LightSprayTM Technology: nnovating Athletic Footwear

Life Cycle Assessment Analysis verified by Vaayu



What is LightSpray[™] technology?



On has dedicated the past five years to developing LightSpray[™], a new manufacturing technique created to revolutionize the footwear industry and the production of athletic footwear.

This first-of-its-kind technology fabricates an ultralight, single-piece shoe upper through a streamlined singular process. It eliminates the need for the stitching and bonding typically required in traditional shoe production.



How does LightSpray[™] technology work?

A robotic arm layers the material

Creates a shoe upper in approximately three minutes

Produces 1.5 kilometres of a continuous thread

Wraps around a rotating shoe last

The innovation of LightSpray[™] technology

LightSpray[™] was developed to revolutionize On's production technique, reducing environmental impact while enhancing athletic performance.



Each of these improvements helps reduce the carbon footprint of footwear.





Key Findings

Compared to a pair of athletic shoes made using standard production methods, LightSpray[™] technology could reduce:







These results don't include the production of the shoe bottom unit, packaging, and product use because their impacts are assumed to be the same for both LightSpray[™] technology and conventional technology.

production



of production emissions, without using renewable energy



of production emissions if renewable energy is used, which On is dedicated to fully adopting as it scales its use of LightSpray[™] technology

PAGE 5



The most significant carbon emissions reduction potential comes from using raw materials more efficiently, cutting energy use, and reducing transportation emissions. LightSpray[™] technology also considerably lowers material and energy consumption and most significantly minimizes waste during production.

The electricity grid mix in Switzerland is already relatively green and low in carbon emissions. This is why using renewable energy decreases the total impact of producing a shoe upper by just 2%.

To be conservative, and considering all scenarios investigated, On is communicating a carbon emissions reduction of 75%.

GWP Comparison: Conventional upper making and LightSpray[™] technology Product Systems

0

Conventional (CBE3) Shoe Upper — Base Scenario

LightSpray[™] technology Shoe Upper — Base Scenario

۲**۲%**

carbon emissions compared to other On racing shoes

Raw Materials Extraction & Processing

Manufacturing & Assembly

Distribution

PAGE 6



additional 2% decrease in impact within the Manufacturing & Assembly stage, bringing the impact of producing a shoe upper down to 1.34 kg CO₂e.

End-of-Life

Conventional footwear making vs. LightSpray[™]



T2 / T3 FACTORIES

T1 FACTORY

FINAL SHOE



APPROX. 200 ASSEMBLY STEPS





Sockliner Laces

ONE MATERIAL ONE PROCESS* ONE LOCATION



*This solely refer to the upper manufacturing and final assembly process.

Calculating the potential impact of LightSpray[™] technology

Vaayu

On worked with Vaayu to verify our internal life cycle assessment (LCA) findings by focusing c potential of the LightSpray[™] upper technology reduce the carbon footprint of our athletic sho

Vaayu quantified the potential reduction in car footprint (in CO₂e), delving deeper into the environmental benefits of adopting this techno in the footwear industry.

What was calculated?

- A prospective attributional LCA for LightSpray[™] technology applied to a speci shoe model
- A conventional attributional LCA for the existing (non-LightSpray[™]) technology use the same shoe model
- A comparative analysis between LightSpra technology and the existing approach considering eight different scenarios

The findings shared here focus on two LightSpray[™] energy scenarios compared wit existing technology:

1. Comparing LightSpray[™] technology with the existing technology for athletic footwear used On while using Switzerland's electricity grid r

Assumptions:

— The location-based emission factor for the upper manufacturing (and consequently, shoe assembly) is in Switzerland

e on the	 Transportation of the shoe bottom unit in the LightSpray[™] system and the boxed
y to	shoe pair in the conventional system from
)es.	the manufacturing facility in Vietnam to the warehouse in Switzerland occurs with:
bon	 A 12% probability of the shoe being transported by air
ology	 An 88% probability of being transported by sea from Vietnam to the Netherlands
	 The transportation from the Netherlands to Switzerland is through heavy goods vehicle
ific	2. Comparing LightSpray [™] technology with the existing technology for athletic footwear used by On while using 100% renewable energy, reflecting
ed in	On's ambition to use 100% renewable energy in later commercialisation
ау™	Assumptions:
	 Renewable energy will be used for the LightSpray[™] scenario
h the	 Other previous assumptions remain true
е	
l by nix	

PAGE 8



Through this project, On is experimenting with a brand new way of looking at manufacturing in the footwear industry, and will use the learnings to work towards making significant reductions in our environmental impact.

Additionally, On commits to updating the study once entering a wider commercialization phase to ensure the continued relevance and effectiveness of our strategies.

PAGE 9



Dream On.

