReport, 19(4), 1-23.

B.2 Baseline

FY19 was our first global GHG inventory following the Jacobs-CH2M acquisition and therefore chosen as our baseline year for our carbon reduction goals. In FY19, Jacobs completed the acquisition of KeyW. In FY20, Jacobs completed the acquisition of John Wood Group's nuclear business (Wood Nuclear Group). In accordance with The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, target baseline annual emissions have been adjusted to include these acquisitions as well as improvements to data collection and a better understanding of boundaries. Jacobs' FY19 (October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019) global total emissions are provided in Table B-1.

B.3 Achievement Period

Jacobs' FY21 (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021) global total emissions are provided in Table B-1. Our net FY21 emissions after offsets are zero.

B.4 Absolute Reductions Achieved

Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion emissions associated with owned office locations and mobile combustion emissions associated with owned and long term leased fleet vehicles for 100% of Jacobs' global operations. Scope 1 emissions are estimated based on fuel consumption and/or vehicle mileage and published emission factors. In FY21, we achieved a 16% absolute reduction in our total Scope 1 emissions compared to our re-baselined FY19 emissions prior to applying offsets. Much of those emissions were likely reduced due to travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and we aim to reinforce reduced business travel moving forward with Future Ways of Working across the business. We are implementing plans to reduce fleet vehicle emissions by replacing older less fuel-efficient vehicles and purchasing more electric or hybrid vehicles.

Scope 2 emissions include comfort heating for leased office locations and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. In FY21, we achieved a 20% absolute reduction in our total Scope 2 location-based emissions compared to FY19 prior to applying green power purchases and carbon offsets. Most of our office space is leased and therefore we have limited information and control over office space energy consumption. To date emissions have been primarily reduced through consolidation of office space. We are implementing plans to further reduce office emissions by continuing to reduce office space, leasing more energy efficient office space and working with our lessors on implementing more energy efficiency measures and obtaining more accurate utility consumption data to capture those impacts.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to greatly impact our FY21 business travel emissions. Business travel is our largest source of carbon emissions, and as expected, we saw a reduction – 75% – in our Scope 3 emissions from FY19, mainly due to COVID-19 restricting both domestic and international travel. Our goal moving forward will be to prevent rebound of these emissions back to pre-COVID-19 levels. As we move to a new post-COVID norm we are committed to manage business travel and employee commuting emissions in accordance with our science-based target reduction of 50% by 2030 from 2019 levels. We are implementing an internal carbon price on emissions from non-client related business travel starting in January 2022 to further incentivize travel reductions.

Table B-1: Baseline (FY19) and Achievement Years (FY20 and FY21) Estimated GHG emissions, metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions Type	FY19[a] (estimated)	FY20[b] (estimated)	FY21 (estimated)	% Change FY19-FY20	% Change FY19-FY21
Scope 1	20,539	17,646	16,749	-14%	-16%
Mobile Combustion	20,033	17,243	16,312	-14%	-19%
Stationary Combustion	506	403	393	-20%	-22%
HFC Fugitive Emissions			44		
Scope 2 – Location-Based	56,226	52,984	44,731	-6%	-20%
Electricity	49,287	46,301	39,831	-6%	-19%
Purchased Heating	6,939	6,683	4,900	-4%	-29%
Scope 2 – Market-Based	53,289	6,683	4,900	-87%	-91%
Electricity	46,350	0	0	-100%	-100%
Purchased Heating	6,939	6,683	4,900	-4%	-29%
Scope 3 – Business Travel TTW	107,968	53,533	26,459	-50%	-75%
Total Location-Based	184,733	124,163	87,938	-33%	-52%
Total Market-Based	181,796	77,862	48,108	-57%	-73%
Carbon Offsets Purchased	0	77,862	48,108	100%	100%
Purchased Energy Attribute Certificates (MWh)	8,000	112,589	94,614		
Total Market-Based Net Offsets	181,796	0	0	-100%	-100%

Target baseline annual emissions have been adjusted to include acquisitions per the GHG protocol standard.

[a] Includes full year KeyW (acquired June 2019) & Wood Nuclear Group (acquired Mar. 2020)

[b] Includes partial year Wood Nuclear Group (acquired Mar. 2020)

B.5 Renewable Energy Purchases

Our commitment to 100% renewable energy means that our electricity needs are supplied through a variety of sources globally including, but not limited to, green tariffs, renewable energy certificates (RECs), energy attribute certificates (EACs) and virtual purchase power agreements (VPPAs). In the U.K., we purchase 100% renewable electricity through Renewable Energy Guarantees Origin (REGO) certificates for all offices where Jacobs is directly responsible for procuring energy. This accounts for over half of our U.K. offices. We purchased the remainder of our FY21 global renewable electricity through 3rd party providers of RECs or EACs to cover 100% of our electricity consumption globally.

Per CDP reporting guidelines,[3] to claim the use of renewable electricity, companies must source renewable electricity from within the boundary of the market in which they are consuming the electricity.

The "market boundary" refers to an area in which:

- The laws and regulatory framework governing the electricity sector are consistent between the areas of production and consumption.

[3] CDP Technical Note: Accounting of Scope 2 emissions CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2020

- There is a physical interconnection between the point of generation and the point of consumption of renewable electricity. When interconnection happens across different grids, there must be a level of system-wide coordination between such grids.
- The countries' utilities/energy suppliers recognize each other's energy sourcing instruments and have a system in place to prevent double counting of claims

According to CDP, the market boundary is defined for most of the countries as their geographical boundary, except the following: 1) European countries which are association of issuing bodies (AIB) members and, 2) United States of America and Canada.

Jacobs reports carbon emissions to CDP and follows these market boundary guidelines where possible and where it makes sense, however in lieu of explicit guidelines from CDP regarding small quantities Jacobs follows the guidelines for RE100 (which is supported by CDP). Per RE100 guidelines[4], companies making a commitment to use 100% renewable electricity across their global operations are required to act in every market in which they operate, creating demand for renewable electricity across over 140 countries worldwide. However, RE100 recognizes the challenges for companies regarding small operations such as a single store or bank branch in a market, which have negligible impact on local demand. In recognition of this, RE100 has set a maximum allowable threshold of electricity consumption that may be excluded from the RE100 target coverage as follows:

1. Small loads (small offices, retail outlets, etc.) having electricity consumption up to 100 MWh/year, per market, from the RE100 target boundary.
2. Exclusions up to a total of 500 MWh/year (with a limit of 100 MWh/year per market).
3. Cannot make any exclusions according to the above criteria in markets where it is technically feasible to source renewable electricity via any credible sourcing options such as EACs.

Although Jacobs is not a member of RE100 Jacobs has chosen to follow these guidelines as a best practice.

Jacobs' FY21 (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021) renewable electricity purchases were sourced according to where our electricity consumption occurs globally as shown in Table B-2.

[4] Materiality Threshold Document No. RE100/TAG/2019/03 Purpose: Communication of decisions on Technical Criteria taken by the Secretariat, RE100 TAG, December 2019.

Table B-2: Achievement Year (FY21) Renewable Energy Purchases, MWh

Country	MWh	Certificate Type	Market Boundary Notes[a]
Asia-Pacific	**8,767**		
Australia	3,028	Australia RECs – LGC[b]	Within market boundary
China	141	I-REC[c] – China 2021	Within market boundary
Hong Kong	213	I-REC - China 2021	Interconnected grid between China and Hong Kong
India	3,733	I-REC – India 2021	Within market boundary
Indonesia	149	I-REC - Indonesia 2021	Within market boundary
Republic of Korea	140	I-REC - China 2021	Interconnected grid between China and South Korea
Malaysia	419	I-REC - Malaysia 2021	Within market boundary
New Zealand	214	New Zealand RECs	Within market boundary
Philippines	508	I-REC - Philippines 2021	Within market boundary
Singapore	97	I-REC - Malaysia 2021	Interconnected grid between Malaysia and Singapore
Thailand	125	I-REC - Thailand 2021	Within market boundary
Europe	**15,225**		
Armenia	17	GO[d] - AIB 2021	A regional sourcing approach considers small volume consumption in certain markets and is acceptable for reporting, under the RE100 "European Single Market" definition.
Czech Republic	52	GO - AIB 2021	
France	46	GO - AIB 2021	
Germany	1,622	GO - AIB 2021	
Ireland	466	GO - AIB 2021	
Italy	638	GO - AIB 2021	
Kazakhstan	38	GO - AIB 2021	
Netherlands	16	GO - AIB 2021	
Poland	2,597	GO - AIB 2021	
Romania	59	GO - AIB 2021	
Slovakia	76	GO - AIB 2021	
Sweden	37	GO - AIB 2021	
Switzerland	7	GO - AIB 2021	
UK	9,515	REGO[e] - UK 2021	Within market boundary
UK	3,639	Direct through utility provider	Within market boundary
MENA	**1,093**		
Azerbaijan	23	I-REC - UAE 2021	These countries did not have a functioning renewable energy market at the time of purchase therefore UAE I-RECs were considered a reasonable substitute
Iraq	16	I-REC - UAE 2021	
Qatar	76	I-REC - UAE 2021	
Saudi Arabia	336	I-REC - UAE 2021	

Table B-2: Achievement Year (FY21) Renewable Energy Purchases, MWh

Country	MWh	Certificate Type	Market Boundary Notes[a]
Egypt	1	I-REC - UAE 2021	REC quantity below 100 MWh threshold for each market
South Africa	13	I-REC - UAE 2021	
United Arab Emirates	628	I-REC - UAE 2021	Within market boundary
North America	**69,529**		
Canada	2,077	Clean Source – Canada 2021	Within market boundary
United States of America	67,452	Clean Source - US 2021	Within market boundary
Total Global	**94,614**		

[a] See Section B.4 Renewable Energy Purchases for additional information about market boundaries.

[b] LGC – Large-scale generation certificates

[c] I-REC – international renewable energy certificate

[d] GO – guarantees of origin

[e] REGO – Renewable energy guarantees of origin

B.6 Carbon Offsets

Sustainability at Jacobs means ensuring long-term business resilience and success while positively contributing towards the economy, society and the environment. We carefully considered the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to provide global context for shaping our PlanBeyond™ Sustainability strategy. Our goals for our carbon offsets are to have them align well with our SDGs highlighted in our strategy (shown below) which focus on building enduring partnerships and addressing inequalities in the communities in which we all live and work. Example projects include domestic cookstoves, water boreholes, forestry, renewable energy and innovative technologies.

1	**Advance the health, wellbeing and safety of society**	
2	**Deliver solutions for the global water and sanitation crisis**	
3	**Foster a culture of technology and innovation important to the advancement of society**	
4	**Create a fair and inclusive future for all**	
5	**Develop efficient and resilient solutions that deliver net environmental and societal gain**	
6	**Accelerate solutions that address the climate emergency**	

Our goals also include purchasing carbon credits per PAS 2060, from specified and audited sources, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Gold Standard and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), to ensure no double counting occurs and that the projects are actively removing carbon emissions and, in the case of forestry initiatives, have sufficient buffers to ensure permanence by compensating for any unintentional reversals.

In FY21, carbon offsets were purchased to cover 100% of our Scope 1, Scope 2 heating and Scope 3 business travel carbon emissions. Jacobs' FY21 (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021) carbon offsets are provided in Table B-3.

Table B-3: Achievement Year (FY21) Carbon Offset Purchases Applied to FY21

Project Name	Project Type	Project Location	Vintage	Applicable Standard[a]	Quantity (tCO2e)	Retirement Registry Link
Santa Marta Landfill Gas Capture for Electricity Generation Project	Landfill Methane Capture	Chile	2020	Gold Standard	9,966	GS Project Registry 689
UPM Blandin Native American Hardwoods Conservation & Carbon Sequestration Project	Nature-Based Solutions (NBS)	United States	2019	ACR	10,000	ACR Registry (ACR-US-212-2019-1155-2287 to 12286)
Hyundai Steel Waste Energy Cogeneration Project	Energy Efficiency	South Korea	2015	VCS	14,000	VCS 786
MWI Water Efficiency	Energy efficiency	Malawi	2017-2019	Gold Standard	6,742	GS Project Registry 1247
RWA Safe Water	Energy efficiency	Rwanda	2019	Gold Standard	7,400	GS Project Registry 5047
Total Carbon Offsets Applied to FY21					**48,108**	

[a] Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), and American Carbon Registry (ACR)

Appendix C. Carbon Management Plan

C.1 Introduction

The purpose of this Carbon Management Plan (CMP) is to clearly define the carbon neutral commitment for Jacobs and document how we will monitor and manage the carbon emissions to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from operations and Scope 3 emissions from business travel and obtain verification of carbon neutrality.

The commitment statement follows:

Jacobs is committed to reducing operational GHG emissions by making continual energy efficiency improvements in owned spaces, reducing the amount of leased office space per employee, leasing more energy efficient office spaces, reducing non-essential business travel, utilizing renewable energy as opposed to fossil fuels and by offsetting residual Scope 1, Scope 2 stationary combustion and Scope 3 business travel emissions with carbon offsets in conformance with PAS 2060. We have achieved carbon neutrality through PAS 2060 validation for FY21 (October 1, 2020 - September 30, 2021) and plan to attain validation annually, at the end of each fiscal year.

This CMP and any related supporting documentation are reviewed and updated at least annually by our VP, Global Sustainability, with input from the climate action team where appropriate. The review and any updates made will reflect changes in legislation and industry good practice guidance issued. Amendments to this CMP will be made by the climate action team and a revised version of the CMP will be provided to VP, Global Sustainability for formal approval.

C.2 Targets

We are committed to protecting and minimizing the impact of our activities upon our local, regional, and global environment. We endeavour to carry out all reasonable measures to meet our responsibilities and sustainability targets. We believe that environmental performance and high-quality products can be made without compromising operational requirements and doing so will not only support our environmental improvements but also our reputation.

As a recognized global leader in environmental and sustainability professional services, environmental protection is a Jacobs core value as expressed in the Jacobs Global Environmental Commitment Statement and is the cornerstone of our PlanBeyond™ Sustainability and BeyondZero™ Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) strategies.

Our newly established Office of Global Climate Response & ESG was established in October 2021 and reports to our President and COO Bob Pragada. The new Office acts as a connecting point for Jacobs' go-to-market solutions within the framework of energy transition, decarbonization, adaptation, resilience, and natural resource stewardship, along with ESG advisory.

Our deep commitment to environmental protection and concern regarding the climate crisis led to aggressive carbon emission commitments established in our Climate Action Plan on April 22, 2020. Jacobs committed to the following:

1. 100% renewable energy for our operations in 2020.
2. Net zero carbon for our operations and business travel in 2020.
3. Carbon negative for our operations and business travel by 2030.

These climate commitments are a major milestone reached in the Company's drive to help address the climate crisis. Starting in 2020, Jacobs achieved 100% renewable electricity for our

operations and carbon neutrality[5] for our operations and business travel and continues to maintain these commitments. We did this by reducing carbon consumption and neutralizing the remaining carbon impact by purchasing renewable energy credits and carbon offsets. We are proud of what we have achieved. Our 2020 climate commitments were a major milestone reached in the Company's drive to help address the climate crisis. However, in keeping with our core value of "We Aim Higher", and still-evolving climate response guidance and best practices, we have since revised our Climate Action Plan and targets.

Joining over 300 companies worldwide in November, 2020, Jacobs became a signatory to the United Nations (U.N.) 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' – an urgent request for action from the global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, calling on businesses to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

In conjunction therewith, we adopted science-based carbon-reduction targets. The Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approved the following near-term targets on December 7, 2020:

- We commit to a 50% reduction in absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2019 base year and commit to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel and employee commuting by 50% over the same timeframe.

- We commit to increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 10% in 2019 to 100% by 2020 and commit to continue annually sourcing 100% renewable electricity through 2030.

- We commit that 65% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2025.

SBTi approved that scope 1 and scope 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway. This means our emissions reduction targets are consistent with the aim of the Paris Agreement to limit average global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century compared to pre-industrial temperatures. We are currently setting net zero targets through the SBTi.

In January of 2021, we made a three-year commitment to CDP as a supply chain member to engage our suppliers, pinpoint risks and identify opportunities to support our suppliers in reducing emissions and strengthening their climate resiliency.

As a member of the SBTi Technical Advisory Group (TAG) since 2020 and a participant in the Net Zero Road Test in July and August of 2021, we committed to setting Net Zero targets in line with the subsequently released SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard, October 28, 2021. Key requirements of the Net-Zero Standard include a focusing on rapid, deep emissions cuts; setting near- and long-term targets; only claiming achievement of net-zero after long-term targets are met; and investing in mitigation within and outside the value chain.

Our net-zero long term target as submitted to the SBTi is as follows:

- Jacobs commits to reduce absolute Scopes 1, 2 & 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 from a 2019 base year.

We continue to be a member of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Green Power Partnership, a voluntary program that supports the development of new renewable generation capacity in the U.S. and requires annual use of green power at a level that meets or exceeds partnership benchmark requirements. Thanks to our industry-leading commitments and achievement, we are now proud to be one of the Top Partner Rankings as a

[5] Carbon neutrality demonstrated through the PAS 2060:2014 global standard.

USEPA Green Power Partnership 100% Green Power User.

C.3 Emission Reduction Strategy

Our plans for how we will deliver on our Climate Commitments will evolve to ensure we base our decisions on the latest market conditions and science-based data and continually seek new and innovative ways to reduce our carbon footprint and evaluate our climate resilience. Our actions are categorized to address the full scope of opportunities to address our carbon footprint and climate resilience.

C.3.1 Business Travel

With business travel representing 60% of our quantified carbon footprint in our baseline year, it is essential that we meet our target to reduce business travel emissions by 50% by 2030 against our 2019 baseline. We have already implemented several measures to meet this: Our senior leaders have pledged a campaign to reduce in-person meetings that require travel; we have increased promotion and awareness of web conferencing tools; and we have implemented employee and manager travel dashboards displaying their progress towards meeting the 50% reduction. These measures have already helped reduce our business travel emissions. Furthermore, we will engage with travel industry partners including airlines, hotels, and ground transportation to explore partnering solutions that further drive down emissions from business travel.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated travel restrictions has meant that from March 2020 our business travel significantly reduced and, in most cases, ceased

entirely. While this has immediately helped to reduce our business travel emissions, we must ensure that when the travel restrictions are lifted, the levels of emissions from business travel do not rebound to pre-COVID-19 levels. The pandemic resulted in us fast-tracking IT improvements to enable better virtual connectivity with co-workers and clients, along with a behavioral shift to connect virtually, which we must continue to take advantage of in the future.

We are implementing an internal carbon price on emissions from non-client related business travel starting in January 2022 to further incentivize travel reductions.

C.3.2 Buildings and Vehicles (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions)

The remaining 40% of our quantified baseline carbon footprint comes from occupying buildings we own or lease and operating company vehicles. Our direct Scope 1 emissions relate to our vehicle use and energy consumption for those offices where we have direct control. Our indirect Scope 2 emissions comprise our emissions associated with electricity and heating we purchase for leased offices. Reducing these emissions requires collaboration from across Jacobs.

Although most of our baseline data for our office space is estimated, including this data in our carbon inventory helps us develop strategies to better understand and manage energy consumption and emissions in our leased offices. For example, we have used this data to identify our locations with the greatest energy consumption and carbon emissions for which we have begun, or will soon be, collecting utility invoice data and/or installing submeters, where feasible, to better understand our ability to facilitate improvements in energy efficiency.

Our Real Estate team will lead our reduction in energy use intensity per office through a mix of strategies, including:

- Optimizing office space and occupancy levels.
- Improving energy metering and sub-metering across our offices.
- Implementing energy reduction initiatives through office sustainability plans.
- Collaborating further with landlords across our office portfolio.

- Negotiating green office leases.
- Exploring energy certifications for office space.
- Electrifying buildings that we currently lease.
- Shifting to sustainable accredited offices.
- Changing fleet and rental car policies to more fuel-efficient vehicles and electric car preferences.

We are implementing plans to reduce fleet vehicle emissions by replacing older less fuel-efficient vehicles and purchasing more electric or hybrid vehicles. Our North American fleet is our largest fleet and largest source of Scope 1 emissions. Our North American fleet manager has committed to obtaining 20% electric vehicles (approximately 400 vehicles) by 2030. As part of our tiered approach, we have also started to put telematics in our new vehicles allowing us to obtain vehicle diagnostics, including mileage without manual intervention. Telematics also allows us to be safer on the road by proactively addressing driver behavior including idling, harsh braking, and speeding which have a negative impact on fuel economy. For model year 2022, all new vehicles will have telematics. We successfully piloted this in 2021 for about 50 vehicles with great project staff and client feedback.

C.3.3 Purchased Goods and Services

Our Supply Management and Procurement teams will establish climate action goals for major suppliers; partner with our supply chain to improve Scope 3 data and target reductions; and explore green financing mechanisms attached to climate and carbon performance incentives.

We completed our first year as members of the CDP supply chain initiative by engaging over 70 percent of our suppliers by spend to encourage them to report emissions through CDP and set science-based targets. We received over a 50 percent response rate and have determined that approximately 12% of our supply chain companies by spend have already set science-based targets, and another 6% of our supply chain companies by spend have committed to setting science-based targets within the next 2 years. We will continue engaging our suppliers through the CDP supply chain program and independently to help determine their course of action and identify ways in which our suppliers might need assistance with setting and achieving their own SBTs. Key suppliers unwilling or unable to set SBTs or other carbon reduction measures will be evaluated to assess the appropriate course of action, up to and including potential limitations on providing further goods and services to Jacobs until they are willing or able to set SBTs and/or reduce their carbon footprint. We are determined to reach our goal of 65% of our suppliers by spend will have SBTs by 2025.

C.3.4 Carbon Pricing

Carbon pricing is a way of recognizing that carbon emissions create a cost to society (for example, in the form of climate change and air pollution), providing a financial incentive for businesses to transition to a low carbon future. Governments implement carbon pricing through carbon taxes or regulatory schemes such as emissions trading systems, and an increasing number of businesses are adopting an internal carbon price to acknowledge the cost of carbon to society and help guide decision making and investment.

Carbon pricing is one mechanism we are putting in place to ensure our business practices do not return to pre-pandemic levels once global travel restrictions are lifted. As announced on December 13, 2021, starting on January 1, 2022, an internal carbon price of $50 USD per metric ton of CO2e will be applied to non-billable business travel at Jacobs. The carbon cost will be charged to the applicable business unit. A proprietary travel booking tool provides estimated carbon emissions and price for employee-planned travel to influence travel behaviors.

The revenue generated by carbon pricing will be directed into a Carbon Reduction Fund and will be used to invest in initiatives, technologies and projects at the local, regional and global levels that address the climate emergency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enable Jacobs to reduce its carbon emissions. The Carbon Reduction Fund will be administered by the Office of Global Climate Response & ESG, and recommendations for investment will be reviewed and approved by the PlanBeyond Executive Steering Committee.

C.4 Offsetting the Balance

To meet our carbon neutrality commitment, any carbon emissions remaining after reduction efforts are offset by purchasing high quality carbon offsets. Similarly, we purchase EACs/RECs to meet our 100% renewable energy commitment in 2020. However, our dependenceon carbon offsets and EACs/RECs will diminish over time through emission reductions and other investments, such as Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPA) and carbon insetting[6] programs in partnership with our clients and our suppliers.

C.5 Low-Carbon Transition Plan, Products & Services

As one of the world's largest solutions company, our biggest opportunity to affect climate change comes not from managing our own emissions, but through our influence on the world's largest infrastructure and critical mission projects and as an industry leader. By partnering with our clients, governments, and other stakeholders, and through our robust innovation process, we help identify and implement solutions to create a more connected, sustainable world.

Jacobs has a robust low-carbon transition plan and offers industry leading solutions that help our clients achieve their sustainability goals. We consider our low carbon "product" as the range of solutions we provide that support the low-carbon transition across our end markets (that is, spanning digital products to professional services, or a combination of both). We have over 400 subject matter experts providing low- and zero-carbon related services, and over 16,000 practitioners across our water, environment, energy markets. Ultimately, we know that every employee must take responsibility for driving sustainability and climate action, regardless of their role. We are building a Jacobs where our entire workforce considers sustainability a cultural imperative, and every employee is empowered to contribute meaningfully toward climate action. The launch of our Climate Solutions Accelerator course to all employees is one example of our investment in this transformation.

We partner with a range of government agencies, municipalities, private sector companies, and leading environmental organizations to deliver resource management, sustainability services, and proven industry expertise on infrastructure initiatives around the globe. Our teams are actively working on finding financially feasible options for our clients to reduce the embedded and operational carbon footprints of buildings, roads, water systems, and other infrastructure through greener building materials, reduced quantities of materials, and designs that maximize energy efficiency and minimize waste.

We estimate that our FY21 ESG-related revenue is approximately $6.1 billion. This is a broader definition than just our low- and zero-carbon related solutions and includes work across the following markets: clean energy, air quality, environmental management, environmental planning for transportation, water supply and treatment, environmental science, wastewater treatment, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste remediation.

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[6] Carbon insetting involves investing in a company's own value chain by investing in ecosystemsthe suppliers depend on. For example, a supplier practicing reforestation can lock atmospheric carbonin soil or trees (carbon sequestration), while providing materials to the investing organization and tangible environmental and social benefits to their communities.

Our Global Sustainability and Climate Action Practice focuses on key service areas that enable our clients to envision and achieve the most ambitious sustainability and climate action goals. These services include sustainable performance improvement, carbon management and reporting, net-zero facility, campus, and city design; utility scale renewable energy; distributed renewable energy; energy storage integration; and corporate decarbonization. We help our clients establish their baselines and create strategies to achieve their goals, ultimately improving performance while also saving costs and resources. Additionally, our Solutions and Technology experts have indirect influence to incorporate low or no carbon products and solutions into consulting and capital projects worldwide, especially in municipal water, transportation, and waste systems. Climate Response is foundational to Jacobs' 2022–2024 strategy, and we will continue to invest in building an agile, digitally enabled workforce to combat the climate crisis, delivering end-to-end solutions that we co-create with our clients.

Our Operations and Maintenance staff are continually seeking ways to reduce energy use and process GHG emissions as we provide operational management of water and wastewater, utility, and other systems for clients such as local governments and defence agencies. Our environmental solutions team is working with many clients on cutting-edge technology for contaminated site remediation and integrated waste management. Experts in our climate risk and resiliency practice support clients in managing the impacts of climate change, which includes the broad use of natural infrastructure solutions to build carbon sinks as engineered solutions for flood protection. We know resilience is an attribute of a smarter planet and requires planning and adapting ahead of potential threats like hurricanes, crumbling bridges and global pandemics. We help our clients survive, recover, adapt, and thrive through change, no matter what adversities they experience

We routinely advise clients on energy transition and energy efficiency opportunities, including conducting energy audits, and on securing low-carbon power supplies and developing onsite renewable generation. Our teams are also actively working to help build green economies throughout the globe, including focus on new hydrogen production technologies and connecting those producers with green energy suppliers and end users for the avoidance of carbon-based fuels.

For specific project examples demonstrating our range of low-carbon products and services, see our FY21 Integrated Annual Report, "We Aim Higher" section.

To support our clients in achieving their sustainability objectives, we have also developed a number sustainability-focused digital products, including:

- Evolve, our tool for breaking down the global themes and issues captured in the U.N. SDGs into more practical, tangible, and measurable project- and program-level commitments that help educate and inspire our teams to deliver SDG-focused actions.
- Climate Risk Manager, a cloud-based platform that brings together global climate data and location intelligence, giving users visual risk assessments, so they can make faster and more accurate decisions on where to invest limited resources and guard against climate risks.
- Value Plus, an internal online platform that enables us to record, quantify and report the value-adding activities we deliver to our clients. Savings can be recorded in terms of financial costs, carbon emissions, energy consumption, waste avoidance, green building certification, and community and social benefits.

Additionally, it is now standard practice and required for Jacobs project teams to develop Sustainability and Resilience Plans as part of the project execution planning stage. The project team sets specific goals and assigns a Sustainability Lead to monitor performance and influence sustainable decision-making throughout the project delivery. Our Evolve tool provides the

ability for project teams to evaluate project scope and provide recommendations on specific key performance indicators to track and measure progress aligned with the U.N. SDGs.

To further propel the integration of environmental considerations in project delivery, we recently onboarded 12 Sustainability Leads across our two lines of business. In partnership with our corporate ESG team, these leads help educate, spread awareness, and drive adoption of the Sustainability BMS requirements and PlanBeyond 2.0 sustainable business objectives across our global project portfolio.

C.6 External Engagement

Jacobs is involved in various external organizations and initiatives dedicated to advancing our ESG and sustainability priorities, including but not limited to:

- United Nations (U.N) Global Compact (Participant level)
- U.N. Global Compact Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Task Force for the Sustainable Development Goals (Founding Member)
- U.N. Global Compact Young Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Innovators Program
- World Economic Forum Infrastructure and Urban Development Governors Committee
- World Economic Forum Alliance of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Climate Leaders
- Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)—Business Ambition for 1.5°C
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Green Power Partnership
- GreenBiz
- Business in the Community United Kingdom (U.K.) Net Zero Taskforce
- World Environment Center
- BSR (Businesses for Social Responsibility)
- Environmental Analyst—Sustainable Delivery Group
- Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Supporter
- CDP Supply Chain Member
- Pledge to Net Zero Alliance

Appendix D. 3rd Party Assurance Statement

Verification Statement
Jacobs Engineering Group FY2021 GHG Inventory

Background

Cameron-Cole, LLC (Cameron-Cole) was retained by Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs) to perform an independent verification of its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 global Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3 business travel and employee commuting. The Scope 1 and 2 GHG Inventory was developed according to the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004 revised edition) along with its associated amendments. The Scope 3 GHG Inventory was prepared using the WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard dated September 2011 and associated amendments. In addition, Jacobs also reported renewable, non-renewable and total energy use. Our opinion on the results of the inventory, with respect to the verification objectives and criteria, is provided in this statement.

Responsibility of Jacobs & Independence of Verification Provider

Jacobs has sole responsibility for the content of its GHG Inventory. Cameron-Cole accepts no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the GHG emissions results since they were submitted to us for review. Based on internationally accepted norms for impartiality, we believe our review represents an independent assessment of Jacobs' FY2021 GHG Emissions Inventory. Finally, the opinion expressed in this verification statement should not be relied upon as the basis for any financial or investment decisions.

Level of Assurance

The level of assurance is used to determine the depth of detail that a Verification Body designs into the Verification Plan to determine if there are material errors, omissions or misstatements in a company's GHG assertions. Two levels of assurance are generally recognized – reasonable and limited. Reasonable Assurance generates the highest level of confidence that an emissions report is materially correct (with the exception of Absolute Assurance which is generally impractical for companies to achieve). Limited Assurance provides less confidence, and involves less detailed examination of GHG data and supporting documentation. Limited Assurance statements assert that there is no evidence that an emissions report is not materially correct. Cameron-Cole's verification of Jacobs' GHG Emissions Inventory for FY2021 was constructed to provide a Limited Level of Assurance.

Objectives

The primary objectives of this verification assignment were as follows:

- Verify whether Jacobs' FY2021 GHG inventory meets the generally accepted GHG accounting principles of accuracy, completeness, transparency, relevance and consistency.
- Determine if Jacobs has reported all emissions in conformance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG protocol.
- Determine whether or not Jacobs' reported FY2021 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions meet/exceed the 90% threshold for accuracy, assessed separately.

Cameron-Cole

Verification Statement
Jacobs Engineering Group FY2021 GHG Inventory

- Determine whether or not Jacobs' FY21 renewable, non-renewable, and total energy use (MWh) meet/exceed the 90% threshold for accuracy, assessed separately.
- Validation of Jacobs' achievement of carbon neutrality for FY21 following the requirements of the PAS 2060:2014 specifications for the demonstration of carbon neutrality for Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3 business travel emissions.

Verification Criteria

Cameron-Cole conducted verification activities in alignment with the principles of ISO-14064-3:2006(E) Specifications with Guidance for the Validation and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Assertions. The Jacobs inventory was prepared to, and verified against, the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Verification Scope & Assertions

Jacobs' GHG Emissions Inventory is described as follows: Scope 1 emissions include stationary combustion emission associated with owned office locations and mobile combustion emissions associated with owned and long term leased fleet vehicles for 100% of Jacobs' global operations. Scope 2 emissions include comfort heating for leased office locations and purchased electricity for 100% of our global operations. Scope 3 emissions include business travel (air, ground, hotels) and employee commuting.

Jacobs' GHG assertions are as follows:

In FY2021, Jacobs reported 16,749 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2-e) from direct emission sources (Scope 1), 44,730 MT CO_2e from Scope 2 location-based, 4,900 MT CO_2e from Scope 2 market-based emission sources and 47,811 MT CO_2e from Scope 3 business travel and employee commuting emissions sources. Jacobs also reported 100,208 megawatt-hour (MWh) of renewable energy, 76,955 MWh of non-renewable energy for a total energy use of 177,163 for FY2021.

Verification Opinion

Based on the method employed and the results of our verification activities, **Cameron-Cole has found no evidence of material errors, omissions or misstatements in Jacobs FY2021 GHG Inventory and energy use within the boundaries described above.** Cameron-Cole also found that Jacobs' GHG accounting and calculation methodologies, processes and systems for this inventory conform to the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Cameron-Cole validated Jacobs' achievement of carbon neutrality for FY21 following the requirements of the PAS 2060:2014 specifications for the demonstration of carbon neutrality for Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3 business travel emissions.

Cameron-Cole

Verification Statement
Jacobs Engineering Group FY2021 GHG Inventory

Cameron-Cole, LLC
February 24, 2022

Chris Lawless
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