California AB 1305 Disclosure Statement

The following disclosures are made in compliance with California AB 1305. References to "NetApp," "we" or "our" refer to NetApp, Inc. ("NetApp") and its subsidiaries.

Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Emissions Goals

NetApp is committed to reducing our absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50.8% by 2030 from a FY2020 base year and to reducing the scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 51.6% per effective petabytes shipped by FY2030 from a FY2023 base year. The Science Based Targets initiative has validated these targets. Interim progress towards these targets is being measured in the following ways:

- Annually we measure our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and report on them publicly within our Impact Report, including our progress towards the targets.
- We have two primary levers to meet our targets.
    - For Scope 1 and 2, we have already made progress and plan to continue to make progress to increase renewable energy use in our operations.
    - For Scope 3, we have already made progress and plan to continue to make progress to increase the efficiency of our products as measured by effective petabytes shipped.
    - We report annually on the progress of these two primary levers in our Impact Report.
- Annually, we receive limited assurance from a third-party provider on our GHG emissions reporting. Our most recent assurance letter can be found here.

Reduction in GHG Emissions

NetApp has reduced its GHG emissions in the following areas:

- Scope 1 emissions
    - The primary driver of these reduced emissions has come from converting a portion of our vehicle fleet to electric vehicles.
- Scope 2 emissions
    - The primary drivers of these reduced emissions have been increased use of renewable energy and consolidating/reducing our physical locations.
- Scope 3 emissions
    - The primary driver of these reduced emissions has been creating and selling more energy efficient products as measured by effective petabytes shipped.

Reduced GHG Emissions from Packaging

NetApp's new packaging produces up to 50% fewer GHG emissions when compared to the foam packaging that NetApp used previously. This figure is based on an LCA (lifecycle assessment) comparison of the former foam packaging and the current packaging and was performed by the

packaging supplier. The metrics were calculated according to definitions set forth in the Global Protocol on Packaging Sustainability (GPPS) 2.0.

NetApp Solutions for Optimizing/Reducing Carbon Footprint
The following NetApp solutions can assist companies in optimizing/reducing their carbon footprint: ONTAP, Flash storage, Cloud tiering, and data center hardware.

Storage efficiency in ONTAP optimizes space usage, reduces physical storage needs, and cuts costs by utilizing technologies such as thin provisioning, deduplication, compression, and compaction. These technologies eliminate duplicate data, compress data blocks, and allocate storage dynamically, ensuring minimal wasted space and improved system performance. For example, deduplication automatically removes duplicate data blocks, while thin provisioning allocates storage as needed, significantly reducing the amount of physical storage required and supporting energy reductions. Relevant documentation can be found here: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/concepts/storage-efficiency-overview.html.

NetApp's Cloud Tiering service extends a data center to the cloud by automatically tiering inactive data from on-premises ONTAP clusters to object storage. This frees valuable space on the cluster for more workloads, without making changes to the application layer. Cloud Tiering can reduce costs in a data center and enables a switch from a CAPEX model to an OPEX model. Relevant documentation can be found here: https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2015/01/f19/UMPChapter20-data-center-IT.pdf; https://www.netapp.com/blog/all-flash-data-center-data-sustainability/.

The most significant sustainability benefit of flash-based storage over hard disk drives (HDDs) is its energy efficiency. Flash storage can support more data per watt of power consumed than HDDs. In a data center, this efficiency can result in significant energy savings and lower carbon emissions. Relevant documentation can be found here: https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/occm38/concept_cloud_tiering.html#features.

Independent Third-Party Verification
Unless indicated above, independent third-party verification of data or claims has not been obtained.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Disclosure Statement constitute “forward-looking statements.” These statements are based on management’s current opinions, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, or projections regarding future events or results, including, but not limited to, our goals, targets, strategies, and initiatives; our business plans and strategy; our technology and services; and the growth of our business. These forward-looking statements are only predictions, not historical fact, and involve certain risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions. Actual results, levels of activity, performance, achievements, and events could differ materially from those stated, anticipated, or implied by such forward-looking statements. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable, there are many risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements, including the risks discussed under the heading “Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent 10-Q filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement contained in this Disclosure Statement, except as otherwise required by law.