Environment

Energy and Emissions

Why it Matters

GRI 103-1

Climate change is one of the most significant concerns facing our world today. As a global enterprise with operations in several particularly vulnerable regions of the world, Western Digital is especially sensitive to the effects of climate change. We are committed to doing our part to decrease GHG emissions, reduce energy consumption, lower our climate impacts, and improve climate resiliency.

Management Approach

GRI 103-2, SASB TC-SC-110a.2

Our Global Operations Sustainability organization is responsible for overseeing and enabling progress on energy and emissions, product life cycle impacts, and responsible supply chain initiatives. Our Corporate Real Estate (CRE) function within Global Operations is responsible for energy conservation across facilities and manufacturing operations. The Global Operations organization is responsible for analyzing trends in manufacturing production and associated energy consumption to recommend our corporate-level reduction targets and strategy. Each of our manufacturing sites uses this target as the basis for establishing their energy conservation projects and initiatives. These projects are the basis for our GHG reduction program.

Integrated Management System

Western Digital uses an Integrated Management System (IMS) to manage corporate quality, environmental, health and safety, and business continuity standards. Our IMS continually evolves, helping us more effectively measure and disclose our commitment to protecting the environment, our people, and our business sustainability. Our IMS Policy includes a commitment to protect the environment and is underpinned by industry-recognized environmental certification for all sites on a global multi-site certificate to ISO 14001:2015.

> ❯ Visit our **Corporate Responsibility Resource Center webpage** for more information on certifications earned through the IMS.

Targets and Goals

We have committed to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% by FY2030, from a FY2020 base year, consistent with the goal to limit warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. We have also committed to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products by 50% per petabyte capacity sold by FY2030 from an FY2020 base year. These targets have been approved by the **Science Based Targets initiative** (SBTi). Western Digital is in this for the long run, and we hope you will join us.

To achieve our 2030 goals, we are focused primarily on energy reductions through increased operational efficiencies, adoption of on-site solar, and direct procurement of renewable energy. We consider available opportunities across all of our operations and locations and implement them where practical after careful evaluation. We are making progress in several areas:

- As of mid-2021, Western Digital's facilities in Northern California run on 100% renewable energy.

- We continue to expand our use of renewable energy. For example, one of our sites in Malaysia adopted certified 100% hydropower during FY2022. We are pursuing options at other sites throughout the world.

- Western Digital is working to implement on-site solar at multiple facilities. For example, sites in Thailand started construction of on-site solar in FY2022 and generation of power will commence in FY2023.

- From FY2021 to FY2022, Western Digital reduced the energy intensity to manufacture our products by more than 13%.

Additionally, we completed an analysis of our FY2021 Scope 3 GHG inventory to better understand our value chain impacts and to support the development of the science-based target. The results of this inventory have been published in Western Digital's response to the **2022 CDP Climate Change Questionnaire**. We will also complete the analysis of our FY2022 Scope 3 emissions and disclose those results publicly in the 2023 CDP Climate Change Questionnaire.

Energy Resource Management Program

We reduce the amount of energy and carbon in our operations through various Energy Resource Management Program initiatives. Since 2007, we have saved approximately $50 million in energy costs by reducing our energy consumption while collecting critically important information and data.

All major manufacturing and R&D facilities participate in our global Energy Resource Management Program. Working as one global team, we focus on collaboration and promote knowledge sharing across locations to identify opportunities to optimize energy and water use and responsible waste management. In FY2022, we made significant progress towards our target for energy conservation. We also significantly overachieved 2% year-over-year reduction targets for water conservation and waste reduction. We have improved our efficiency each year since 2014.

Energy and resource management data is collected and managed on a common global application. We communicate reports internally to a leadership team from Finance, Facilities, Manufacturing Operations, and Corporate Sustainability for their review. In FY2022, we conducted a normalized analysis to compare energy and resource management performance between similar sites (e.g., comparison between two final assembly plants). The analysis showed significant differences of normalized utility consumption between locations, so we launched an energy and resource-benchmarking project to better understand differences in operations and processes and identify opportunities for further utility optimization. All data will be openly shared between facilities to promote collaborative, collective improvement.

Western Digital's CRE and Global Operations organization conduct regular assessments with local energy management experts to review current operational processes and identify opportunities for higher energy efficiency. For example, we increase reliance on high-efficiency machines and further promote energy efficiency through cost-neutral, procedural, or behavioral changes.
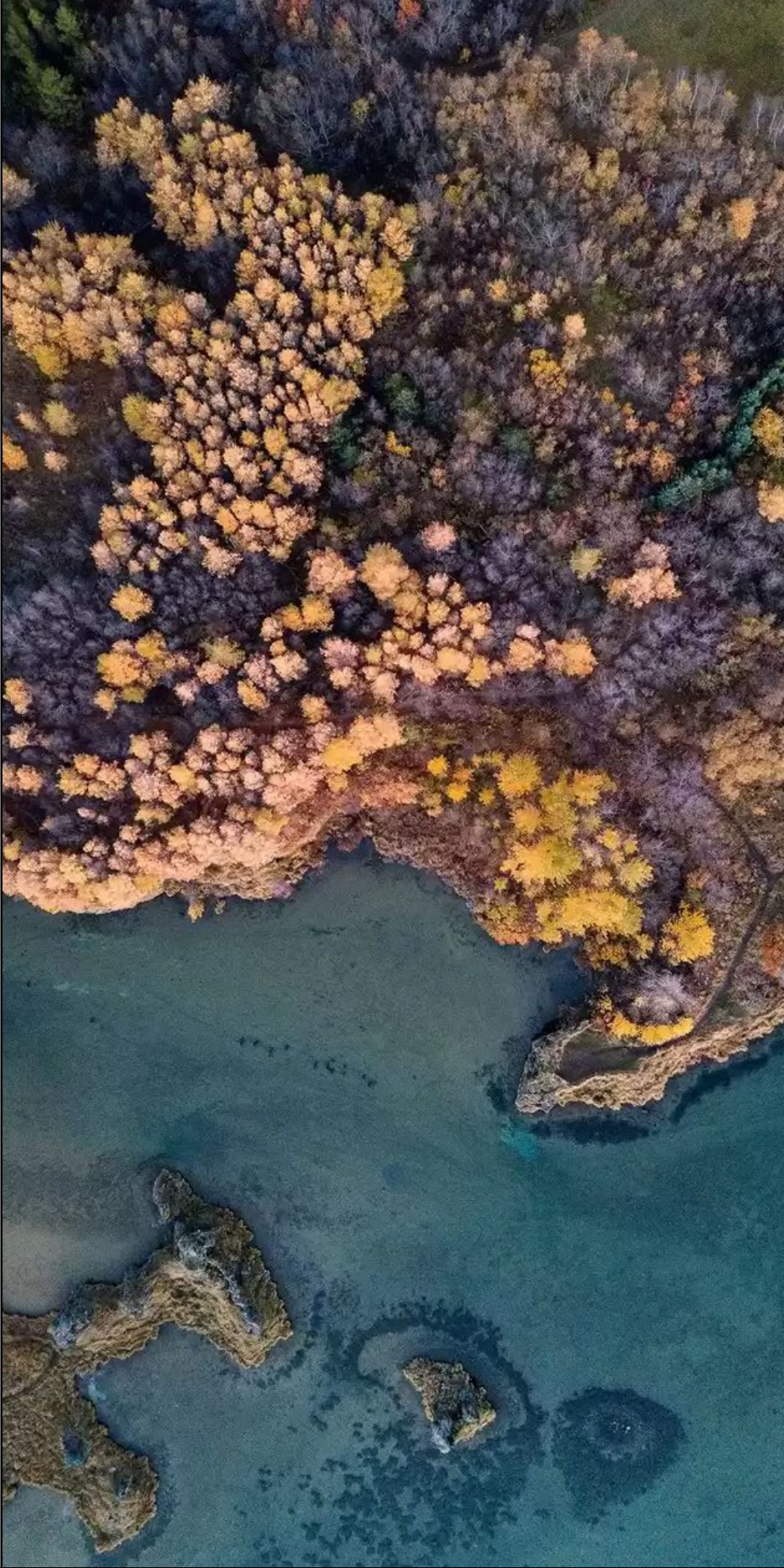
Internal Audits

GRI 103-3

Western Digital conducts audits of our Environmental Management System as part of our broader IMS implementation. All Western Digital sites use IMS procedures for internal audits, controlled at the corporate level through our Central Program Office, which allows us to apply corrections and lessons learned across our numerous sites.

Climate Risk Management and Resiliency

TCFD Governance B and Risk Management A, B, and C

At Western Digital, we actively monitor and manage our impact on the environment, as well as the environment's potential impact on our business. Our executive leadership team reviews and evaluates our enterprise risks each year in conjunction with our Enterprise Risk Management Program. Several risks — including climate-related risks — are assessed as a matter of course. Risks identified during this process are assigned to functional or regional leaders for management and/or mitigation, depending on the characteristics of the risk. Key enterprise risks are raised to the Audit Committee and full Board. If climate-related issues rise to the level of a key enterprise risk, they will be reviewed as part of this process. The Audit Committee of the Board has responsibility for oversight of the Enterprise Risk Management program.

Climate Scenario Analysis

TCFD Strategy C

In FY2021, Western Digital partnered with BSR, a global nonprofit that works with its network of over 250 member companies to build a just and sustainable world, to develop three scenarios for 2030 which explored climate-related risks and opportunities, third-party climate data points, and other key uncertainties relevant to Western Digital's business. The scenario analysis was completed in alignment with TCFD expectations. The scenario analysis process involved the following steps:

- **Understanding Context:** BSR interviewed internal stakeholders to identify key trends that are shaping Western Digital's future operating context. BSR conducted complementary research on trends (environmental, economic, social, political, and technological) relevant to Western Digital's industry and geography.

- **Scenario Development:** Western Digital leveraged a set of three 2030 scenarios developed by BSR for the We Mean Business coalition, with extensive input from the climate community. The scenarios were augmented with industry and geography trends and incorporated credible climate projections (from ~1.5°C –~4°C) for emissions reductions and climate impacts, as shown in Figure 1. Furthermore, third-party climate projections consider a small range of variables (e.g., fuel mix, GDP growth, etc.), whereas the scenarios used by Western Digital augmented these with consideration of additional factors such as political developments, emerging technologies and new business.

- **Strategic Implications:** A workshop was conducted with internal Western Digital stakeholders to identify the potential risks and opportunities for each scenario and identify ideas to enhance Western Digital's resilience and refine our strategy.

As a result of this process, we identified three areas of our strategy that may incur risks and opportunities across all scenarios. These scenario insights have been reviewed by Western Digital's Sustainability and Enterprise Risk Management teams and incorporated into Western Digital's strategy and risk management processes as appropriate.

Complementing the climate-scenario analysis, in FY2022, we launched a detailed Vulnerability Assessment to identify key vulnerabilities related to climate and other physical hazards, human factors, and transition factors across our global facilities. As part of this effort, we are working to develop an interactive geospatial tool that presents vulnerability assessment data (such as hotspot areas and key site hazards) via an easy-to-understand graphic interface. By effectively integrating up-to-date vulnerability assessment information into our business processes, we expect to improve operational resilience. The assessment is aligned with the TCFD framework, including future scenario analysis through 2050 under different IPCC scenarios.

We disclose additional TCFD-aligned information, including information to support climate-related governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets in our annual response to the CDP Climate Questionnaire. Our recent CDP Climate Change responses can be found on our Corporate Responsibility website.

To view how our disclosures demonstrate alignment with TCFD, view our TCFD Index linked here.

Figure 1

Scenario Name	Automation Acceleration	Walled World	Resilient Rebirth
Key Parameters	A geopolitically fragmented world, a slow global economy and ramping-up climate impact	A geopolitically fragmented world, a challenging economic situation and scaled environmental shocks	A recovering economy fully embracing the low-carbon transition in a cooperative way, still subject to environmental shocks
Temperature Assumptions (above pre-industrial levels by 2100)	+3°C Slowly declining emissions	+4°C Rising emissions	+1.5°C Strongly declining emissions
Emissions Reduction Models	Representative Concentration Pathway 6.0 Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 4 (low challenges to mitigation, high challenges to adaption)	Representative Concentraion Pathway 8.5 Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 3 (high challenges to mitigation and adaption)	Representative Concention Pathway 2.6 Shared Socioeconomic Pathways 1 (low challenges to mitigation/adaption)

[1] The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) represent different emissions, concentration and radiative forcing projections leading to a large range of global warming levels, from continued warming rising above 4 °C by the year 2100 to limiting warming well below 2 °C as called for in the Paris Agreement (RCP Database – Version 2.0). These were used in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. The Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) build upon the RCPs by modeling how socioeconomic factors, such as economic, population and technology developments, may impact actual emissions reductions (SP Database – Shared Socioeconomic Pathways – V 2.0). These will be included in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.[2] Gender data is based on self-identification.

Key Metrics

GRI 102-56

We are proud of our efforts to minimize operational energy use and the resulting emissions. Our FY2022 GHG emissions inventory received limited assurance. Please visit the Corporate Responsibility Resource Center on our corporate website to view the statement of assurance. We also communicate our efforts with external stakeholders through our annual response to CDP's climate change questionnaire.

TCFD Metrics and Targets A and C

Western Digital commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by FY2030 from a FY2020 base year. Western Digital also commits to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 50% per petabyte capacity sold by FY2030 from a FY2020 base year.

The targets covering GHG emissions from company operations (Scopes 1 and 2) are consistent with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5°C.

GRI 302-1, SASB TC-SC-130a.1

Energy consumption within the organization[1]	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
	GIGAWATT HOURS			TRILLION JOULES		
Total fuel consumption from nonrenewable sources (gas/oil)	168.2	159.6	164.7	605.6	574.6	592.7
Total fuel consumption from renewable sources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Electricity consumption	1,865.6	1,941.4	1,996.2	6,716.0	6,989.1	7,186.2
Electricity consumption from renewable sources	145.1	279.9	467.9	522.4	1,007.6	1,684.5
Electricity consumption from nonrenewable sources	1720.5	1,661.5	1,528.2	6,193.7	5,981.5	5,501.7
Total energy consumption	**2,033.8**	**2,101.0**	**2,160.8**	**7,321.6**	**7,563.7**	**7,778.9**

[1] Data includes the main research, development, and manufacturing facilities owned by Western Digital Corporation in each fiscal year. These facilities are located in the US, China, India, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand. Western Digital continues to reference the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders, to understand, quantify, and manage GHG emissions.

GRI 302-3

Energy Intensity	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Energy intensity ratio (kWh/PB)[1]	3,926.2	3,883.6	3,350.1

[1] The energy intensity ratio is based on energy consumed within the organization and is measured in kilowatt-hours per petabyte. Types of energy included are fuel and electricity. The denominator is shipped storage capacity.

GRI 305-1, SASB TC-SC-110a.1

Total Direct (Scope 1) GHG Emissions (CO$_2$e-ton)	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	Conversion Factor
CO$_2$ (gas/oil + cleaning)	35,479.7	33,558.3	34,485.0	1
CH$_4$	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
N$_2$O	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
HFCs[1] (HFC-23/HFC-134a)	335.8	903.6	4,438.0	HFC-23: 3,348 (lbs/lbs) HFC-134a: 1,300 (lbs/lbs)
PFCs[2]	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
SF$_6$[3]	594.5	2,324.1	270.0	Multiple factors: 23,500 (lbs/lbs) 10,575 (lbs/lbs) 9,623 (lbs/lbs)
NF$_3$[4]	2.1	4.7	0.2	2,898 (lbs/lbs)
CF$_4$[3]	549.0	409.4	58.0	Multiple factors: 6,630 (lbs/lbs) 4,774 (lbs/lbs) 4,344 (lbs/lbs)
C$_4$F$_8$[4]	1.6	3.5	7.4	6,010 (lbs/lbs)
HFE7100[5]	7,156.5	7,540.1	8,214.6	421.0 (lbs/lbs)
HCFC-22[5]	435.8	93.1	156.8	1,760 (lbs/lbs)
R-404A[6]	3.9	1,292.5	1,535.9	3,943 (lbs/lbs)
HCFC-123[5]	14.2	14.2	42.8	79 (lbs/lbs)
HFE7200[5]	21.4	8.6	8.6	57 (lbs/lbs)
R-407C[7]	43.1	0.0	0.0	1,624 (lbs/lbs)
R-508B[8]	5.8	0.0	0.0	11,607 (lbs/lbs)
HCFC-122[5]	0.0	0.0	10.6	59 (lbs/lbs)
R410a[9]	0.0	0.0	82.9	1,923 (lbs,lbs)
Total Scope 1	**44,643.4**	**46,152.0**	**49,310.7**	

[1] The conversion factor for HFC-23 is calculated by Western Digital. It is determined by each facility based on the international technical review of the abatement process in manufacturing. The conversion factor for HFC-134a is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fifth assessment report, 100 year number.

[2] Western Digital does not have direct perfluorocarbon emissions.

[3] Some facilities use the IPCC fifth assessment report, 100 year number, and others use conversion factors determined by facility based on the international technical review of the abatement process in manufacturing.

[4] Calculated by Western Digital. The conversion factor is determined by facility based on the international technical review of the abatement process in manufacturing.

[5] IPCC fifth assessment report, 100 year number.

[6] Global warming potential (GWP) is calculated based on component gases' GWPs (44% HFC-125, 4% HFC-134a, 52% HFC 143a)

[7] GWP is calculated based on component gases' GWPs (25% HFC-125, 52% HFC-134a, 23% HFC-32)

[8] GWP is calculated based on component gases' GWPs (39% HFC-23, 61% PFC-116)

[9] GWP is calculated based on component gases' GWPs (50% HFC-32 , 50% HFC-125)

GRI 305-2

Total Indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions (CO$_2$e-ton)[1]	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
CO$_2$e[2]	1,000,814.1	929,882.7	841,669.2

[1] Scope 2 market-based emissions; all gases CO$_2$, CH$_4$, and N$_2$O are included.

[2] International Energy Association (IEA) emission factors

GRI 305-3

Other Indirect (Scope 3) GHG Emissions (CO$_2$e-ton)	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
CO$_2$e[2]	27,680.0	762.5	5,442.7

[1] Includes business air travel only.

[2] Defra emission factors

Note: Our complete FY2020 and FY2021 Scope 3 inventories are disclosed in our 2021 and 2022 CDP Climate Change response, which are posted on our Corporate Responsibility website.

Product Life Cycle Impacts

Why it Matters

GRI 103-1

Adopting circular economy principles is the way of the future. Partnering with our customers at every step, we aim to minimize the environmental impact of our products throughout their life cycle and adapt to evolving market demands.

Management Approach

GRI 103-2

Western Digital's engineering teams — including Research and Development (R&D), Manufacturing, and Quality Management — are responsible for managing our product life cycle impacts. Our R&D team helps ensure product efficiency by design. In collaboration with our Corporate Sustainability function, the Product Environmental Compliance (PEC) team under our Quality Management organization manages Western Digital's overall life cycle assessment (LCA) process.

Design

Maximizing functional storage produced on a materials-used basis starts with efficient product design. Our product channels and vertical integration allow us to exactly match the storage we produce to product cost and performance requirements ranging from stringent original equipment manufacturer (OEM) requirements to consumer products, while maximizing manufacturing efficiency and reducing material waste. We strive to reduce the power consumption of our devices and raw materials usage on a per-byte basis and to increase capacity of our storage devices in a given form factor — which results in better energy and materials management per byte of storage.

Life Cycle Assessments

Western Digital continued our progress with product LCAs, in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044, to understand impacts associated with each life cycle phase. In FY2022, we completed two additional LCAs for high volume products. We have conducted a total of eight product LCAs and several carbon footprint summaries are available on our Corporate Responsibility website. We are using the LCA data to identify the most significant opportunities to reduce our impacts.

Product Energy Efficiency and Emissions

Ongoing growth in demand for data storage can lead to increases in product-related energy consumption, driving our customers to ask for product energy reductions. Western Digital works to meet these demands by investing in the engineering required to continuously reduce our HDD and flash-based product energy needs.

We extensively test our HDDs as part of the manufacturing process to confirm integrity and energy performance. To reduce manufacturing energy and minimize capital expenditures for test equipment, we continuously work to improve our testing efficiency and reduce overall test time. While market demands require larger drive sizes, which tend to increase per-product test times, our engineering teams work to keep energy intensity for such tests trending downward.

Product End-of-Life

We are committed to making product recyclability easy. We abide by the European Union Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) directive. We label all Western Digital products and/or packaging with the appropriate end-of-life symbols for their respective regions. Additionally, we established global minimum requirements for handling and disposing electronic waste (e-waste) from our own facilities and offices to eliminate or minimize negative environmental impact.

> For more information, see Western Digital's WEEE Statement.

Packaging

Packaging is an essential part of any product. Aside from providing a positive first brand touchpoint or great out-of-the-box experience for the customer, packaging protects products during shipping and warehousing and (when done right) can dramatically reduce storage, handling, and shipping costs.

As a company of innovators, we seek to constantly push boundaries in all aspects of our products — and packaging is no exception. In FY2022, we extended our years-long effort to make our packaging more sustainable and efficient. We are actively increasing the usage of recycled content in our packaging and innovating to reduce packaging materials generally.

These multi-year efforts resulted in the following impacts in FY2022:

- Redesigned retail packaging reduced our annual blister paper usage by over 276,000 kilograms (kg).

- Thinner blister paper in our packaging saved over 194,000 kg of paper per year.

- Replaced a portion of the polyethylene terephthalate (PET) used in our packaging with recycled PET reduced new PET consumption by over 6,000 kg per year.

- Reengineered trays used in our manufacturing process reduced our annual use of PET by more than 152,000 kg.

Key Metrics

GRI 102-56

To underscore our commitment to minimizing the environmental impacts of our products, we track specific metrics that align with our strategic objectives. We are proud to report consistent year-over-year reductions in GHG emissions intensity for both HDD and SSD products since 2020.

Waste	FY2022 Metric Tons
HAZARDOUS WASTE	
Hazardous waste diverted	6,040.5
Hazardous waste disposed	5,596.7
Total hazardous waste	11,637.2
NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	
Non-hazardous waste diverted	10,177.3
Non-hazardous waste disposed	3,724.7
Total non-hazardous waste	13,901.9
Total waste generated	**25,539.1**
Waste reuse/recycle/recover rate	**63.5%**

GRI 302-5

Electrical Power Savings	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Annual electrical power savings due to HDD power efficiency innovations (million kWh)	1,733.8[1]	2,222.4[1]	2,954.8

[1] The annual electrical power savings for FY2020 and FY2021 have been restated from previously published data due to improvements in the supporting data.

GRI 305-4

GHG Emissions Intensity[1]	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
GHG emissions intensity ratio — HDD (Tons/PB)[2]	1.7	1.7	1.2
GHG emissions intensity ratio — SSD (Tons/PB)[2]	4.3	2.6	2.2

[1] The denominator used to calculate the GHG emissions intensity ratio is shipped memory capacity.

[2] Includes Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions and all gasses CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3.

SASB TC-HW-410a.4

End-of-Life Material[1]	FY2022[2]
Number of drives recycled (cumulative total)	21,460
Total end-of life material recovered (metric tons, cumulative total)	9.2

[1] Represents material recovered through Western Digital's Easy Recycle Program. Recovery partner holds an e-Steward certification.

[2] Results are cumulative from the program's inception in April 2020 through the end of the specified fiscal year.

Chemicals and Hazardous Substances

Why it Matters

GRI 103-1

The manufacturing process for storage drives requires the use of chemicals. Our workers may come into contact with chemicals during product manufacturing, so we strive for risk-free worksites and products, innovating to minimize the use of hazardous chemicals as we seek safer alternatives.

Management Approach

GRI 103-2

Two teams are responsible for managing chemicals and hazardous substances in our operations and products:

- Global Environmental Health and Safety team: Sets corporate environmental, health, and safety management requirements for operational use of chemicals in Western Digital's research, development, and manufacturing operations.

- Product Environmental Compliance team: Ensures products meet worldwide environmental regulations, including the EU Directive on the Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS); the EU Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH); the EU WEEE; the EU Packaging and Battery Directives; and our OEM customer requirements.

Our PEC team sets specifications on use of hazardous chemicals and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 62474 declarable substances based on all applicable legal regulations. All product suppliers are required to provide a Material Declaration Data Sheet (MDDS), Inductively Coupled Plasma laboratory test reports, and an Environmental Declaration of Compliance to ensure conformity with our specifications. We use the Compliance MAP database to store the supplier MDDS reports and manage environmental compliance for all our products.

In FY2022, we established a recordkeeping system to document compliance with all requirements (including full material declarations, test reports, and chain of custody reports) and implemented compliance assurance tools, such as C2P and CMAP, to track compliance data of our products. We also established a process to report compliance issues to senior management and developed a root cause analysis process. Our PEC processes have remained up to date with new market regulations and customer requirements, and we have responded to requests with 100% customer satisfaction. We have regularly passed audits conducted by major OEM customers.

Policies

Western Digital's IMS Policy describes our commitment to environmental compliance for all of our products and operations, including chemicals and hazardous substances management.

> For more information on our IMS, please see the Energy and Emissions section of this report.

Additionally, our PEC Engineering Specification and Requirements for Materials, Parts, and Product Protective Packaging identifies the product requirements of the PEC team. We send the specification to all relevant suppliers and update the specification regularly.

Responsible Manufacturing Practices

We believe in a proactive approach to managing product chemicals and hazardous substances in our operations and our products.

Our Global Environmental Health and Safety Operational Control Requirements Manual sets our minimum corporate requirements for chemical management within Western Digital's operations. It covers authorization and use of chemicals prior to purchasing, maintenance of chemical Safety Data Sheets, planning and response, and spill prevention and mitigation. We enforce specific site-level procedures and regulations for safe chemicals management and storage during all stages of chemical use.

All of Western Digital's global operations follow the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals to protect our manufacturing workers from chemicals and hazardous substances. We provide routine training to workers using this framework.

Key Metrics

GRI 103-3, 307-1

During FY2022, Western Digital saw zero dollars in fines for product environmental non-compliance. Though Western Digital products generally contain IEC 62474 declarable substances, we meet all legal requirements for those substances. The main IEC 62474 declarable substances used in Western Digital products — lead and nickel — are fully compliant with regulations wherever our products are sold:

- Lead is exempt under the EU's RoHS regulations and Western Digital's use of lead is consistent with those regulations.

- Nickel is used as a component plating, which does not come into contact with consumers/users.

Our PEC team monitors our company-specific key performance indicators and reports them to the Vice President, Operations, Customer and Corporate Quality, quarterly. We are proud to report we met our FY2022 target to respond to 100% of customer product environmental inquiries on time.

SASB TC-HW-410A.1, TC-SC-410a.1

IEC 62474 Declarable Substances	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Percentage of products by revenue that contain IEC 62474 declarable substances[1]	100%	100%	100%

[1] Though Western Digital's products generally contain IEC 62474 declarable substances, we meet all legal requirements for those substances. The main IEC 62474 declarable substances used in Western Digital products — lead and nickel — are fully compliant with regulations wherever our products are sold.