

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-15401



EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Missouri

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

6 Research Drive

Shelton, CT 06484

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

43-1863181

(I. R. S. Employer Identification No.)

(203) 944-5500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Stock symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	EPC	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

☒

Accelerated filer

☐

Non-accelerated filer

☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

☐

Emerging growth company

☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of March 31, 2022, the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$1,922,025,854.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of October 31, 2022 was 51,443,452.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for its 2022 annual meeting of shareholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after September 30, 2022, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE COMPANY
INDEX TO FORM 10-K

PART I

Item 1.	Business.	<u>3</u>
Item 1A.	Risk Factors.	<u>11</u>
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments.	<u>19</u>
Item 2.	Properties.	<u>19</u>
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings.	<u>20</u>
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures.	<u>20</u>

PART II

Item 5.	Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.	<u>21</u>
Item 6.	[Reserved]	<u>22</u>
Item 7.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.	<u>22</u>
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.	<u>39</u>
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.	<u>40</u>
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.	<u>84</u>
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures.	<u>84</u>
Item 9B.	Other Information.	<u>84</u>
Item 9C.	Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.	<u>84</u>

PART III

Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.	<u>85</u>
Item 11.	Executive Compensation.	<u>85</u>
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.	<u>85</u>
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.	<u>85</u>
Item 14.	Principal Accounting Fees and Services.	<u>85</u>

Part IV

Item 15.	Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.	<u>86</u>
----------	--	---------------------------

Signatures	<u>87</u>
------------	---------------------------

Exhibit Index	<u>88</u>
---------------	---------------------------

Presentation of Information

Unless the context requires otherwise, references to “Edgewell Personal Care Company,” “Edgewell,” “we,” “us,” “our” and “the Company” refer to Edgewell Personal Care Company, and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Trademarks and Trade Names

We own or have rights to use trademarks and trade names that we use in conjunction with the operation of our business, which appear throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Solely for convenience, we only use the TM or [®] symbols the first time any trademark or trade name is mentioned. We may also refer to brand names, trademarks, service marks and trade names of other companies and organizations, and these brand names, trademarks, service marks and trade names are the property of their respective owners.

Industry and Market Data

Unless we indicate otherwise, we base the information concerning our industry contained or incorporated by reference herein on our general knowledge of and expectations concerning the industry. Our market position, market share and industry market size are based on our estimates using internal data and data from various industry analyses, our internal research and adjustments and assumptions that we believe to be reasonable. We have not independently verified data from industry analyses and cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. In addition, we believe that data regarding the industry, market size and our market position and market share within such industry provide general guidance but are inherently imprecise. Further, our estimates and assumptions involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed in the “Risk Factors” section of this document. These and other factors could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the estimates and assumptions.

Retail sales for purposes of market size, market position and market share information are based on retail sales in United States dollars.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of Edgewell Personal Care Company or any of our businesses. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of words or phrases such as “believe,” “expect,” “expectation,” “anticipate,” “may,” “could,” “intend,” “estimate,” “plan,” “target,” “predict,” “likely,” “will,” “should,” “forecast,” “outlook,” “strategy,” or other similar words or phrases. These statements are not based on historical facts, but instead reflect our expectations, estimates or projections concerning future results or events, including, without limitation, the future earnings and performance of Edgewell Personal Care Company or any of our businesses, and the integration of the Billie, Inc. (“Billie”) acquisition and expected benefits from this transaction, including growth opportunities and cost savings. Many factors outside our control could affect the realization of these estimates. These statements are not guarantees of performance and are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict and could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated by those statements. We cannot assure you that any of our expectations, estimates or projections will be achieved. The forward-looking statements included in this report are only made as of the date of this report, and we disclaim any obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement to reflect subsequent events or circumstances, except as required by law. You should not place undue reliance on these statements. Factors that could cause fluctuations in our actual results include, but are not limited to, the following:

- our ability to compete in products and prices in an intensely competitive industry;
- the loss of any of our principal customers;
- our inability to execute a successful e-commerce strategy;
- fluctuations in the price and supply of raw materials and costs of labor and transportation;
- the ability to successfully manage global financial risks, including foreign currency fluctuations, currency exchange or pricing controls and localized volatility;
- the ability to successfully manage our ongoing acquisition integration activities to achieve our overall business strategy and financial objectives;

- our failure to maintain our brands' reputation;
- our failure to achieve projected gross cost savings under our various initiatives;
- legislative or regulatory changes impacting or limiting our business; and
- product quality and safety issues, including recalls and product liability.

In addition, other risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we presently consider immaterial could significantly affect the forward-looking statements. The list of factors above is illustrative, but not exhaustive. All forward-looking statements should be evaluated with the understanding of their inherent uncertainty. Additional risks and uncertainties include those detailed from time to time in our publicly filed documents, including in Item 1A. Risk Factors of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

Edgewell Personal Care Company, and its subsidiaries, is one of the world's largest manufacturers and marketers of personal care products in the wet shave, sun and skin care, and feminine care categories. With operations in over 20 countries, our products are widely available in more than 50 countries.

History and Development

We were incorporated in the state of Missouri on September 23, 1999 and, prior to April 2000, were a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ralston Purina Company. On April 1, 2000, all of the outstanding shares of our common stock were distributed to shareholders of Ralston Purina Company and we became an independent publicly-owned company. During the years that followed, we implemented a strategy of acquiring several personal care brands, which created the foundation for the company we are today.

In 2003, we completed the acquisition of the Schick-Wilkinson Sword business ("SWS") from Pfizer, Inc., which was the second largest manufacturer and marketer of men's and women's wet shave products in the world. Our portfolio of wet shave products includes: Hydro® and Quattro® men's shaving systems; Hydro Silk®, Quattro for Women®, Intuition® and Silk Effects® Plus women's shaving systems; and the Hydro, Quattro, Xtreme 3®, Slim Twin®, Slim Triple®, Skintimate and Extra3™ disposables. SWS has over 100 years of history in the shaving products industry with a reputation for high quality and innovation in shaving technology. SWS products are sold throughout the world.

In 2007, we acquired Playtex Products, Inc. ("Playtex"), a leading manufacturer and marketer of well-recognized brands such as Playtex® feminine care products, Wet Ones® pre-moistened wipes, and Banana Boat® and Hawaiian Tropic® sun care products, thereby expanding our branded consumer products portfolio.

In 2009, we completed the acquisition of the Edge® and Skintimate® shave preparation brands from S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., adding market leading United States ("U.S.") shave preparation brands to our existing wet shave product portfolio. In 2010, we completed the acquisition of American Safety Razor, LLC ("ASR"), a leading global manufacturer of private label and value wet shaving razors and blades and specialty blades.

Strengthening our company's feminine care product portfolio, in 2013 we acquired the Stayfree® pad, Carefree® liner and o.b.® tampon feminine hygiene brands in the U.S., Canada and the Caribbean from Johnson & Johnson.

In 2015, we completed the separation of our Household Products business, which manufactures and markets batteries and portable lighting, into a separate publicly-owned company (the "Spin" or the "Separation"). We completed the tax-free Separation by distributing 100% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Energizer SpinCo, Inc. to our shareholders. The newly formed company assumed the name Energizer Holdings, Inc. ("New Energizer") and began trading under the symbol "ENR" on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). Edgewell retained the Personal Care business and trades on the NYSE under the symbol "EPC." Following the Separation, we do not beneficially own any shares of New Energizer. In connection with the Separation, we changed our name to Edgewell Personal Care Company on June 30, 2015.

In recent years, we have entered the men's grooming and skin care markets through several acquisitions. On October 31, 2016, we completed the acquisition of Bulldog Skincare Holdings Limited ("Bulldog"), a men's grooming and skincare company based in the United Kingdom ("U.K."). On March 1, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Jack Black, L.L.C. ("Jack Black"), a men's luxury skincare company based in the U.S. On September 2, 2020, we completed the acquisition of Cremo Holding Company, LLC ("Cremo"), one of the strongest and fastest growing masstige men's grooming brands, offering a complete line of beard, hair, body wash, shave prep and skin care products. These more recent acquisitions have created opportunities to expand our personal care portfolio into the growing, global grooming category, and have allowed us to leverage our international geographic footprint.

On November 29, 2021, we completed the acquisition of Billie, strengthening our women's Wet Shave product portfolio. Billie is a fast growing, digitally native, omni-channel brand focused on providing women with high-quality shaving and premium body care products.

Our Business Segments and Product Strategies

We manage our business in three operating segments: Wet Shave, Sun and Skin Care, and Feminine Care. Segment performance is evaluated based on segment profit, exclusive of general corporate expenses, share-based compensation costs, costs associated with restructuring initiatives and other items that are not representative of management's view on how segment performance is evaluated. Information regarding the product portfolios of these segments is included within the following discussion. Financial information regarding each of our reportable segments, as well as other geographical information, is included in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and in Note 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included within Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Wet Shave

Wet Shave products are sold under the Schick®, Wilkinson Sword®, Edge, Skintimate®, Billie®, Shave Guard and Personna® brand names. We manufacture and distribute Schick and Wilkinson Sword razor systems, composed of razor handles and refillable blades, and disposable shave products for men and women. While we market our wet shave products throughout the world, our primary markets are the U.S., Canada, Japan, Germany, France and the U.K. We believe we hold the number two global market share position in wet shaving. The category is highly competitive, with brands vying for consumer loyalty and retail shelf space.

In 2022, we completed the acquisition of Billie, adding the growing woman's brand to our portfolio of products. Billie's strong direct-to-consumer and digital capabilities have underpinned its strong growth, which positioned the brand well for its initial expansion into U.S. brick-and-mortar in 2022. The Billie brand complements and strengthens Edgewell's position in the women's shaving category, adding to our portfolio of strong brands such as Schick Intuition, Hydro Silk and Skintimate.

In the U.S., Canada and Japan, we sell market-leading shave preparation products, including shaving gels and creams under the Edge, Skintimate and Shave Guard brands.

We also manufacture, distribute and sell a complete line of private label and disposable razors, shaving systems and replacement blades. These private label wet shave products including emerging direct-to-consumer ("DTC") brands are sold primarily under a retailer's store name or under our value brand names such as Personna.

Sun and Skin Care

Sun and Skin Care products are sold under the Banana Boat, Hawaiian Tropic, Bulldog®, Jack Black®, Cremo® and Wet Ones brand names. We market Sun Care products under the Banana Boat and Hawaiian Tropic brands and believe these brands, on a combined basis, hold a leading market share position in the U.S. sun care category. We compete across the full spectrum of Sun Care categories: general protection, sport, kids, baby, tanning and after sun. Outside of the U.S., we believe we are also the leading Sun Care manufacturer in Mexico with significant presence in Australia and Canada. We expect to continue to drive our worldwide business through product innovation, increased distribution and geographic expansion.

We offer Wet Ones antibacterial hand wipes and other related products as the leader in the U.S. portable hand wipes category. We expect to utilize our position as market leader to further scale the business and use innovation such as Wet Ones lavender gel, to increase growth.

We have acquired a portfolio of men's grooming skin care products that have grown under our direction. Our Bulldog skincare products are purpose-built for men and were created to work simply and efficiently while dealing with issues specific to men's skin. Since acquiring Bulldog, we have expanded sales geographically and are committed to further growth and distribution for the brand. We acquired the Jack Black brand and obtained a footprint in the luxury men's skincare market and continue to use resources at our disposal to grow the Jack Black brand globally. Our Cremo products compete in the masstige category for men's grooming, and that offers a complete line of "barber quality" beard, hair and skin care products.

Feminine Care

In Feminine Care, we market products under the Playtex, Stayfree, Carefree and o.b. brands. We offer tampons under the Playtex Gentle Glide® 360°®, Playtex Sport®, Playtex and o.b. brands, including the Playtex Sport compact tampon launched in 2017. We also market pads and liners under the Stayfree and Carefree brands. We believe we are one of the top three manufacturers of feminine care products in North America, with unique, competitive product technologies and well-known brands that address complementary consumer needs. We intend to continue to invest in innovation in our feminine care brands.

Competition

The personal care product categories in which we compete are highly competitive, both in the U.S. and in most international markets, as large manufacturers with global operations and new entrants attempting to disrupt the market compete for consumer acceptance and increasingly limited retail shelf space. Competition is based upon several factors, including brand quality and perception, product formulation and performance, customer service and price and promotion. The continued growth in online sales also puts additional competitive pressure on our Company.

Wet Shave

The global shaving products category is comprised of wet shave blades and razors, electric shavers and shaving gels and creams. With our established brands and product lines and global presence, we believe we compete effectively in this market. Our principal competitors in the global wet shave business are: The Procter & Gamble Company, which owns the Gillette brand and is the leading company in the global wet shave segment; Bic Group, which is expanding beyond its historical strength in the disposable segment; and Dorco, which competes primarily in the private label segment. We also compete with newer entrants to the Wet Shave market for both direct-to-consumer online and traditional retail shelf space including Unilever (Dollar Shave Club brand), Harry's, Perio (Barbasol and PureSilk brands), Beiersdorf (Nivea branded women's wet shave product in Germany) and numerous other online start-ups.

Sun and Skin Care

The markets for sun and skin care are also highly competitive, characterized by the frequent introduction of new products accompanied by major advertising and promotional programs. Our competitors in these markets consist of a large number of domestic and foreign companies, including Bayer AG and Johnson & Johnson.

The sun care categories globally are characterized historically by global growth and is impacted by trends in skin care. With our balanced sun care portfolio, depth of sun care formulation expertise and global presence, we believe we compete effectively and have more than doubled our international sun care business since acquiring the Banana Boat and Hawaiian Tropic brands in 2008. We intend to continue to compete by driving product innovation, building differentiated brand equity and focusing on in-store visibility.

The global men's skin care market is expected to continue to grow, with increased demand for men's personal care products. Our competitors in this market include large companies such as Johnson & Johnson, L'Oréal S.A., The Estée Lauder Companies, Inc. and Unilever, as well as smaller companies. We compete in the market by creating simple and effective skin care products with natural ingredients at multiple price points through our Bulldog and Cremo skin care products and in the luxury men's skin care market with Jack Black.

Feminine Care

The markets for feminine care and other personal products are characterized by large manufacturers with global presence, as well as new market entrants, and is likewise very competitive, with a large number of domestic and foreign competitors, including The Procter & Gamble Company and Kimberly Clark Corp. With our acquisition of the Stayfree, Carefree and o.b. brands, we expanded our presence within the feminine care product category and became one of the top three manufacturers in North America. We compete by having a portfolio of well-known brands that address complementary consumer needs.

Sales and Distribution

Our products are marketed primarily through a direct sales force and supplemented by strategic exclusive and non-exclusive distributors and wholesalers. In the U.S., Japan and larger markets in Western Europe and Latin America, we have dedicated commercial organizations, reflecting the scale and importance of these businesses to our Company. In several countries where we do not have dedicated commercial organizations, we utilize third-party distributors and wholesalers. As a result of increased competition through the expansion of online markets, we have established e-commerce operations across several business lines, including global Schick.com websites providing men's and women's shaving products, Bulldog direct to consumer sites, Jack Black direct to consumer sites, an acceleration of e-commerce sales in China through our partnership with T-Mall and the addition of Billie. We distribute our products to consumers through numerous retail locations worldwide, including mass merchandisers and warehouse clubs, food, drug and convenience stores, and military stores.

Although a large percentage of our sales are attributable to a relatively small number of retail customers, only Walmart Inc. and its subsidiaries (“Walmart”), as a group, account for more than 10% of our consolidated annual net sales. Walmart accounted for approximately 22% of our net sales in fiscal 2022. Purchases by Walmart included products from all of our segments. Target Corporation represented approximately 11% of net sales for our Sun and Skin Care segment and 11% for our Feminine Care segment, respectively.

Generally, orders are shipped within a month of their order date. Because of the short period of time between order and shipment dates, the dollar amount of current backlog is not material and is not considered to be a reliable indicator of future sales volume.

Government contracts do not represent a material portion of our net sales.

Seasonality

Customer orders for sun care products within our Sun and Skin Care segment are highly seasonal, which has historically resulted in higher sun care sales to retailers during the late winter through mid-summer months. Within our Wet Shave segment, sales of women’s products are moderately seasonal, with increased consumer demand in the spring and summer months. See “Our business is subject to seasonal volatility” in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

The principal raw materials used in our products include steel, various plastic resins, plastic based components, textile fibers and non-woven fabrics, organic and inorganic chemicals, soap-based lubricants and plastic-pulp based packaging. These materials are sourced on a regional or global basis, as applicable, and are generally available from multiple sources. Price and availability of our raw materials fluctuate over time. While we have confidence our supply assurance plans adequately support our current operational needs, we cannot predict the future with certainty. Both price and supply are subject to risk from global socio- and macroeconomic influences such as, but not limited to, force majeure, loss or impairment to key manufacturing sites, transportation, government regulation, currency or other unforeseen circumstances. In the past, we have avoided significant interruption in the availability of our input materials and believe that our extensive experience and global reach in procurement will continue to allow us to manage these risks effectively.

Patents, Technology and Trademarks

We own a number of U.S. and international trademarks, which we consider of substantial importance and which are used individually or in conjunction with our other trademarks. These include, but are not limited to: Edgewell™, Schick, Schick Hydro, Schick Hydro Silk, Hydro Connect™, Wilkinson Sword, Intuition, Quattro, Xtreme 3, Billie, Protector™, Silk Effects, Slim Twin, Edge, Skintimate, Personna, Banana Boat, Hawaiian Tropic, Bulldog, Jack Black, Cremo, Gentle Glide, Sport, Sport Level Protection™, Wet Ones, Stayfree, Carefree and o.b. As a result of the Playtex acquisition, we also own royalty-free licenses in perpetuity to the Playtex trademark in the U.S. and in many international jurisdictions related to certain feminine hygiene and other products but excluding certain baby care and apparel-related products. We consider the protection of our trademarks to be important to our business.

Our ability to compete effectively in the Wet Shave, Sun and Skin Care, and Feminine Care personal care categories depends, in part, on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of technology and manufacturing processes through a combination of patent and trade secret protection, non-disclosure agreements and licensing agreements. We own or license a considerable number of patents, patent applications and other technology from third parties, which we believe are important to our business. These relate primarily to shaving product improvements and additional features, feminine care hygiene products including digital and applicator tampons, pads and liners, sunscreen formulations and manufacturing processes.

As of September 30, 2022, we owned, either directly or beneficially, approximately 412 unexpired U.S. patents, which have a range of expiration dates from October 2022 to February 2040, and we had approximately 57 pending U.S. patent applications. We routinely prepare additional patent applications for filing in the U.S. and actively pursue foreign patent protection in various countries. As of September 30, 2022, we owned, either directly or beneficially, approximately 1,120 foreign patents, having a range of expiration dates from October 2022 to August 2046, and we had approximately 114 pending patent applications in foreign countries.

We rely on trademark, trade secret, patent and copyright laws to protect our intellectual property rights. We cannot be sure that these intellectual property rights will be effectively utilized or, if necessary, successfully asserted. There is a risk that we will not be able to obtain and perfect our own intellectual property rights, or, where appropriate, license intellectual property rights from others.

Governmental Regulation and Environmental Matters

We are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations by governmental agencies intended to protect the public health and environment, including those governing the manufacture, use, discharge and disposal of hazardous materials, labeling and notice requirements related to consumer exposure to certain chemicals, and requirements for the recycling of our products and their packaging. These agencies include, but are not limited to (i) the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”) and equivalent international agencies that regulate ingredients in consumer products; (ii) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and equivalent international agencies that regulate our manufacturing facilities; and (iii) the Chemical Registration/Notification authorities that regulate chemicals that we use in, or transport to, the various countries in which we manufacture and/or market our products. We have seen an increase in registration and reporting requirements concerning the use of certain chemicals in a number of countries, such as the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (“REACH”) regulations in the European Union (the “E.U.”).

Contamination has been identified at certain of our current and former facilities, as well as third-party waste disposal sites, and we are conducting investigation and remediation activities in relation to such properties. In connection with certain sites, we have received notices from the EPA, state agencies and private parties seeking contribution that we have been identified as a potentially responsible party (“PRP”) under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (“CERCLA”) and, as a result, we may be required to share in the cost of cleanup with respect to a number of federal “Superfund” sites. In addition to potential costs to clean up our own properties, we may also be required to share in the cost of cleanup with respect to state-designated sites and certain international locations.

The amount of our ultimate liability in connection with those sites may depend on many factors, including the volume and toxicity of material contributed to the site, the number of other PRPs and their financial viability and the remediation methods and technology to be used. Total environmental capital expenditures and operating expenses are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our total capital and operating expenditures, cash flows, earnings or competitive position. Current environmental spending estimates could be modified as a result of changes in our plans or our understanding of the underlying facts, changes in legal requirements, including any requirements related to global climate change or other factors.

The U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (“TSCA”) and similar laws in other jurisdictions are intended to ensure that chemicals do not pose unreasonable risks to human health or the environment. TSCA requires the EPA to maintain the TSCA registry listing chemicals manufactured or processed in the United States. Chemicals not listed on the TSCA registry cannot be imported into or sold in the U.S. until registered with the EPA. TSCA also sets forth specific reporting, recordkeeping and testing rules for chemicals, including requirements for the import and export of certain chemicals, as well as other restrictions relevant to our business. Pursuant to these laws, the EPA from time to time issues Significant New Use Rules, or SNURs, when it identifies new uses of chemicals that could pose risks to human health or the environment and also requires pre-manufacture notification of new chemical substances that do not appear on the TSCA registry. When we import chemicals into the U.S., we must ensure that chemicals appear on the TSCA registry prior to import, participate in the SNUR process when a chemical we import requires testing data and report to the EPA information relating to quantities, identities and uses of imported chemicals.

Many European countries, as well as the E.U., have been very active in adopting and enforcing environmental regulations. As such, it is possible that new regulations may increase the risk and expense of doing business in such countries.

REACH requires manufacturers and importers of chemical substances to register such substances with the European Chemicals Agency, or the ECHA, and enables European and national authorities to track such substances. Depending on the amount of chemical substances to be manufactured or imported, and the specific risks of each substance, REACH requires different sets of data to be included in the registration submitted to the ECHA. Registration of substances with the ECHA imposes significant recordkeeping requirements that can result in significant financial obligations for companies such as ours to import products into Europe. REACH is accompanied by legislation regulating the classification, labeling and packaging of chemical substances and mixtures.

We believe that our facilities and products are in substantial compliance with current laws and regulations.

Sustainability

Edgewell's Sustainable Care 2030 program is our ambitious strategy that we believe will enable us to sustain and grow our business while inspiring a world where the joy of caring for yourself is balanced with caring for our shared planet and society. Unveiled in 2020, Sustainable Care 2030 includes clear commitments and targets across our brands, operations and supply chain, as well as our workforce and communities. These 2030 targets include (i) 100% renewable electricity and carbon neutrality across our global operations; (ii) reducing use of virgin petroleum-based plastic content in products and packaging; (iii) using 100% recyclable, compostable or reusable plastic packaging; (iv) reducing waste by 10% and pursuing zero waste to landfill across production facilities; and (v) driving a sustainability culture by ensuring each global location has a sustainability program to take action on localized efforts.

We are making significant progress on our goals, including in priority areas such as sustainable products and packaging, alternative materials innovation, ingredient stewardship and transparency, responsible sourcing, and embracing diversity, equity, and inclusion across the organization, among others. However, there is no guarantee that we will achieve our environmental sustainability priorities in whole or in part on or before 2030.

Additional information related to our social impact and sustainability matters can be found at www.edgewell.com/pages/sustainability. The information contained on, or that may be accessed through, our website, is not part of, and not incorporated into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Human Capital

Employee Profile

At Edgewell, we are committed first and foremost to people: our employees, the consumers who use our products, the suppliers and retailers who partner with us, and the communities in which we operate. As of September 30, 2022, we had approximately 7,000 employees, with 2,100 based in the United States. Certain of our employees are represented by unions or works councils. We have cultivated a culture that is centered around our guiding purpose of Making Useful Things Joyful, supported by a set of values and behaviors that guide organizational actions and decisions, underpinned by a focus on diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Our foundational values of "People first," "Move forward," "Listen up and speak up" and "Own it together" support a culture of celebration, agility, authenticity, and collaboration. This culture promotes trust and teamwork, which results in bold and aggressive goals, smart risks, and an environment where innovation and ideation thrive. We continue to reinforce our foundational values through several key initiatives:

- Our performance management process provides for increased accountability to model our values by incorporating a '360-degree Values Assessment' that evaluates each employee's performance not only on the results achieved, but on how they achieve them.
- In 2021, we launched an internal recognition platform, InspireJOY, to recognize those exhibiting our values through recognition awards from managers and peers. Since launch, we have seen over 55,000 recognition moments.

Employee Wellness

The wellness of our people remains a primary focus and we believe that the most productive people are those who are at their best, both physically and mentally. Our employees have access to several programs related to employee wellness including onsite wellness testing and education; mental and emotional health awareness and support; and work-life balance through flextime, remote and hybrid working arrangements and parental leave, among others. Additionally, we continue to monitor the Novel Coronavirus 2019 ("COVID-19") infection rates at all our locations and implement protocols such as the use of masks, when necessary, in order to protect our employees.

Ensuring a positive, purposeful working experience for our employees that is reflective of our purpose and values is central to our business operations. We continually monitor employee retention rates and believe our progressive human resources policies, learning and development, talent management, workplace health and safety, and community engagement and support activities enable us to attract and retain key personnel.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

We are committed to our continued efforts to create a work environment where every individual feels respected, connected, valued and empowered in our work environment. We continually look for ways to support the global workforce, consumers and the communities we serve. We recruit the best people for the job regardless of gender, ethnicity or other protected traits and it is our policy to comply fully with all domestic, foreign and local laws relating to discrimination in the workplace. Our diversity, equity and inclusion (“DEI”) principles are also reflected in our values and behaviors, and in particular with respect to our policies against harassment or bullying. We continue to enhance our DEI policies to value all individuals who make up our teams.

During 2022, we advanced our focus on DEI through many specific actions including:

- Our CEO continued his commitment through the CEO Action for Diversity & Inclusion™, a coalition uniting business leaders to advance DEI in the workplace through education, training, dialogue and action. Several of Edgewell’s senior leaders attended this year’s annual meeting and have incorporated best practices into the global organization.
- We continued with our commitment to the Board Diversity Action Alliance, an organization taking action to increase the representation of racially and ethnically diverse directors on corporate boards.
- We have partnered with Out & Equal Workplace advocates to help LGBTQ+ people thrive and support organizations to create a culture of belonging for all.
- Our Director of DEI is leading and advancing our global DEI strategy as well as supporting our Teammate Resource Groups who remain focused on celebrating Edgewell’s inclusive culture for everyone.
- To continue with the bias training that was delivered to senior leadership, we have offered teammates the opportunity to attend training on mitigating bias as well as specialized training for Human Resources Business Partners on Strategic DEI partnering.

Overall, DEI is an important part of our sustainability strategy with a focus on sustaining the safety and well-being of our employees, the people who use our products, the partners with whom we work and the communities we serve. We will build upon the commitments outlined in our Sustainable Care 2030 strategy to promote an open and inclusive culture where everyone is treated fairly and with respect so that we can retain and attract the best talent.

Teammate Experience

We understand that to attract and retain great people, we must listen to and engage them regularly. Each year, we conduct an anonymous employee experience survey to gauge our progress and identify the areas in the employee experience where we excel and areas for improvement. For the survey conducted in June 2022, our overall positivity score was 74% with 5,332 employees interacting with the survey. This was an increase of 3% in overall positivity score from 2021 with an 8% increase in employee participation.

Global actions we implemented in the fiscal year 2022 include:

- Developed a new program called Impactful Feedback. This program is for all employees and provides a framework and structure around giving constructive feedback with the training objective to provide more robust and meaningful feedback to others. Approximately 71% of our global salaried workforce have participated.
- Introduced a newer version of the career map document and support tools for all teammates globally. This program has created a shared responsibility between employees, their direct reports and the organization to identify and provide teammates with personal and professional growth opportunities.
- Enhanced our ways of working to help manage workload and fatigue through a commitment to a team-based approach using team agreements for our new hybrid ways of working.
- Began to focus on supporting our People Managers with tools and training to lead with empathy which will continue in fiscal year 2023.

In addition to global themes, our employee experience results identified diverse priorities at the functional, country, and team levels. Our goal is to support our People Managers in taking accountability for their results and to empower them to make changes at a local level to improve the employee experience.

Executive Officers

Set forth below are the names and ages as of September 30, 2022, and current positions of our executive officers.

Name	Age	Title
Rod R. Little	53	Chief Executive Officer
Daniel J. Sullivan	53	Chief Financial Officer, President Europe and Latin America
Paul R. Hibbert	53	Chief Supply Chain Officer
John N. Hill	59	Chief Human Resources Officer
LaTanya Langley	47	Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary
Eric O'Toole	55	President, North America
Nick Powell	55	President, International

Set forth below is a brief description of the position and business experience of each of our executive officers.

Rod R. Little has served as President and Chief Executive Officer since March 1, 2019. Mr. Little previously served as our Chief Financial Officer beginning in March 2018. Prior to joining Edgewell, Mr. Little served as Chief Financial Officer of HSNi from January 2017 to December 2017, and as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Elizabeth Arden, Inc. from April 2014 to November 2016. Prior to joining Elizabeth Arden, Mr. Little spent 17 years with Procter & Gamble where he held numerous positions of increasing responsibility in Procter & Gamble's divisional and corporate finance organization, ultimately serving as the chief finance officer of their global salon professional division from 2009 until 2014. Mr. Little also served for five years in the United States Air Force prior to joining Procter & Gamble in 1997.

Daniel J. Sullivan has served as Chief Financial Officer since April 1, 2019 and effective October 1, 2022 Dan will also serve as the President, Europe and Latin America. Prior to joining Edgewell, Mr. Sullivan served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Party City Holdco Inc. Previously, Mr. Sullivan spent six years, from 2010 to 2016, with Ahold USA Inc., where he held positions of increasing responsibility within their control and finance divisions, ultimately serving as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from 2013 to 2016. Prior to that, Mr. Sullivan spent 13 years at Heineken N.V, most recently as the Chief Financial and Operating Officer of Heineken USA. Mr. Sullivan is a certified public accountant.

Paul R. Hibbert has served as Chief Supply Chain Officer since June 1, 2020. Prior to his current role, Mr. Hibbert was Vice President Global Supply Chain & Operations from February 2018 through May 2020. Before joining Edgewell in 2018, Mr. Hibbert served as the Executive Vice President of Supply Chain for Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. from 2015 through 2018, and he held various roles of increasing responsibility such as Senior Vice President Supply Chain at Central Garden and Pet Company, Supply Chain Consultant at Chemtura BioLab, Inc., and Supply Chain Vice President Home and Garden Division at Spectrum Brands, Inc.

John N. Hill has served as Chief Human Resources Officer since April 4, 2017. Mr. Hill had previously led the North America commercial organization as our company's Vice President, North America since July 1, 2015, and as the VP, North America Commercial of Energizer's Personal Care division from 2007 to 2015. Mr. Hill joined our company in 2003 as General Manager Schick Canada following the acquisition of Schick-Wilkinson Sword from Pfizer, Inc.

LaTanya Langley has served as Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary since February 28, 2022. From 2015 to 2022, Ms. Langley served in roles of increasing responsibility at Société Bic S.A (commonly known as BIC), most recently as General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Compliance Officer. Prior to joining BIC, Ms. Langley served as Senior Counsel at Diageo plc from 2008 to 2015.

Eric O'Toole has served as President, North America since May 26, 2020. Prior to joining Edgewell, Mr. O'Toole was General Manager of Walmart's Sporting Goods e-commerce division. Mr. O'Toole had joined e-commerce startup Jet.com in early 2016 prior to Jet.com's acquisition by Walmart. Earlier in his career, he held various positions at the Groupe Danone from 2003 to 2016 including President Danone Waters of America, SVP Sales and VP Business Development, The Dannon Company.

Nick Powell served as President, International from June 1, 2020 until September 30, 2022. Mr. Powell had previously served as VP Europe and Latin America from April 2018 through May 2020; VP Europe, Middle East and Africa from 2017 through 2018; and VP North America from 2015 to 2017. Prior to this experience, he was also Area Business Director and Managing Director for Energizer Holdings and Schick-Wilkinson Sword.

Available Information

Our website address is www.edgewell.com. We are not including the information contained on our website as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this filing. We make available to the public on our website, free of charge, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The following risks and uncertainties could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We may amend or supplement the risk factors described below from time to time in other reports we file with the SEC.

Macroeconomic Conditions and Related Risk Factors

Changes in production costs, including raw material prices and tariffs, could erode our profit margins and negatively impact operating results.

Pricing and availability of raw materials, energy, shipping, labor and other services needed for our business can be volatile due to general economic conditions, including inflation, supplier capacity restraints, geopolitical developments, changes in supply and demand, natural disasters, energy costs, health epidemics or pandemics (including the COVID-19 pandemic), labor shortages and turnover, production levels, currency fluctuations, governmental actions (including import and export requirements such as new or increased tariffs, sanctions, quotas or trade barriers), port congestions or delays, transport capacity restraints, cybersecurity incidents or other disruptions of key manufacturing sites, acts of terrorism and other factors beyond our control. There is no certainty that we will be able to offset future cost increases. This volatility can significantly affect our production costs and may, therefore, have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If such cost pressures persist or exceed our estimates and we are not able to increase the prices of our products or achieve cost savings to offset such cost increases, our operating margins would be harmed. In addition, even if we increase the prices of our products in response to increases in the cost of commodities or other cost increases, we may not be able to sustain its price increases. Sustained price increases may lead to declines in volume as competitors may not adjust their prices or customers may decide not to pay the higher prices, which could lead to sales declines and loss of market share, and our projections may not accurately predict the volume impact of price increases, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to attract, retain and develop key personnel.

Our future performance depends in significant part upon the continued service of our executive officers and other key personnel. The loss of the services of one or more of our executive officers or other key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Our success also depends on our continuing ability to attract, retain and develop highly qualified personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that we can retain and motivate our key employees or attract and retain other highly qualified personnel in the future.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected how we are operating our respective businesses, and the duration and extent to which this will impact our future results of operations remains uncertain.

The COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to control its spread have materially affected how we and our partners and suppliers are operating our businesses. Specifically, we could continue to experience disruptions in our manufacturing and supply chain operations, commodity volatility (cost and availability), and the availability, retention, and cost of the manufacturing labor force. Outside of these potential cost and availability impacts, we could face the risk of changing consumer behavior and category demands driven by COVID-19 pandemic uncertainty, that could impact our net sales. If we are not able to respond to any changes in operating our business driven by the COVID-19 pandemic effectively we may experience unfavorable impacts on our operational results. The COVID-19 pandemic may also heighten other risks described in this Risk Factors section.

Competition in our industries may hinder our ability to execute our business strategy, achieve profitability, or maintain relationships with existing customers.

The categories in which we operate are largely mature and highly competitive, both in the U.S. and globally, as a number of companies compete for consumer acceptance, limited retail shelf space and e-commerce opportunities. Because of the highly competitive environment in which we operate, as well as increasing retailer concentration, our retailer customers, including online retailers, frequently seek to obtain pricing concessions or better trade terms, resulting in either reduction of our margins or losses of distribution to lower cost competitors. Competition is based upon brand perceptions, product performance and innovation, customer service and price. Our ability to compete effectively may be affected by a number of factors, including:

- several of our competitors, including The Procter & Gamble Company, Unilever, Johnson & Johnson and others, may have substantially greater financial, marketing, research and development and other resources and greater market share in certain segments than we do, which could provide them with greater scale and negotiating leverage with retailers and suppliers, and other competitors are newer companies backed by private-equity investors with the goal of expanding revenue instead of profitability;
- our competitors may have lower production, sales and distribution costs, and higher profit margins, which may enable them to offer aggressive retail discounts and other promotional incentives;
- our competitors may be able to obtain exclusive distribution rights at particular retailers or favorable in-store placement;
- our retailers could reduce inventories, shift to different products, or require us to lower our prices to retain shelf placement of our products; and
- we may lose market share to private label brands sold by retail chains, or to price brands sold by local and regional competitors, which, in each case, are typically sold at lower prices than our products.

Legal, Regulatory, Tax and Other Risks

Our business is subject to increasing global regulation, including product related regulations and environmental regulations, that may expose us to significant liabilities.

The manufacturing, packaging, labeling, storage, distribution, advertising and sale of our products are subject to extensive regulation. For example, a number of our products are regulated by health authorities both in the U.S. and in the E.U. (such as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration), and by consumer protection organizations (such as the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission). These regulatory frameworks focus on our ingredients as well as the safety and efficacy of our products. Similarly, the advertising and marketing of our products is regulated by agencies such as the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. All of these regulatory frameworks exist at the federal, state and local level in the U.S. as well as in foreign countries where we sell our products. New or more restrictive regulations or more restrictive interpretations of existing regulations are likely and could lead to additional compliance costs and could have an adverse impact on our business. Additionally, a finding that we are in violation of, or not in compliance with, applicable laws or regulations could subject us to material civil remedies, including fines, damages, injunctions or product recalls, or criminal sanctions. Even if a claim is unsuccessful, is not merited or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding such assertions could jeopardize our reputation and brand image and have a material adverse effect on our businesses, as well as require resources to rebuild our reputation.

We must comply with various environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate, including those relating to the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes and the remediation of contamination associated with the use and disposal of hazardous substances. A release of such substances due to an accident or intentional act could result in substantial liability to governmental authorities or to third parties. Pursuant to certain environmental laws, we could be subject to joint and several strict liability for contamination relating to our or our predecessors' current or former properties or any of their respective third-party waste disposal sites. In addition to potentially significant investigation and remediation costs, any such contamination can give rise to claims from governmental authorities or other third parties for natural resource damage, personal injury, property damage or other liabilities. We have incurred, and will continue to incur, capital and operating expenses and other costs in complying with environmental laws and regulations, including remediation costs relating to our current and former properties and third-party waste disposal sites. As new laws and regulations are introduced, we could become subject to additional environmental liabilities in the future that could cause a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Our Company may be named a party to legal proceedings that can result in significant expenses, fines and reputational damage.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to numerous claims and lawsuits involving various issues such as patent disputes, product liability claims and claims that our product manufacturing, sales, and marketing practices violate various consumer protection laws both in the United States and internationally. Litigation, in general, and class action and multi-district litigation, in particular, can be expensive and disruptive. Some of these matters may include large numbers of plaintiffs, may involve parties seeking large or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages, and may remain unresolved for several years. While the Company believes it has substantial defenses in these matters, it is not feasible to predict the ultimate outcome of litigation. The Company could in the future be required to pay significant amounts as a result of settlements or judgments in these matters, including matters where the Company could be held jointly and severally liable among other defendants.

Our business involves the potential for product liability and other claims against us, which could affect our results of operations and financial condition and result in product recalls or withdrawals.

We face exposure to claims arising out of alleged defects in our products, including for property damage, bodily injury or other adverse effects. We maintain product liability insurance, but this insurance does not cover all types of claims, particularly claims other than those involving personal injury or property damage or claims that exceed the amount of insurance coverage. Further, we may not be able to maintain such insurance in sufficient amounts, on desirable terms, or at all, in the future. In addition to the risk of monetary judgments not covered by insurance, product liability claims could result in negative publicity that could harm our products' reputation and in certain cases require a product recall. Product recalls or product liability claims, and any subsequent remedial actions, could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, brand value, results of operations and financial condition.

Our business could be negatively impacted by corporate citizenship and sustainability matters.

There is an increased focus from certain investors, customers, consumers, employees, and other stakeholders concerning corporate citizenship and sustainability matters. From time to time, we announce certain initiatives, including goals, regarding our focus areas, which include environmental matters, packaging, responsible sourcing, social investments and diversity, equity and inclusion. We could fail, or be perceived to have failed, in our achievement of such initiatives or goals, or we could fail in accurately reporting our progress on such initiatives and goals. Such failures could be due to changes in our business (e.g., shifts in business among distribution channels or acquisitions). Moreover, the standards by which citizenship and sustainability efforts and related matters are measured are evolving, and certain areas are subject to assumptions which could change over time. In addition, we could be criticized for the scope of such initiatives or goals or perceived as not acting responsibly in connection with these matters. Adverse incidents related to corporate citizenship or sustainability matters could impact the value of our brands, the cost of our operations, and our relationships with existing and future investors, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, competitors may manufacture and market similar products, which could adversely affect our market share and results of operations.

The vast majority of our total net sales are from products bearing proprietary trademarks and brand names. In addition, we own or license from third parties a considerable number of patents, patent applications and other technology. We rely on trademark, trade secret, patent and copyright laws to protect our intellectual property rights. There is a risk that we will not be able to obtain and perfect or maintain our own intellectual property rights or, where appropriate, license intellectual property rights necessary to support new product introductions. In addition, even if such rights are protected in the U.S., the laws of some other countries in which our products are or may be sold do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the U.S. Our intellectual property rights could be invalidated, circumvented or challenged in the future, and we could incur significant costs in connection with legal actions relating to such rights. As patents expire, we could face increased competition or decreased royalties, either of which could negatively impact our operating results. If other parties infringe our intellectual property rights, they may dilute the value of our brands in the marketplace, which could diminish the value that consumers associate with our brands which may harm our sales.

Legislative changes in applicable tax laws, policies and regulations or unfavorable resolution of tax matters may result in additional tax liabilities, which could adversely impact our cash flows and results of operations.

Our businesses are subject to taxation in the U.S. and multiple foreign jurisdictions. The impact of any legislative tax law, policy or regulation changes by federal, state, local and foreign authorities may result in additional tax liabilities which could adversely impact our cash flows and results of operations. Significant estimation and judgment are required in determining our provisions for taxes in the U.S. and jurisdictions outside the U.S. In the ordinary course of our business, there are transactions and calculations in which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We are regularly under audit by tax authorities, and although we believe our tax positions are defensible and our tax provision estimates are reasonable, the final outcome of tax audits and related litigation could be materially different than that reflected in our income tax provisions and accruals. The unfavorable resolution of any audits or litigation could have an adverse impact on future operating results and our financial condition. More aggressive and assertive tax collection policies, particularly in jurisdictions outside the U.S., may increase the costs of resolving tax issues and enhance the likelihood that we will have increased tax liabilities going forward. In addition, international tax reform remains a priority with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Action Plan on Base Erosion & Profit Shifting and other proposed foreign jurisdictional tax law changes. Given the uncertainty of the possible changes and their potential interdependency, we are unable to determine the net consolidated impact of changes in global tax legislation, if any.

Information Technology and Systems

A failure of a key information technology system or a breach of our information security could adversely impact our ability to conduct business.

We rely extensively on information technology systems in order to conduct business, including some that are managed by third-party service providers. These systems include, but are not limited to, programs and processes relating to internal and external communications, ordering and managing materials from suppliers, converting materials to finished products, shipping products to customers, processing transactions, summarizing and reporting results of operations, and complying with regulatory, legal or tax requirements. These information technology systems could be damaged or cease to function properly due to the poor performance or failure of third-party service providers, catastrophic events, power outages, network outages, failed upgrades or other similar events. If our business continuity plans do not effectively resolve such issues on a timely basis, we may suffer interruptions in conducting our business which may adversely impact our operating results.

Periodically, we also need to upgrade our information technology systems or adopt new technologies. If such a new system or technology does not function properly or otherwise exposes us to increased cybersecurity breaches and failures, it could affect our ability to order materials, make and ship orders, and process payments in addition to other operational and information integrity and loss issues. Further, if the information technology systems, networks or service providers we rely upon fail to function properly or cause operational outages or aberrations, or if we or one of our third-party providers suffer significant unavailability of key operations, or inadvertent disclosure of, lack of integrity of, or loss of our sensitive business or stakeholder information, due to any number of causes, ranging from catastrophic events or power outages to improper data handling, security incidents or employee error or malfeasance, and our business continuity plans do not effectively address these failures on a timely basis, we may be exposed to reputational, competitive, operational, financial and business harm as well as litigation and regulatory action. The costs and operational consequences of responding to the above items and implementing remediation measures could be significant and could adversely impact our results.

An information security incident, including a cybersecurity breach, could have a negative impact to the Company's business or reputation.

Our systems and networks, as well as those of our retailer customers, suppliers, service providers, and banks, may become the target of advanced cyber-attacks or information security breaches which will pose a risk to the security of our services, systems, networks and supply chain, as well as to the confidentiality, availability and integrity of data of our Company, employees, customers or consumers, and disrupt our operations or damage our facilities or those of third parties. As cybersecurity threats rapidly evolve in sophistication and become more prevalent across the industry globally, we are continually increasing our attention to these threats. We assess potential threats and vulnerabilities and make investments seeking to address them, including ongoing monitoring and updating of networks and systems, increasing specialized information security skills, deploying employee security training, and updating security policies for our Company and our third-party providers. However, because the techniques, tools and tactics used in cyber-attacks frequently change and may be difficult to detect for periods of time, we may face difficulties in anticipating and implementing adequate preventative measures or fully mitigating harms after such an attack. As a result, a cyber-attack could negatively impact our net sales and increase our operating and capital costs. In addition, our employees frequently access our suppliers' and customers' systems and we may be liable if our employees are the

source of any breaches in these third-party systems. It could also damage our reputation with retailer customers and consumers and diminish the strength and reputation of our brands or require us to pay monetary penalties.

Business and Operational Risk Factors

Loss of any of our principal customers could significantly decrease our sales and profitability.

Walmart, together with its subsidiaries, is our largest customer, accounting for approximately 22% of our net sales in fiscal 2022. Generally, sales to our top customers are made pursuant to purchase orders and we do not have supply agreements or guarantees of minimum purchases from them. As a result, these customers may decrease their level of purchases from us at any time. The loss or a substantial decrease in the volume of purchases by any of our top customers would harm our sales and profitability. Increasing retailer customer concentration could result in reduced sales outlets for our products, as well as greater negotiating pressures and pricing requirements.

Changes in the policies of our retailer customers and increasing dependence on key retailer customers in developed markets may adversely affect our business.

In recent years, retailer consolidation both in the U.S. and internationally has increased. This trend has resulted in the increased size and influence of large, highly consolidated retail customers, including internet-based retailers, who may demand lower pricing, special packaging or impose other commercial requirements on us. These business demands may relate to inventory practices, logistics or other aspects of the customer-supplier relationship. Some of our customers, particularly our high-volume retail customers, have sought to obtain pricing and other concessions and better trade terms. To the extent we provide concessions or better trade terms to those customers, our margins are reduced. Further, if we are unable to effectively respond to the demands of our customers, these customers could reduce their purchases of our products and increase their purchases of products from competitors, which would harm our sales and profitability. In addition, reductions in inventory by our customers, including as a result of consolidations in the retail industry, or our customers managing their working capital requirements, could result in reduced orders for our products and adversely affect our results of operations for the financial periods affected by such reductions.

Protracted unfavorable market conditions have caused many of our customers to more critically analyze the number of brands they sell, which could lead to the retailer reducing or discontinuing certain of our product lines, particularly those products that were not number one or two in their category.

Our inability to execute a successful e-commerce strategy could have a significant negative impact on our business.

Sales of consumer products via e-commerce has gained increasing importance among market participants as more end user customers purchase consumer goods through e-commerce. We are engaged in e-commerce sales channels with respect to many of our products; however, if e-commerce and other sales channels were to take significant market share away from traditional brick and mortar retailers, and if we are not successful in achieving sales growth in these sales channels, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be negatively impacted. We have invested and continue to invest resources into our e-commerce business to maintain competitiveness in the market. There can be no assurances that these investments and initiatives will be successful.

We face risks arising from our ongoing efforts to achieve cost savings.

In the normal course of business, we may initiate projects which change our manufacturing footprint or our operations in order to gain production efficiencies and reduce costs. The execution of cost savings initiatives may present a number of significant risks, including:

- actual or perceived disruption of service or reduction in service standards to customers;
- the failure to preserve adequate internal controls as we restructure our general and administrative functions, including our information technology and financial reporting infrastructure;
- the failure to preserve supplier relationships and distribution, sales and other important relationships and to resolve conflicts that may arise;
- loss of sales as we reduce or eliminate staffing on non-core product lines;
- diversion of management attention from ongoing business activities; and

- the failure to maintain employee morale and retain key employees while implementing benefit changes and reductions in the workforce.

Because of these and other factors, we cannot predict whether we will realize the purpose and anticipated benefits of these initiatives and, if we do not, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

We are subject to risks related to our international operations, including currency fluctuations, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our businesses are conducted on a worldwide basis, with nearly 40% of our net sales in fiscal 2022 originating outside the U.S., and a significant portion of our production capacity and cash are located overseas. Consequently, we are subject to a number of risks associated with doing business in foreign countries, including:

- sourcing of raw materials from around the world;
- reliance on China to source, manufacture, and transport materials and goods;
- delays in transportation of goods when shipping globally;
- economic conditions impact availability and capacity of key vendors;
- the possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation or price controls;
- the ability to repatriate foreign-based cash effectively for strategic needs in the U.S., as well as the heightened counterparty, internal control and country-specific risks associated with holding cash overseas;
- the effect of foreign income taxes, value-added taxes and withholding taxes, including the inability to recover amounts owed to us by a government authority without extended proceedings or at all;
- the effect of the U.S. tax treatment of foreign source income and losses, and other restrictions on the flow of capital between countries;
- adverse changes in local investment or exchange control regulations;
- restrictions on and taxation of international imports and exports;
- legal and regulatory constraints, including tariffs and other trade barriers;
- currency fluctuations, including the impact of hyper-inflationary conditions, particularly where exchange controls limit or eliminate our ability to convert from local currency;
- political or economic instability, government nationalization of business or industries, government corruption and civil unrest, including political or economic instability; and
- difficulty in enforcing contractual and intellectual property rights.

One or more of these factors could harm our international operations or investments and our operating results.

We are currently dependent on third party manufacturers to manufacture certain products for our business. Our business could suffer as a result of a third-party manufacturer's inability to produce our products for us on time or to our specifications.

The inability of a third-party manufacturer to ship orders in a timely manner, in desirable quantities or to meet our safety, quality and social compliance standards or regulatory requirements could have a material adverse impact on our business. While certain of our relationships with these third parties are subject to minimum volume commitments, whereby the third-party manufacturer has committed to produce and we have committed to purchase a minimum quantity of product, we may nonetheless experience situations where such manufacturers are unable to fulfill their obligations under our agreements.

Our manufacturing facilities, supply channels or other business operations may be subject to disruption from events beyond our control.

Operations of our manufacturing and packaging facilities worldwide, and of our corporate offices, and the methods we use to obtain supplies and to distribute our products, may be subject to disruption for a variety of reasons, including availability of raw materials, work stoppages, industrial accidents, disruptions in logistics, loss or impairment of key manufacturing sites, product quality or safety issues, licensing requirements and other regulatory issues, trade disputes between countries in which we have operations, and acts of war, terrorism, pandemics, fire, earthquake, hurricanes, flooding or other natural disasters. The supply of our raw materials may be similarly disrupted. There is also a possibility that third-party manufacturers, which produce a significant portion of certain of our products, could discontinue production with little or no advance notice, or experience financial problems or problems with product quality or timeliness of product delivery, resulting in manufacturing delays or disruptions, regulatory sanctions, product liability claims or consumer complaints. If a major disruption were to occur, it could result in delays in shipments of products to customers or suspension of operations. We maintain business interruption insurance to potentially mitigate the impact of business interruption, but such coverage may not be sufficient to offset the financial or reputational impact of an interruption.

Loss of reputation of our leading brands or failure of our marketing plans could have an adverse effect on our business.

We depend on the continuing reputation and success of our brands, particularly the Schick, Wilkinson Sword, Billie, Edge, Skintimate, Playtex, Wet Ones, Banana Boat, Hawaiian Tropic, Bulldog, Cremo, Jack Black, Stayfree, Carefree and o.b. brands. Our operating results could be adversely affected if one of our leading brands suffers damage to its reputation due to real or perceived quality issues. Further, the success of our brands can suffer if our marketing plans or new product offerings do not improve or have a negative impact on our brands' image or ability to attract and retain consumers. Additionally, if claims made in our marketing campaigns become subject to litigation alleging false advertising, it could damage our brand, cause us to alter our marketing plans in ways that may materially and adversely affect sales, or result in the imposition of significant damages against us. Further, a boycott or other campaign critical of us, through social media or otherwise, could negatively impact our brands' reputation and, consequently, our products' sales.

Our business is subject to seasonal volatility.

Customer orders for sun care products within our Sun and Skin Care segment are highly seasonal, which has historically resulted in higher sun care sales to retailers during the late winter through mid-summer months. Accordingly, our sales, financial performance, working capital requirements and cash flow may experience volatility during these periods. Further, purchases of our sun care products can be significantly impacted by unfavorable weather conditions during the summer period, and as a result we may suffer decreases in net sales if conditions are not favorable for use of our products, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. Within our Wet Shave segment, sales of women's products are moderately seasonal, with increased consumer demand in the spring and summer months.

Our financial performance depends on our ability to anticipate and respond to consumer trends and changes in consumer preferences. New product introductions may not be as successful as we anticipate, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition and/or cash flows.

We have a rigorous process for the continuous development and evaluation of new product concepts, led by executives in marketing, sales, research and development, product development, operations, legal and finance. However, consumer preference and spending patterns change rapidly and cannot be predicted with certainty. There can be no assurance that we will anticipate and respond to trends for consumer products effectively. Each new product launch, including those resulting from our product development process, carries risks, as well as the possibility of unexpected consequences, including:

- the acceptance of our new product launches and sales of such new products may not be as high as we anticipate;
- our marketing, promotional, advertising and/or pricing strategies for our new products may be less effective than planned and may fail to effectively reach the targeted consumer base or engender the desired consumption of the products by consumers;
- we may incur costs exceeding our expectations as a result of the continued development and launch of new products, including, for example, unanticipated levels of research and development costs, advertising, promotional and/or marketing expenses, sales return expenses or other costs related to launching new products;
- we may experience a decrease in sales of certain of our existing products as a result of newly-launched products, the impact of which could be exacerbated by shelf space limitations and/or any shelf space loss;

- our product pricing strategies for new product launches may not be accepted by customers and/or consumers, which may result in sales being less than we anticipate; and/or
- we may experience a decrease in sales of certain of our products as a result of counterfeit products and/or products sold outside of their intended territories.

Each of the risks referred to above could delay or impede our ability to achieve our sales objectives, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition and/or cash flows.

Impairment of our goodwill and other intangible assets would result in a reduction in net income.

We have a material amount of goodwill, trademarks and other intangible assets, as well as other long-lived assets, which are periodically evaluated for impairment in accordance with current accounting standards. Declines in our profitability and estimated cash flows related to specific intangible assets, as well as potential changes in market valuations for similar assets and market discount rates, may result in an impairment charge, which could have an adverse impact on our operating results.

Our access to capital markets and borrowing capacity could be limited.

Our access to capital markets to raise funds through the sale of debt or equity securities is subject to various factors, including general economic and financial market conditions. Significant reduction in market liquidity conditions could impact access to funding and increase associated funding costs, which could reduce our earnings and cash flows. Additionally, disruptions in financial markets could reduce our access to debt and equity capital markets, negatively affecting our ability to implement our business plan and strategy.

Our access to debt financing at competitive risk-based interest rates is partly a function of our credit ratings. The major credit rating agencies periodically evaluate our creditworthiness and have assigned us credit ratings. These ratings are based on a number of factors, which include our financial strength and financial policies as well as our strategies, operations and execution. A downgrade to our credit ratings could increase our interest rates, limit our access to public debt markets, limit the institutions willing to provide us credit facilities, result in more restrictive credit arrangements and make any future credit facilities or credit facility amendments more costly and difficult to obtain.

We have a substantial level of indebtedness and are subject to various covenants relating to such indebtedness, which could limit our discretion to operate and grow our business.

As of September 30, 2022, our debt level was approximately \$1.4 billion. We may be required to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash to debt service, thereby reducing funds available to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and investments and other general corporate purposes. Our failure to make scheduled interest payments or to repay or refinance the indebtedness at maturity or obtain additional financing as needed could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Additionally, certain of our debt instruments are subject to certain financial and other covenants, including debt ratio tests. We may be in breach of such covenants in the event of future declines in our operating cash flows or earnings performance, foreign currency movements or other events. In the event of such breach, our lenders may be entitled to accelerate the related debt as well as any other debt to which a cross-default provision applies, and we could be required to seek amendments or waivers under the debt instruments or to refinance the debt. There is no assurance that we would obtain such amendments or waivers or effect such refinancing, or that we would be able to do so on terms similar to those of our current debt instruments. The covenants and financial ratio requirements contained in our debt instruments could also:

- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- require a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make payments on our indebtedness;
- reduce the cash flow available or limit our ability to borrow additional funds, to pay dividends, to fund capital expenditures and other corporate purposes and to pursue our business strategies;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the markets in which we operate; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors that have greater financial flexibility or limit, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds as needed or take advantage of business opportunities as they arise.

Our Revolving Credit Facility (See Liquidity and Capital Resources for details) contains customary representations and warranties, and affirmative and negative covenants, including limitations on additional indebtedness, dividends, and other distributions, entry into new lines of business, use of loan proceeds, restrictions on liens on the assets of the Company and our subsidiaries, transactions with affiliates and dispositions. The breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under the Revolving Credit Facility. In addition, the Revolving Credit Facility contains customary events of default that include, among others, non-payment of principal, interest or fees, violation of covenants, inaccuracy of representations and warranties, failure to make payment on, or defaults with respect to, certain other material indebtedness, bankruptcy and insolvency events, material judgments and change of control provisions. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, and after the expiration of any applicable grace period, payment of any outstanding loans under the Revolving Credit Facility could be accelerated and the lenders thereunder could foreclose on their security interests in the assets of the Company and certain of our subsidiaries.

We may not be able to continue to identify and complete strategic acquisitions and effectively integrate acquired companies to achieve desired financial benefits.

We have completed a number of acquisitions, and we expect to continue making acquisitions if appropriate opportunities arise. Acquisitions could be a key use of our cash and a potential driver of future growth. However, we may not be able to identify and successfully negotiate suitable strategic acquisitions at attractive valuations, obtain financing for future acquisitions on satisfactory terms or otherwise complete future acquisitions. Our reduced size relative to other companies in our industry may make completing desirable acquisitions more challenging.

If we can complete future acquisitions, we may face significant challenges in consolidating functions and effectively integrating procedures, personnel, product lines, and operations in a timely and efficient manner. The integration process can be complex and time consuming, may be disruptive to our existing and acquired business and may cause an interruption of, or a loss of momentum in, the business. Even if we can successfully complete the integration of acquired businesses into our operations, there is no assurance that anticipated cost savings, synergies, or revenue enhancements will be realized within the expected time frame, or at all. Such acquisitions may result in potentially dilutive issuances of our equity securities, the incurrence of additional debt, restructuring charges, impairment charges, contingent liabilities, amortization expenses related to intangible assets, and increased operating expenses, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may experience losses or be subject to increased funding and expenses related to our pension plans.

The funding obligations for our pension plans are impacted by the performance of the financial markets, interest rates and governmental regulations. While the pension benefit earned to date by active participants under our legacy U.S. pension plan was frozen effective January 1, 2014, and retirement service benefits no longer accrue under this retirement program, our pension obligations are expected to remain significant. If the investment of plan assets does not provide the expected long-term returns, if interest rates or other assumptions change, or if governmental regulations change the timing or amounts of required contributions to the plans, we could be required to make additional pension contributions which may have an adverse impact on our liquidity, our ability to comply with debt covenants and may require recognition of increased expense within our financial statements.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

As of September 30, 2022, we owned or leased 50 properties, 26 in the U.S. and 24 globally. Ten of these properties are used as production plants consisting of 1.8 million square feet that is owned and 0.9 million square feet that is leased. Five of these plants are located in the U.S., and five are in other countries. Six of these plants are used exclusively by our Wet Shave segment, one by our Feminine Care segment, two by our Sun and Skin Care segment and one is shared by our Wet Shave and Sun and Skin Care segments. We also have 12 warehouses consisting of 0.5 million square feet that is owned and 0.5 million square feet that is leased. We operate from 28 different offices throughout the world, totaling 0.4 million square feet, all of which are leased, and includes our corporate headquarters in Shelton, Connecticut. We believe all of our facilities are well-maintained and suitable for the operations conducted in them.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

We, and our subsidiaries, are subject to a number of legal proceedings in various jurisdictions arising out of our operations during the ordinary course of business. Many of these legal matters are in preliminary stages and involve complex issues of law and fact and may proceed for protracted periods of time. The amount of liability, if any, from these proceedings cannot be determined with certainty. We review our legal proceedings and claims, regulatory reviews and inspections on an ongoing basis and follow appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. We establish accruals for those contingencies when the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and disclose the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for our financial statements to not be misleading. We do not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Based upon present information, we believe that our liability, if any, arising from such pending legal proceedings, asserted legal claims and known potential legal claims, which are likely to be asserted, is not reasonably likely to be material to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, taking into account established accruals for estimated liabilities.

See also the discussion captioned “Governmental Regulation and Environmental Matters” and “Legal, Regulatory, Tax and Other Risks” included within Item 1. Business of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information

Edgewell common stock is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “EPC.”

There were approximately 5,118 shareholders of record of our common stock as of October 31, 2022.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

In January 2018, our Board of Directors approved an authorization to repurchase up to 10.0 million shares of our common stock. This authorization replaced a prior share repurchase authorization from May 2015. The following table sets forth the purchases of our Company’s securities by our Company and any affiliated purchasers within the meaning of Rule 10b-18(a)(3) (17 CFR 240.10b-18(a)(3)) during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2022:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share ⁽²⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1, 2022 to July 31, 2022	136,486	\$ 36.32	133,406	6,734,207
August 1, 2022 to August 31, 2022	129,802	\$ 41.53	129,802	6,604,405
September 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022	133,257	\$ 38.34	128,375	6,476,030

(1) 7,962 shares purchased during the quarter relate to the surrender of shares of common stock to our Company to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock equivalents.

(2) Includes \$0.02 per share of brokerage fee commissions.

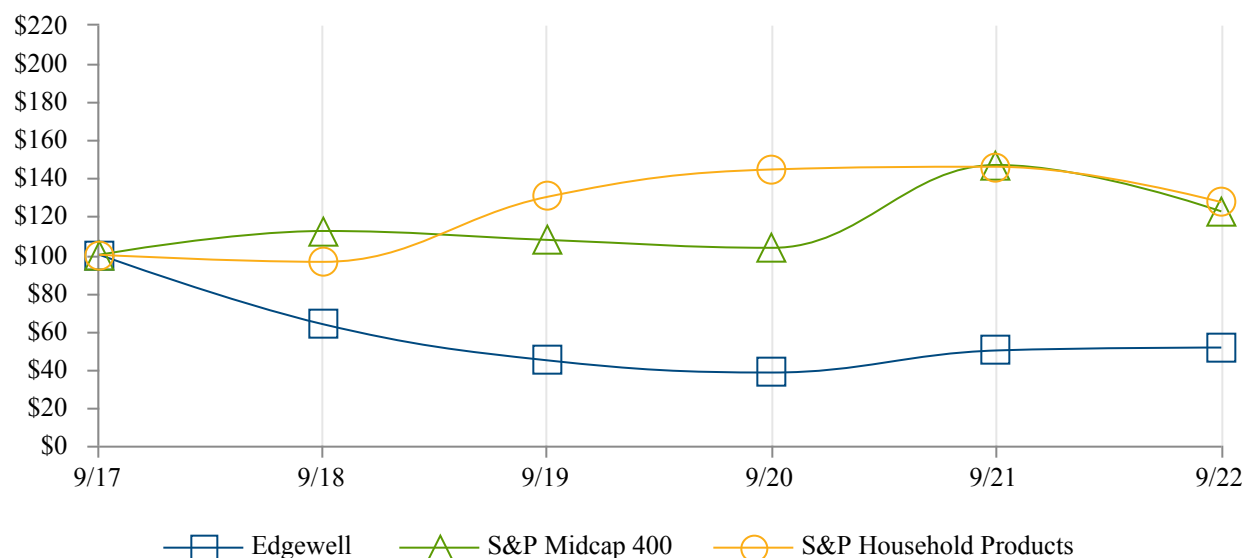
During fiscal 2022, we repurchased 3,273,970 shares of common stock under the share repurchase authorization from January 2018 for \$125.3 million. Future share repurchases, if any, would be made in the open market, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, in such amounts and at such times as we deem appropriate based upon prevailing market conditions, business needs and other factors.

During fiscal 2022, we repurchased 251,316 shares related to the surrender of shares of common stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock equivalent awards.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative five-year total return provided to shareholders of Edgewell Personal Care Company's common stock relative to the cumulative total returns of the S&P Midcap 400 index and the S&P Household Products index. An investment of \$100 (with reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions) is assumed to have been made in our common stock and in each of the indices on September 30, 2017 and its relative performance is tracked through September 30, 2022. These indices are included only for comparative purposes as required by SEC rules and do not necessarily reflect management's opinion that such indices are an appropriate measure of the relative performance of our common stock. They are not intended to forecast possible future performance of our common stock, nor is our historical common stock price performance necessarily indicative of our future common stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*
Among Edgewell Personal Care Company, the S&P Midcap 400 Index, and the S&P Household Products Index



* \$100 invested on September 30, 2017 in stock or index, with reinvestment of all dividends. Fiscal year ending September 30.

Copyright© 2022 Standard & Poor's, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.

	9/17	9/18	9/19	9/20	9/21	9/22
Edgewell Personal Care Company	\$ 100.00	\$ 63.53	\$ 44.65	\$ 38.31	\$ 49.88	\$ 51.39
S&P Midcap 400	\$ 100.00	\$ 112.45	\$ 107.77	\$ 103.64	\$ 147.03	\$ 122.70
S&P Household Products	\$ 100.00	\$ 96.29	\$ 130.43	\$ 144.68	\$ 146.10	\$ 127.55

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

(in millions, except per share data)

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following discussion may contain forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed in Item 1A. Risk Factors and "Forward-Looking Statements" included within this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

While we report financial results in accordance with GAAP, this discussion also includes non-GAAP measures. These non-GAAP measures are referred to as “adjusted” or “organic” and exclude items such as restructuring charges, acquisition and integration costs, SKU rationalization charges, Sun Care reformulation costs, legal, pension, and value-added tax settlements, cost of early debt retirement, UK tax rate increase, COVID-19 pandemic expenses, advisory expenses in connection with the evaluation of the Feminine and Infant Care businesses, the disposition of the Infant and Pet Care business, and the related tax effects of these items. Reconciliations of non-GAAP measures are included within this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

This non-GAAP information is provided as a supplement to, not as a substitute for, or as superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. We use this non-GAAP information internally to make operating decisions and believe it is helpful to investors because it allows more meaningful period-to-period comparisons of ongoing operating results. Given the various significant events, including restructuring projects and recent acquisitions, we view the use of non-GAAP measures that take into account the impact of these unique events as particularly valuable in understanding our underlying operational results and providing insights into future performance. The information can also be used to perform trend analysis and to better identify operating trends that may otherwise be masked or distorted by the types of items that are excluded. This non-GAAP information is also a component in determining management’s incentive compensation. Finally, we believe this information provides more transparency. The following provides additional detail on our non-GAAP measures:

- We analyze net sales and segment profit on an organic basis to better measure the comparability of results between periods. Organic net sales and organic segment profit exclude the impact of changes in foreign currency and the impact of acquisitions and divestitures:
 - Organic net sales was unfavorably impacted in fiscal 2022 by the Billie acquisition as sales that were previously reported as third party sales to Billie were included as inter-company sales. Organic net sales for fiscal 2021 was impacted by the Cremo acquisition and the divestiture of the Infant and Pet Care products.
 - Segment profit was unfavorably impacted in fiscal 2022 as a result of a change in the timing of profit recognition due to the Billie acquisition. Subsequent to the acquisition of Billie, profit previously earned on sales to Billie was deferred until Billie sells to a third party.
- We utilize “adjusted” non-GAAP measures including gross profit, SG&A, operating income, income taxes, net earnings, and diluted earnings per share internally to make operating decisions. The following items are excluded when analyzing non-GAAP measures: restructuring and related costs, acquisition and integration costs, stock keeping unit (“SKU”) rationalization charges, legal settlements and other non-standard items.

All comparisons are with the same period in the prior year, unless otherwise noted.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, we have taken and continue to take significant measures to protect our employees and business, while remaining in compliance with local guidelines and requirements.

The Company’s top priority during this time continues to be ensuring the health and wellbeing of our employees and additional health and safety measures have been put in place at all of our manufacturing and office locations. To date, we have not experienced any material operational disruptions across our manufacturing or distribution facilities.

The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic environment has resulted in increased supply chain challenges across labor management, raw material procurement and product distribution. The continued duration and severity of COVID-19 pandemic may cause further disruptions related to our key suppliers, increase procurement and distribution costs and impact our ability to hire and retain employees, which may result in higher labor costs going forward. However, the impact, timing and severity of potential disruptions cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Significant Events

Acquisitions

On November 29, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of Billie, a leading U.S. based consumer brand company that offers a broad portfolio of personal care products for women, for a purchase price of \$309.4, net of cash acquired. We purchased Billie utilizing a combination of cash on hand and drawing on our U.S. revolving credit facility maturing in 2025 (“Revolving Credit Facility”). As a result, Billie became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Refer to Note 3 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

On September 2, 2020, we completed the acquisition of Cremo, a premier men's grooming company in the U.S., in an all-cash transaction at a purchase price of \$233.9, net of cash acquired. As a result of the acquisition, Cremo became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Refer to Note 3 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on the Cremo acquisition.

Divestiture

On December 17, 2019, we completed the sale of our Infant and Pet Care business included in the All Other segment for \$122.5 which included consideration for providing services for up to one year under a transition services agreement. For further information on the divestiture of the Infant and Pet Care business, refer to Note 3 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Executive Summary

The following is a summary of key results for fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020. Net earnings and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") for the time periods presented were impacted by restructuring and related costs, acquisition and integration costs, and other non-standard items, as described in the table below. The impact of these items on reported net earnings and EPS are provided below as a reconciliation of net earnings and EPS to adjusted net earnings and adjusted diluted EPS, which are non-GAAP measures.

Fiscal 2022

- Net sales were \$2,171.7, an increase of 4.0% from fiscal 2021, inclusive of a 3.6% increase due to the acquisition of Billie and a 3.5% decrease due to negative currency movements. Organic net sales increased 3.9% for fiscal 2022 as compared to the prior year period, driven by growth across all segments and in both North America and International markets.
- Net earnings for fiscal 2022 was \$98.6, as compared to net earnings of \$117.0 in the prior fiscal year. On an adjusted basis, as illustrated in the table below, net earnings for fiscal 2022 decreased 17.5% to \$137.6. The decline was primarily driven by higher cost of goods sold from inflationary pressures and increased amortization expense associated with the Billie acquisition.
- Net earnings per diluted share during fiscal 2022 was \$1.84 compared to earnings of \$2.12 in the prior fiscal year. On an adjusted basis, as illustrated in the table below, net earnings per diluted share during fiscal 2022 were \$2.57 compared to \$3.02 in the prior year.

	Year Ended September 30, 2022						
	Gross Profit	SG&A	Operating Income	EBIT	Income taxes	Net Earnings	Diluted EPS
GAAP — Reported	\$ 879.4	\$ 389.1	\$ 181.2	\$ 123.0	\$ 24.4	\$ 98.6	\$ 1.84
Restructuring and related costs	0.1	0.8	16.2	16.2	4.2	12.0	0.23
Acquisition and integration costs	0.8	9.1	9.9	9.9	1.3	8.6	0.16
SKU rationalization charges	22.5	—	22.5	22.5	5.5	17.0	0.32
Sun Care reformulation costs	3.5	—	4.6	4.6	1.2	3.4	0.06
Legal settlement	—	(7.5)	(7.5)	(7.5)	(1.8)	(5.7)	(0.11)
Value-added tax settlement costs	—	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.1	2.3	0.04
Pension settlement expense	—	—	—	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.03
Total Adjusted Non-GAAP	\$ 906.3	\$ 383.3	\$ 230.3	\$ 173.9	\$ 36.3	\$ 137.6	\$ 2.57
GAAP as a percent of net sales	40.5 %	17.9 %	8.3 %	GAAP effective tax rate		19.9 %	
Adjusted as a percent of net sales	41.7 %	17.6 %	10.6 %	Adjusted effective tax rate		20.9 %	

Year Ended September 30, 2021

	Gross Profit	SG&A	Operating Income	EBIT	Income Taxes	Net Earnings	Diluted EPS
GAAP — Reported	\$ 950.1	\$ 391.2	\$ 238.8	\$ 146.0	\$ 29.0	\$ 117.0	\$ 2.12
Restructuring and related charges	0.6	8.7	30.1	30.1	7.5	22.6	0.41
Acquisition and integration costs	1.3	7.1	8.4	8.4	2.1	6.3	0.12
Sun Care reformulation costs	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.01
Cost of early retirement of long-term debt	—	—	—	26.1	6.4	19.7	0.36
UK tax rate increase	—	—	—	—	(0.3)	0.3	—
Total Adjusted Non-GAAP	\$ 953.1	\$ 375.4	\$ 278.4	\$ 211.7	\$ 45.0	\$ 166.7	\$ 3.02
GAAP as a percent of net sales	45.5 %	18.7 %	11.4 %	GAAP effective tax rate		19.8 %	
Adjusted as a percent of net sales	45.7 %	18.0 %	13.3 %	Adjusted effective tax rate		21.2 %	

Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Gross Profit	SG&A	Operating Income	EBIT	Income Taxes	Net Earnings	Diluted EPS
GAAP — Reported	\$ 880.9	\$ 408.8	\$ 176.0	\$ 87.3	\$ 19.7	\$ 67.6	\$ 1.24
Restructuring and related charges	0.2	13.3	38.1	38.1	8.7	29.4	0.54
Acquisition and integration costs	0.6	39.2	39.8	39.8	9.7	30.1	0.56
COVID-19 expenses	4.3	—	4.3	4.3	1.1	3.2	0.06
Feminine and Infant Care evaluation costs	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	—
Cost of early retirement of long-term debt	—	—	—	26.2	6.4	19.8	0.36
Gain on sale of Infant and Pet Care business	—	—	—	(4.1)	(2.6)	(1.5)	(0.03)
Total Adjusted Non-GAAP	\$ 886.0	\$ 356.0	\$ 258.5	\$ 191.9	\$ 43.1	\$ 148.8	\$ 2.73
GAAP as a percent of net sales	45.2 %	21.0 %	9.0 %	GAAP effective tax rate		22.6 %	
Adjusted as a percent of net sales	45.4 %	18.3 %	13.3 %	Adjusted effective tax rate		22.5 %	

Operating Results

The following table presents changes in net sales for fiscal 2022 and 2021, as compared to the corresponding prior year period, and provides a reconciliation of organic net sales to reported amounts.

Net Sales

Net Sales - Total Company

For the Years Ended September 30,

	2022	%Chg	2021	%Chg
Net sales - prior year	\$ 2,087.3		\$ 1,949.7	
Organic	80.4	3.9 %	72.1	3.7 %
Impact of Billie acquisition, net	74.9	3.6 %	—	— %
Impact of Cremo acquisition	—	— %	56.0	2.9 %
Impact of Infant and Pet Care sale	—	— %	(26.8)	(1.4)%
Impact of currency	(70.9)	(3.5)%	36.3	1.9 %
Net sales - current year	<u>\$ 2,171.7</u>	<u>4.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 2,087.3</u>	<u>7.1 %</u>

For fiscal 2022, net sales increased 4.0% on a reported basis. Organic net sales increased 3.9% versus the prior year, driven in equal part by higher volumes and pricing. By segment, growth was led by strong performance in Sun Care and Grooming and more modest growth in both Wet Shave and Feminine Care. Organic net sales grew across geographies, as North America increased 2.6% and international markets increased 5.9%.

For further discussion regarding net sales, including a summary of reported versus organic changes, see “Segment Results.”

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$879.4 in fiscal 2022, as compared to \$950.1 in fiscal 2021. Gross margin as a percent of net sales for fiscal 2022 was 40.5%, down 500 basis points as compared to fiscal 2021. Adjusted gross margin as a percent of net sales decreased by 400 basis points compared to fiscal 2021, reflective of higher commodity and transportation related costs net of productivity savings. The positive impact from pricing was largely offset by negative product mix and unfavorable currency.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

SG&A was \$389.1 in fiscal 2022, or 17.9% of net sales, as compared to \$391.2 in fiscal 2021, or 18.7% of net sales. Adjusted SG&A as a percent of net sales decreased 40 basis points compared to fiscal 2021, as the benefit of sales leverage, operational efficiency programs, lower incentive compensation were partially offset by the increased operating costs associated with the Billie acquisition, including amortization, and increased wages and other operating expenses.

Advertising and Sales Promotion Expense

For fiscal 2022, A&P was \$238.3, down \$3.2 as compared to \$241.5 fiscal 2021. A&P as a percent of net sales was 11.0% for fiscal 2022, compared with 11.6% in fiscal 2021. The decline in A&P was due to lower expense for Wet Shave and Feminine Care, partially offset by increases in support for the Sun and Skin Care segment.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expense (“R&D”) decreased to \$55.5 in fiscal 2022, compared to \$57.8 in fiscal 2021. As a percent of net sales, R&D was approximately 2.6% for the fiscal 2022 compared with 2.8% for fiscal 2021.

Interest Expense Associated with Debt

Interest expense associated with debt for fiscal 2022 was \$71.4, an increase of \$3.5 as compared to \$67.9 in fiscal 2021. The increase in interest expense was the result of a higher overall debt balance from Revolving Credit Facility borrowings in fiscal 2022 primarily to finance the acquisition of Billie.

Other (Income) Expense, Net

Other (income) expense, net was income of \$13.2 in fiscal 2022 compared to income of \$1.2 in fiscal 2021. The increase in income was driven by favorable foreign currency hedge settlements, which helped to offset other negative operational impacts from currency.

Income Tax Provision

Income taxes, which include federal, state and foreign taxes, were 19.9% and 19.8% of Earnings before income taxes in fiscal 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The effective income tax rate for fiscal 2022 for operations was 19.9% as compared to 19.8% in the prior year. On an adjusted basis, the effective tax rate for fiscal 2022 was 20.9% compared to 21.2% in the prior year. The fiscal 2022 effective tax rate reflects a favorable mix of earnings in low tax jurisdictions and net favorable discrete items including the impact of a change in our prior estimates.

Our effective tax rate is highly sensitive to the mix of countries from which earnings or losses are derived. Declines in earnings in lower tax rate jurisdictions, earnings increases in higher tax rate jurisdictions, or repatriation of foreign earnings or operating losses in the future could increase future tax rates. Additionally, adjustments to prior year tax provision estimates could increase or decrease future tax provisions.

Segment Results

Segment performance is evaluated based on segment profit, exclusive of general corporate expenses, share-based compensation costs, amortization of intangible assets, and costs associated with restructuring charges, acquisition and integration costs, SKU rationalization charges, and other non-standard expenses. The exclusion of such changes from segment results reflects management's view on how it evaluates segment performance. Financial items, such as interest income and expense, are managed on a global basis at the corporate level.

Our operating model includes some shared business functions across the segments, including product warehousing and distribution, transaction processing functions and, in most cases, a combined sales force and management teams. We apply a fully allocated cost basis, in which shared business functions are allocated between the segments on a percentage of net sales basis. Such allocations are estimates and do not represent the costs of such services if performed on a stand-alone basis.

The following tables present changes in segment net sales and segment profit for fiscal 2022 and 2021, as compared to the corresponding prior year periods, and also provide a reconciliation of organic segment net sales and organic segment profit to reported amounts. For a reconciliation of Segment profit to Earnings before income taxes, see Note 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Net sales and segment profit activity related to Billie products were included in the Wet Shave segment for the post-acquisition period.

Wet Shave

Net Sales - Wet Shave

For the Years Ended September 30,

	2022	%Chg	2021	%Chg
Net sales - prior year	\$ 1,215.9		\$ 1,162.3	
Organic	14.3	1.2 %	26.6	2.3 %
Impact of Billie acquisition, net	74.9	6.2 %	—	— %
Impact of currency	(62.6)	(5.2)%	27.0	2.3 %
Net sales - current year	<u>\$ 1,242.5</u>	<u>2.2 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,215.9</u>	<u>4.6 %</u>

Wet Shave net sales for fiscal 2022 increased 2.2%, inclusive of a 6.2% increase from the Billie acquisition and a 5.2% decline due to negative currency movements. Organic net sales increased \$14.3, or 1.2%, primarily driven by increases in Disposables, and Shave Preps, offset by declines in Men's and Women's Systems. Organic net sales in International markets increased 3.9% compared to declines in North America of 2.3%.

Segment Profit - Wet Shave**For the Years Ended September 30,**

	2022	%Chg	2021	%Chg
Segment profit - prior year	\$ 221.0		\$ 206.2	
Organic	(21.2)	(9.6)%	8.9	4.3 %
Impact of Billie acquisition, net	(6.8)	(3.1)%	—	— %
Impact of currency	(19.0)	(8.6)%	5.9	2.9 %
Segment profit - current year	<u>\$ 174.0</u>	<u>(21.3)%</u>	<u>\$ 221.0</u>	<u>7.2 %</u>

Wet Shave segment profit for fiscal 2022 was \$174.0, down \$47.0 or 21.3%. Organic segment profit decreased \$21.2, or 9.6%. The decline in segment profit was primarily due to inflationary pressures resulting in higher commodity costs and warehousing and distribution costs, partially offset by favorable pricing and lower A&P expense.

Sun and Skin Care**Net Sales - Sun and Skin Care****For the Years Ended September 30,**

	2022	%Chg	2021	%Chg
Net sales - prior year	\$ 585.3		\$ 462.0	
Organic	61.4	10.5 %	59.0	12.8 %
Impact of Cremo acquisition	—	— %	56.0	12.1 %
Impact of currency	(8.2)	(1.4)%	8.3	1.8 %
Net sales - current year	<u>\$ 638.5</u>	<u>9.1 %</u>	<u>\$ 585.3</u>	<u>26.7 %</u>

Sun and Skin Care net sales for fiscal 2022 increased 9.1%. Organic net sales increased \$61.4, or 10.5%, primarily due to Sun Care, resulting in growth of 22%. Grooming organic net sales increased 8%, driven by Cremo and Jack Black. Wet Ones organic net sales declined 24%, driven by lower volumes as consumer demand fell and overall demand continued to return to pre-pandemic levels.

Segment Profit - Sun and Skin Care**For the Years Ended September 30,**

	2022	%Chg	2021	%Chg
Segment profit - prior year	\$ 98.7		\$ 69.1	
Organic	11.4	11.6 %	19.2	27.8 %
Impact of Cremo acquisition	—	— %	8.9	12.9 %
Impact of currency	(1.6)	(1.7)%	1.5	2.1 %
Segment profit - current year	<u>\$ 108.5</u>	<u>9.9 %</u>	<u>\$ 98.7</u>	<u>42.8 %</u>

Sun and Skin Care segment profit for fiscal 2022 was \$108.5, an increase of 9.9%. Organic segment profit increased \$11.4, or 11.6% driven by increased net sales and gross margin from favorable volumes of Sun Care products and pricing for Wet Ones, partially offset by higher freight and materials costs.

Feminine Care

Net Sales - Feminine Care

For the Years Ended September 30,

	2022	%Chg	2021	%Chg
Net sales - prior year	\$ 286.1		\$ 298.6	
Organic	4.7	1.6 %	(13.5)	(4.5)%
Impact of currency	(0.1)	— %	1.0	0.3 %
Net sales - current year	<u>\$ 290.7</u>	<u>1.6 %</u>	<u>\$ 286.1</u>	<u>(4.2)%</u>

Feminine Care net sales for fiscal 2022 increased \$4.6, or 1.6%. Organic segment net sales increased \$4.7, or 1.6%, driven largely by higher category consumption compared to the prior year.

Segment Profit - Feminine Care

For the Years Ended September 30,

	2022	%Chg	2021	%Chg
Segment profit - prior year	\$ 37.2		\$ 52.3	
Organic	(5.9)	(15.9)%	(15.7)	(30.0)%
Impact of currency	(0.1)	(0.2)%	0.6	1.1 %
Segment profit - current year	<u>\$ 31.2</u>	<u>(16.1)%</u>	<u>\$ 37.2</u>	<u>(28.9)%</u>

Feminine Care segment profit for fiscal 2022 was \$31.2, a decrease of \$6.0, or 16.1%. The decrease is primarily due to inflationary pressures on labor, materials and distribution, partially offset by favorable pricing.

All Other

The Infant and Pet Care business divestiture, completed in December 2019, disposed of the entirety of the operations of the All Other segment. The results below represent the impact of the divestiture to segment performance:

Net Sales - All Other

For the Years Ended September 30,

	2021	%Chg
Net sales - prior year	\$ 26.8	
Impact of Infant and Pet Care business sale	(26.8)	(100.0)%
Net sales - current year	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>(100.0)%</u>

Segment Profit - All Other

For the Years Ended September 30,

	2021	%Chg
Segment profit - prior year	\$ 3.1	
Impact of Infant and Pet Care business sale	(3.1)	(100.0)%
Segment profit - current year	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>(100.0)%</u>

General Corporate and Other Expenses

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
General corporate and other expenses	\$ 54.0	\$ 56.5	\$ 54.9
Restructuring and related costs	16.2	30.1	38.1
Acquisition and integration costs	9.9	8.4	39.8
SKU rationalization	22.5	—	—
Legal settlement	(7.5)	—	—
Pension settlement	1.8	—	—
Value-added tax settlement costs	3.4	—	—
Sun Care reformulation costs	4.6	1.1	—
Cost of early retirement of long-term debt	—	26.1	26.2
COVID-19 expenses	—	—	4.3
Gain on sale of Infant and Pet Care business	—	—	(4.1)
Feminine and Infant Care evaluation costs	—	—	0.3
General corporate and other expenses	<u>\$ 104.9</u>	<u>\$ 122.2</u>	<u>\$ 159.5</u>
% of net sales	4.8 %	5.9 %	8.2 %

For fiscal 2022, general corporate expenses were \$54.0, a decrease of \$2.5 as compared to fiscal 2021. Fiscal 2021 general corporate expenses increased \$1.6 when compared to fiscal 2020.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded a charge of \$22.5 relating to the write-off of inventory for certain Wet Ones SKUs and related contract termination charges associated with a third-party co-manufacturer. This charge was included in Cost of products sold in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In fiscal 2022, the Company took specific actions to strengthen our operating model, simplify our organization and improve manufacturing and supply chain efficiency and productivity. As a result of these actions, we incurred restructuring charges of \$16.2 during fiscal 2022, primarily related to employee severance and benefit costs. In previous years, we incurred restructuring charges related to Project Fuel, our previous enterprise wide initiative, including \$30.1 in fiscal 2021.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At September 30, 2022, a portion of our cash balances were located outside the U.S. Given our extensive international operations, a significant portion of our cash is denominated in foreign currencies. Refer to Note 16 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the primary currencies to which the Company is exposed. We manage our worldwide cash requirements by reviewing available funds among the many subsidiaries through which we conduct business and the cost effectiveness with which those funds can be accessed. We generally repatriate a portion of current year earnings from select non-U.S. subsidiaries only if the economic cost of the repatriation is not considered material.

Our cash is deposited with multiple counterparties which consist of major financial institutions. We consistently monitor positions with, and credit ratings of, counterparties both internally and by using outside ratings agencies.

Our total borrowings were \$1,424.0 at September 30, 2022, including \$174.0 tied to variable interest rates. Our total borrowings at September 30, 2021 were \$1,276.5. We had outstanding international borrowings, recorded within Notes payable, of \$19.0 and \$26.5 as of September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021, respectively.

Effective February 7, 2022, we increased the maximum receivables sold facility amount under the Sixth Amendment to Master Accounts Receivable Purchase Agreement to \$180.0 from \$150.0. Refer to Note 10 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on our \$180 uncommitted master accounts receivable purchase agreement with The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., New York Branch, as the purchaser (the "Accounts Receivable Facility").

On August 5, 2022, we entered into the Master Receivable Assignment Agreement (the "Japan Agreement"). The Japan Agreement was between Schick Japan K.K. and Concerto Receivables Corporation (the "Purchaser"), Tokyo Branch, a subsidiary of MUFG Bank, LTD., which allows us to assign third party accounts receivable to the Purchaser. The Japan Agreement allows for the sale of up to ¥3,000 with limits set between individual customers. The terms of the agreement expire one year after the date of execution and will be renewed annually unless either party notifies of its intent not to renew. The assigned receivables will be discounted using the funding rate from the Tokyo Interbank Market plus 1.1%.

Historically, we have generated and expect to continue to generate positive cash flows from operations. Our cash flows are affected by the seasonality of our Sun Care business, typically resulting in higher net sales and increased cash generated in the second and third quarters of each fiscal year. We believe our cash on hand, cash flows from operations and borrowing capacity under our U.S. Revolving Credit Facility will be sufficient to satisfy our future working capital requirements, interest payments, R&D activities, capital expenditures, and other financing requirements for at least the next 12 months. We will continue to monitor our cash flows, spending, and liquidity needs.

To date, the COVID-19 pandemic has not had a significant impact on our liquidity or capital resources. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to disruption and volatility in the global capital markets which could impact our capital resources and liquidity in the future.

Short-term financing needs primarily consist of working capital requirements and principal and interest payments on our long-term debt. Long-term financing needs will depend largely on potential growth opportunities, including acquisition activity and repayment or refinancing of our long-term debt obligations. Our long-term liquidity may be influenced by our ability to borrow additional funds, renegotiate existing debt, and raise equity under terms that are favorable to us. We may, from time-to-time, seek to repurchase shares of our common stock. Such repurchases, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors.

In fiscal 2023, we expect our total capital expenditures to be in the range of \$55 to \$65 primarily related to both maintenance of and productivity efforts across manufacturing facilities, new product development and information technology system enhancements. While we intend to fund these capital expenditures with cash generated from operations, we may also utilize our borrowing facilities.

During fiscal 2022, we did not make any contributions to our pension and postretirement plans. Due to the election of certain terms of the American Rescue Plan Act, we are not required to make any cash contributions to our pension and postretirement plans in fiscal 2023.

Debt Covenants

The Revolving Credit Facility governing our outstanding debt at September 30, 2022 contains certain customary representations and warranties, financial covenants, covenants restricting our ability to take certain actions, affirmative covenants, and provisions relating to events of default. Under the terms of the Revolving Credit Facility, the ratio of our indebtedness to our earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), as defined in the agreement and detailed below, cannot be greater than 4.0 to 1.0. In addition, under the Revolving Credit Facility, the ratio of our EBITDA to total interest expense must exceed 3.0 to 1.0. If we fail to comply with these covenants or with other requirements of the Revolving Credit Facility, the lenders may have the right to accelerate the maturity of the debt. Acceleration under one of our facilities would trigger cross-defaults on our other borrowings. Under the Revolving Credit Facility, EBITDA is defined as net earnings, as adjusted to add-back interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, all of which are determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the Revolving Credit Facility allows certain non-cash charges such as stock award amortization and asset write-offs including, but not limited to, impairment and accelerated depreciation, and operating expense reductions or synergies to be "added-back" in determining EBITDA for purposes of the indebtedness ratio. Total debt and interest expense are calculated in accordance with GAAP.

As of September 30, 2022, we were in compliance with the provisions and covenants associated with the Revolving Credit Facility.

Cash Flows

A summary of our cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities is provided in the following table:

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Net cash from (used by):			
Operating activities	\$ 102.0	\$ 229.0	\$ 232.6
Investing activities	(355.4)	(48.7)	(196.4)
Financing activities	(17.6)	(65.4)	(18.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(19.5)	(0.4)	5.6
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (290.5)</u>	<u>\$ 114.5</u>	<u>\$ 23.1</u>

Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities was \$102.0 in fiscal 2022, as compared to \$229.0 in fiscal 2021. The decrease in fiscal 2022 was a result of lower net earnings and a net cash outflow due to temporarily increased inventory levels in an effort to ensure raw material and product availability in a continued difficult operating environment.

Investing Activities

Cash flow used by investing activities was \$355.4 in fiscal 2022 as compared to \$48.7 in fiscal 2021. We completed the acquisition of Billie for \$309.4, net of cash acquired, in fiscal 2022. Additionally, we collected \$5.0 of proceeds from the sale of the Infant and Pet Care business during the first nine months of fiscal 2022, compared to \$7.5 in the prior year period. Capital expenditures were \$56.4 and \$56.8 during fiscal 2022 and 2021, respectively. Additionally, other investing cash inflows related to the collection of receivables from our Accounts Receivable Facility totaled \$6.9 and \$2.6 during fiscal 2022 and 2021, respectively, as a result of collections on the deferred purchase price of accounts receivables sold.

Financing Activities

Net cash used by financing activities was \$17.6 in fiscal 2022 as compared to \$65.4 in fiscal 2021. During the fiscal 2022, we had net borrowings of \$155.0 under our Revolving Credit Facility, primarily to fund the acquisition of Billie. We repurchased \$125.3 of our common stock under our 2018 Board authorization to repurchase our common stock in fiscal 2022 compared to \$9.2 in the prior year period. Dividend payments totaled \$32.6 and \$25.6 in fiscal 2022 and 2021, respectively. Additionally, cash flows associated with the Accounts Receivable Facility were outflows of \$0.8 during fiscal 2022 compared to financing outflows of \$2.4 in the prior year period. In fiscal 2021, the Company repaid its 2022 Senior Notes with the proceeds received from the issuance of the 2029 Senior Notes, together with cash on hand. Additional financing cash outflows incurred in fiscal 2021 were related to costs of early debt retirement of the 2022 Senior Notes totaling \$26.1 and debt issuance costs of \$6.5.

Share Repurchases

In January 2018, our Board approved an authorization to repurchase up to 10.0 shares of our common stock. This authorization replaced a prior share repurchase authorization from May 2015. During fiscal 2022, we repurchased 3.3 shares of our common stock for \$125.3. We have 6.5 shares remaining available for purchase under the January 2018 Board authorization.

During fiscal 2022, 0.3 shares were purchased related to the surrender of shares of common stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock equivalent awards.

Since September 30, 2022, we repurchased 0.2 shares of common stock for \$6.9. There are 6.3 common shares remaining available to be purchased.

Dividends

On November 4, 2021, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per share of common stock outstanding. The dividend was paid on January 6, 2022 to holders of record as of the close of business on December 3, 2021.

On February 4, 2022, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share for the first fiscal quarter. The dividend was paid April 5, 2022, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 8, 2022.

On May 6, 2022, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share for the second fiscal quarter. The dividend was paid July 7, 2022, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on June 2, 2022.

On July 29, 2022, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share for the third fiscal quarter. The dividend will be payable on October 5, 2022 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on September 2, 2022.

On November 3, 2022, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share for the fourth fiscal quarter. The dividend will be payable on January 4, 2023 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 29, 2022.

Dividends declared during fiscal 2022 totaled \$32.6. Payments made for dividends during fiscal 2022 totaled \$32.6.

Inflation

Management recognizes that inflationary pressures may have an adverse effect on our company through higher material, labor and transportation costs, asset replacement costs and related depreciation, healthcare and other costs. We continued to navigate the challenging and uncertain inflationary environment and resultant cost pressure with a combination of productivity efforts to achieve efficiencies and lower costs to our Cost of products sold and SG&A expenses and increase focus on revenue management. We can provide no assurance that such mitigation will be available in the future.

Seasonality

Customer orders for sun care products within our Sun and Skin Care segment are highly seasonal. This has historically resulted in higher sun care sales to retailers during the late winter through mid-summer months. Within our Wet Shave segment, sales of women's products are moderately seasonal, with increased consumer demand in the spring and summer months. See "Our business is subject to seasonal volatility" in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Foreign Currency

Certain net sales and costs of our international operations are denominated in the local currency of the respective countries. As such, sales and profits from these subsidiaries may be impacted by fluctuations in the value of these local currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. We also have significant intercompany financing arrangements that may result in gains and losses in our results of operations. In an effort to mitigate the impact of currency exchange rate effects, we may hedge certain operational and intercompany transactions; however, our hedging strategies may not fully offset gains and losses recognized in our results of operations.

Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

During the year ended September 30, 2022, we settled certain legal matters primarily related to intellectual property claims against a third party. The settlement resulted in a gain of \$7.5 which was included in SG&A in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company received payment for the settlement in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2022.

We are subject to a number of legal proceedings in various jurisdictions arising out of our operations during the ordinary course of business. Many of these legal matters are in preliminary stages and involve complex issues of law and fact and may proceed for protracted periods of time. The amount of liability, if any, from these proceedings cannot be determined with certainty. We review legal proceedings and claims, regulatory reviews and inspections and other legal proceedings on an ongoing basis and follows appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. We establish accruals for those contingencies when the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated and discloses the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued if such disclosure is necessary for its financial statements to not be misleading. We do not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Based upon present information, we believe that its liability, if any, arising from such pending legal proceedings, asserted legal claims, and known potential legal claims which are likely to be asserted, is not reasonably likely to be material to its financial position, results of operations or cash flows, when taking into account established accruals for estimated liabilities.

Contractual Obligations

We have significant contractual obligations to fulfill our business operations including the repayment of short and long term debt, periodic interest payments, minimum levels of pension funding, and other obligations including payments for various leases of real estate, vehicles, and equipment, and minimum fixed costs to be paid to third party logistics vendors. We are also party to various service and supply contracts that generally extend one to three months. These arrangements are primarily individual, short-term purchase orders for routine goods and services at market prices, which are part of our normal operations and are reflected in historical operating cash flow trends. These contracts can generally be canceled at our option at any time. We do not believe such arrangements will adversely affect our liquidity position. In addition, we have various commitments related to service and supply contracts that contain penalty provisions for early termination. Because of the short period between order and shipment date (generally less than one month) for most of our orders, the dollar amount of current backlog is not material and is not considered to be a reliable indicator of future sales volume. Generally, sales to our top customers are made pursuant to purchase orders and we do not have supply agreements or guarantees of minimum purchases from them. As a result, these customers may cancel their purchase orders or reschedule or decrease their level of purchases from us at any time. As of September 30, 2022, we do not believe such purchase arrangements or termination penalties will have a significant effect on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity position in the future.

Environmental Matters

Our operations, like those of other companies, are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations intended to protect public health and the environment. These regulations relate primarily to worker safety, air and water quality, underground fuel storage tanks, and waste handling and disposal. Accrued environmental costs at September 30, 2022 were \$9.6. It is difficult to quantify with reasonable certainty the cost of environmental matters, particularly remediation and future capital expenditures for environmental control equipment. Total environmental capital expenditures and operating expenses are not expected to have a material effect on our total capital and operating expenditures, consolidated earnings or competitive position. However, current environmental spending estimates could be modified as a result of changes in our plans or our understanding of underlying facts, changes in legal requirements, including any requirements related to global climate change, or other factors.

Critical Accounting Policies

The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying our most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results we report in our consolidated financial statements. Specific areas, among others, requiring the application of management's estimates and judgment include assumptions pertaining to accruals for consumer and trade promotion programs, pension and postretirement benefit costs, share-based compensation, future cash flows associated with impairment testing of goodwill and other long-lived assets, uncertain tax positions, the reinvestment of undistributed foreign earnings and tax valuation allowances. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, but actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Our most critical accounting policies are revenue recognition, pension and other postretirement benefits, the valuation of long-lived assets (including property, plant and equipment), income taxes (including uncertain tax positions) and valuation related to acquisitions, goodwill and intangible assets. A summary of our significant accounting policies is contained in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. This listing is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of our accounting policies.

Revenue Recognition

We derive revenue from the sale of our products. Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the goods, which occurs when the ability to use and obtain benefits from the goods are passed to the customer, most commonly upon the delivery of the goods. Discounts are offered to customers for early payment, and an estimate of the discounts is recorded as a reduction of Net sales in the same period as the sale. Our standard sales terms are final and returns or exchanges are not permitted with the exception of end of season returns for Sun Care products, as detailed below. Reserves are established and recorded in cases where the right of return does exist for a particular sale.

We assess the contractual obligations in customers' purchase orders and identify performance obligations related to the transferred goods (or a bundle of goods) that are distinct. To identify the performance obligations, we consider all the goods promised, whether explicitly stated or implied based on customary business practices. Our purchase orders are short term in nature, lasting less than one year, and contain a single delivery element. For a purchase order that has more than one performance obligation, we allocate the total consideration to each distinct performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. We do not exclude variable consideration in determining the remaining value of performance obligations.

We record sales at the time that control of goods passes to the customer. The terms of these sales vary, but, in all instances, the following conditions are met: (1) the sales arrangement is evidenced by purchase orders submitted by customers; (2) the selling price is fixed or determinable; (3) title to the product has transferred; (4) there is an obligation to pay at a specified date without any additional conditions or actions required by us; and (5) collectability is reasonably assured. Simultaneously with the sale, we reduce Net sales and Cost of products sold and reserve amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheet for anticipated returns based upon an estimated return level in accordance with GAAP. Customers are required to pay for the Sun Care product purchased during the season under the required terms. Under certain circumstances, we allow customers to return Sun Care products that have not been sold by the end of the Sun Care season, which is normal practice in the Sun Care industry. The timing of returns of Sun Care products can vary in different regions, based on climate and other factors. However, the majority of returns occur in the U.S. from September through January, following the summer Sun Care season. We estimate the level of Sun Care returns as the Sun Care season progresses, using a variety of inputs including historical experience, consumption trends during the Sun Care season, obsolescence factors including expiration dates and inventory positions at key retailers. We monitor shipment activity and inventory levels at key retailers during the season in an effort to more accurately estimate potential returns. This allows us to manage shipment activity to our customers, especially in the latter stages of the Sun Care season, to reduce the potential for returned product. The level of returns may fluctuate from our estimates due to several factors, including, but not limited to, weather conditions, customer inventory levels and competitive activity. Based on our fiscal 2022 Sun Care shipments, each percentage point change in our returns rate would have impacted our reported net sales by \$4.1 and our reported operating income by \$2.7. At September 30, 2022 and 2021, our reserve on the Consolidated Balance Sheet for returns was \$47.5 and \$52.7, respectively.

We offer a variety of programs, primarily to our retail customers, designed to promote sales of our products. Such programs require periodic payments and allowances based on estimated results of specific programs and are recorded as a reduction to net sales. We accrue, at the time of sale, the estimated total payments and allowances associated with each transaction. Additionally, we offer programs directly to consumers to promote the sale of our products. Promotions which reduce the ultimate consumer sale prices are recorded as a reduction of net sales at the time the promotional offer is made, generally using estimated redemption and participation levels. Taxes we collect on behalf of governmental authorities, which are generally included in the price to the customer, are also recorded as a reduction of net sales.

We continually assess the adequacy of accruals for customer and consumer promotional program costs not yet paid. To the extent total program payments differ from estimates, adjustments may be necessary. Historically, these adjustments have not been material to annual results.

Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

The determination of our obligation and expense for pension and other postretirement benefits is dependent on certain assumptions developed by us and used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Assumptions include, among others, the discount rate, the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, and future salary increases, where applicable. Actual results that differ from assumptions made are recognized on the balance sheet and subsequently amortized to earnings over future periods. Significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in macroeconomic conditions resulting in changes to assumptions may materially affect pension and other postretirement obligations. In determining the discount rate, we use the yield on high-quality bonds that coincide with the cash flows of our plans' estimated payouts. For our U.S. plans, which represent our most significant obligations, we use the Mercer yield curve in determining the discount rates.

We utilize a spot discount rate approach to estimate service and interest components of net periodic benefit cost for our pension benefits. The spot discount rate approach applies the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to the relevant projected cash flows and is a more precise application of the yield curve spot rates used in the traditional single discount rate approach.

Of the assumptions listed above, changes in the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and changes in the discount rate used in developing plan obligations will likely have the most significant impact on our annual earnings, prospectively. Based on plan assets at September 30, 2022, a one percentage point decrease or increase in expected asset returns would increase or decrease our pension expense by approximately \$4.4. In addition, it may increase and accelerate the rate of required pension contributions in the future. Uncertainty related to economic markets and the availability of credit may produce changes in the yields on corporate bonds rated as high-quality. As a result, discount rates based on high-quality corporate bonds may increase or decrease, leading to lower or higher pension obligations, respectively. A one percentage point decrease in the discount rate would increase pension obligations by approximately \$46.9 at September 30, 2022.

As allowed under GAAP, our U.S. qualified pension plan uses market related value, which recognizes market appreciation or depreciation in the portfolio over five years, thereby reducing the short-term impact of market fluctuations.

We have historically provided defined benefit pension plans to our eligible employees, former employees and retirees. We fund our pension plans in compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 or local funding requirements.

Further detail on our pension and other postretirement benefit plans is included in Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Share-Based Compensation

We award restricted stock equivalents (“RSE”), which generally vest over a range of two to four years. The fair value of each grant is estimated on the date of grant based on the current market price of our shares of common stock.

We also award performance restricted stock equivalents (“PRSE”) which may provide for the issuance of common stock to certain managerial staff and executive management if specified performance or market targets are achieved. The recipient of the PRSE award may earn a total award ranging from 0% to 200% of the target award.

For PRSE awards with performance conditions, the fair value of each grant is estimated on the date of grant based on the current market price of our shares of common stock. The total amount of compensation expense recognized reflects the initial assumption that target performance goals will be achieved. Compensation expense may be adjusted during the life of the performance grant based on management’s assessment of the probability that performance goals will be achieved. If such goals are not met or it is determined that achievement of performance goals is not probable, compensation expense is adjusted to reflect the reduced expected payout level. If it is determined that the performance goals will be exceeded, additional compensation expense is recognized.

For PRSE awards based on market conditions, the fair value is estimated on the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation. The payout for PRSE awards with market conditions are assessed by comparing our total shareholder return (“TSR”) during a certain three year period to the respective TSRs of companies in a selected performance peer group.

Non-qualified stock options (“share options”) are granted at the market price of our common stock on the grant date and generally vest ratably over three years. We calculate the fair value of total share-based compensation for share options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which utilizes certain assumptions and estimates that have a material impact on the amount of total compensation cost recognized in our consolidated financial statements, including the expected term, expected stock price volatility, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends. The original estimate of the grant date fair value is not subsequently revised unless the awards are modified or there is a change in the number of awards expected to forfeit prior to vesting.

Further detail on Share-Based Payments is included in Note 13 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

We periodically evaluate our long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, goodwill, and intangible assets, for potential impairment indicators. Judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators, including lower than expected cash flows from acquired businesses, are based on legal factors, market conditions and operational performance. Future events could cause us to conclude that impairment indicators exist. We estimate fair value using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows. This requires management to make assumptions regarding future income, working capital, and discount rates, which would affect the impairment calculation.

Income Taxes

Our annual effective income tax rate is determined based on our income, statutory tax rates and the tax impacts of items treated differently for tax purposes than for financial reporting purposes. Tax law requires certain items to be included in the tax return at different times than the items reflected in the financial statements. Some of these differences are permanent, such as expenses that are not deductible in our tax return, and some differences are temporary, reversing over time, such as depreciation expense. These temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets generally represent the tax effect of items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in future years for which we have already recorded the tax benefit in our income statement. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent tax expense recognized in our financial statements for which payment has been deferred, the tax effect of expenditures for which a deduction has already been taken in our tax return but has not yet been recognized in our financial statements, or assets recorded at estimated fair value in business combinations for which there was no corresponding tax basis adjustment.

We estimate income taxes and the effective income tax rate in each jurisdiction that we operate. This involves estimating taxable earnings, specific taxable and deductible items, the likelihood of generating sufficient future taxable income to utilize deferred tax assets, the portion of the income of foreign subsidiaries that is expected to be remitted to the U.S. and be taxable and possible exposures related to future tax audits. Deferred tax assets are evaluated on a subsidiary by subsidiary basis to ensure that the asset will be realized. Valuation allowances are established when the realization is not deemed to be more likely than not. Future performance is monitored, and when objectively measurable operating trends change, adjustments are made to the valuation allowances accordingly. To the extent the estimates described above change, adjustments to income taxes are made in the period in which the estimate is changed.

We operate in multiple jurisdictions with complex tax and regulatory environments, which are subject to differing interpretations by the taxpayer and the taxing authorities. At times, we may take positions that management believes are supportable, but are potentially subject to successful challenges by the appropriate taxing authority. We evaluate our tax positions and establish liabilities in accordance with guidance governing accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. We review these tax uncertainties in light of the changing facts and circumstances, such as the progress of tax audits, and adjust them accordingly.

Further detail on Income Taxes is included in Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Acquisitions, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We allocate the cost of an acquired business to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The excess value of the cost of an acquired business over the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill. The valuation of the acquired assets and liabilities will impact the determination of future operating results. We use a variety of information sources to determine the value of acquired assets and liabilities, including: third-party appraisers for the values and lives of property, identifiable intangibles and inventories; actuaries for defined benefit retirement plans; and legal counsel or other experts to assess the obligations associated with legal, environmental or other claims.

During fiscal 2022, the Company used variations of the income approach in determining the fair value of intangible assets acquired in the acquisition of Billie, Inc. Specifically, we utilized the multi-period excess earnings method to determine the fair value of the definite lived customer relationships acquired and the relief from royalty method to determine the fair value of the definite lived trade name and proprietary technology that we acquired.

Our determination of the fair value of customer relationships acquired involved significant estimates and assumptions related to revenue growth rates, discount rates, and customer attrition rates. The determination of the fair value of trade names and proprietary technology acquired involved the use of significant estimates and assumptions related to revenue growth rates, royalty rates and discount rates. We believe that the fair value assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on reasonable assumptions and estimates that marketplace participants would use.

The recorded value of goodwill and intangible assets from recently acquired businesses are derived from more recent business operating plans and macroeconomic environmental conditions and, therefore, are likely more susceptible to an adverse change that could require an impairment charge. As such, significant judgment is required in estimating the fair value of goodwill and intangible assets. Additionally, significant judgment is needed when assigning a useful life to intangible assets. Certain intangible assets are expected to have determinable useful lives. Our assessment of intangible assets that have a determinable life is based on a number of factors including the competitive environment, market share, brand history, underlying product life cycles, operating plans and the macroeconomic environment. The costs of determinable-lived intangible assets are amortized to expense over the estimated useful life. The value of residual goodwill is not amortized, but is tested at least annually for impairment. See Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

However, future changes in the judgments, assumptions and estimates that are used in our acquisition valuations and intangible asset and goodwill impairment testing, including discount rates or future operating results and related cash flow projections, could result in significantly different estimates of the fair values in the future. An increase in discount rates, a reduction in projected cash flows or a combination of the two could lead to a reduction in the estimated fair values, which may result in impairment charges that could materially affect our financial statements in any given year.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2022, we performed an annual test for impairment of goodwill on each of our reporting units. We elected to perform a qualitative test of goodwill impairment for the Sun Care reporting unit. Taking into account the excess fair value over carrying value in the prior valuation, as well as macroeconomic factors, industry conditions and actual results relative to the amounts projected in the prior quantitative test, we determined it was not more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying amount. For the Wet Shave, Feminine Care, and Skin Care reporting units, we elected to perform a quantitative impairment test in fiscal 2022. As part of the quantitative goodwill impairment test, we estimated the fair value of each reporting unit using both market and income approaches of valuation. The income approach

utilizes the discounted cash flow method and incorporates significant estimates and assumptions, including long-term projections of future cash flows, market conditions, and discount rates reflecting the risk inherent in future cash flows. The projections for future cash flows are generated using our company's strategic plan to determine a five-year period of forecasted cash flows and operating data. The market approach uses the guideline public company method to calculate the value of each reporting unit based on the operating data of similar assets from competing publicly traded companies. Multiples derived from guideline companies provide an indication of how much a knowledgeable investor in the marketplace would be willing to pay for a company. The multiples are adjusted given the specific characteristics of the reporting unit including its position in the market relative to the guideline companies and applied to the reporting unit's operating data to arrive at an indication of value. The income and market approaches are weighted based on circumstances specific to each reporting unit and combined are used to calculate fair value.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit requires the use of significant judgment, estimates and assumptions. While we believe that the estimates and assumptions underlying the valuation methodology are reasonable, these estimates and assumptions could have a significant impact on whether an impairment charge is recognized, and also on the magnitude of any such charge. The results of an impairment analysis are as of a point in time. There is no assurance that actual future earnings or cash flows of the reporting units will not decline significantly from these projections. We will monitor any changes to these assumptions and will evaluate goodwill as deemed warranted during future periods.

The key assumptions for the market and income approaches used to determine fair value of the reporting units are updated at least annually. Those assumptions and estimates include market data and market multiples, discount rates and terminal growth rates, as well as future levels of revenue growth and operating margins based upon our strategic plan. The assumptions used for the annual goodwill impairment test for fiscal year 2022 include terminal growth rates of 2.50% and a weighted-average cost of capital ranging from 11.0% to 12.0%.

Our annual impairment testing date was July 1, 2022, and the valuation indicated there was no impairment of the goodwill of the tested reporting units. The results of the valuation indicated that all reporting units had a fair value that exceeded its carrying value by more than 18%.

We evaluate the fair value of indefinite-lived intangible assets annually in conjunction with the goodwill impairment test. Our assessment of intangible assets that have an indefinite life is based on a number of factors including the competitive environment, market share, brand history, underlying product life cycles, operating plans and the macroeconomic environment.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2022, we elected to complete a qualitative assessment for impairment of indefinite lived trade names, except for the Wet Ones trade name, for which we completed a quantitative assessment. There were no significant events nor adverse trends that indicated any of the indefinite lived intangible assets were impaired during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2022.

We tested the Wet Ones trade name for impairment by performing a quantitative assessment to estimate the fair value. The estimated fair value was determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, which requires significant assumptions, including estimates regarding future revenue and operating margin growth, and discount rates. Revenue and operating margin growth assumptions are based on historical trends and management's expectations for future growth by brand. The discount rates were based on a weighted-average cost of capital utilizing industry market data of similar companies, in addition to estimated returns on the assets utilized in the operations of the applicable reporting unit, including net working capital, fixed assets and intangible assets.

The valuation of the Wet Ones trade name had no indication of impairment as of the annual testing date on July 1, 2022. The impairment analysis performed in fiscal 2022 indicated that the Wet Ones trade name had a fair value that exceeded its carrying value by greater than 100%.

Future changes in the judgment, assumptions and estimates that are used in our impairment testing could result in significantly different estimates of the fair values in the future. An increase in discount rates, a reduction in projected cash flows or a combination of the two could lead to a reduction in the estimated fair values, which may result in impairment charges that could materially affect our financial statements in any given year. The assumptions used for the annual valuation for indefinite-lived intangible assets for fiscal year 2022 include a terminal growth rate of 2.50% and a weighted-average cost of capital of 12.0%.

The annual impairment analysis performed in fiscal 2022 did not indicate that impairment existed in the reporting units or indefinite lived trade names.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Refer to Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion regarding recently issued accounting standards and their estimated impact on our financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

(\$ in millions)

The market risk inherent in our financial instruments and positions represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in currency rates, commodity prices, interest rates, and our stock price. The following risk management discussion and the estimated amounts generated from the sensitivity analysis are forward-looking statements of market risk, assuming certain adverse market conditions occur. Company policy allows derivatives to be used only for identifiable exposures and, therefore, we do not enter into hedges for trading purposes where the sole objective is to generate profits.

Currency Rate Exposure

A significant share of our sales is tied to currencies other than the U.S. dollar, our reporting currency. As such, a weakening of currencies relative to the U.S. dollar can have a negative impact to reported earnings. Conversely, strengthening of currencies relative to the U.S. dollar can improve reported results. The primary currencies to which we are exposed include the euro, the Japanese yen, the British pound, the Canadian dollar and the Australian dollar.

We do business in certain developing markets, which may be susceptible to greater volatility of inflation and currency exchange rates, as well as government pricing and import controls. While the activity is not considered material in relation to the consolidated company as a whole, there could be negative impacts to operating results in certain markets if inflationary pressures, exchange volatility and government controls negatively impact our ability to operate effectively and profitably.

Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Relationships

At September 30, 2022, we maintained a cash flow hedging program related to foreign currency risk. These derivative instruments have a high correlation to the underlying exposure being hedged and have been deemed highly effective by the Company for accounting purposes in offsetting the associated risk.

We enter into forward currency contracts to hedge the cash flow uncertainty associated with currency fluctuations. These transactions are accounted for as cash flow hedges. We had an unrealized pre-tax gains of \$11.3 and \$3.3 at September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, on these forward currency contracts accounted for as cash flow hedges included in Accumulated other comprehensive loss ("AOCI"). Assuming foreign exchange rates versus the U.S. dollar remain at September 30, 2022 levels over the next 12 months, the majority of the pre-tax gain included in AOCI at September 30, 2022 is expected to be included in Other (income) expense, net. Contract maturities for these hedges extend into fiscal year 2023. There were 64 open foreign currency contracts at September 30, 2022 with a notional value of approximately \$114.8.

For further information on our derivatives designated as cash flow hedging relationships, see Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Relationships

Our foreign subsidiaries enter into internal and external transactions in the ordinary course of business that create non-functional currency balance sheet positions at the foreign subsidiary level. These exposures are generally the result of intercompany purchases, intercompany loans and, to a lesser extent, external purchases, and are revalued in the foreign subsidiary's local currency at the end of each period. Changes in the value of the non-functional currency balance sheet positions in relation to the foreign subsidiary's local currency result in an exchange gain or loss recorded in Other (income) expense, net. The primary currency to which our foreign subsidiaries are exposed is the U.S. dollar.

To mitigate these balance sheet exposures we enter into foreign currency derivative contracts, which are not designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. Any gains or losses on these contracts are expected to be offset by exchange gains or losses on the underlying exposure; thus, they are not subject to significant market risk. The change in the estimated fair value of the foreign currency contracts resulted in a gains of \$8.2 and \$2.3 for fiscal 2022 and 2021, respectively, which were recorded in Other (income) expense, net. There were seven open foreign currency derivative contracts which were not designated as cash flow hedges at September 30, 2022, with a notional value of approximately \$65.6.

For further information on our derivatives not designated as cash flow hedging relationships, see Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commodity Price Exposure

We use raw materials that are subject to price volatility. At times, we have used, and may in the future, use hedging instruments to reduce exposure to variability in cash flows associated with future purchases of certain materials and commodities. At September 30, 2022, there were no open derivative or hedging instruments for future purchases of raw materials or commodities.

Interest Rate Exposure

Our exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to our variable-rate debt instruments, which currently bear interest based on LIBOR plus margin. As of September 30, 2022, our outstanding debt included \$174.0 related to our Revolving Credit Facility and international, variable-rate note payable. Assuming a one percent increase in the applicable interest rates, annual interest expense would increase by approximately \$1.7.

The remaining outstanding debt as of September 30, 2022 is fixed-rate debt. Changes in market interest rates generally affect the fair value of fixed-rate debt, but do not impact earnings or cash flows.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements

Responsibility for Financial Statements	41
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	42
Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020.	45
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2022 and 2021.	46
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020.	47
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the period from October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2022.	49
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.	50

Responsibility for Financial Statements

The preparation and integrity of the financial statements of Edgewell Personal Care Company (the “Company”) are the responsibility of its management. These statements have been prepared in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States of America, and in the opinion of management, fairly present the Company’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company maintains accounting and internal control systems, which it believes are adequate to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that financial records are reliable for preparing financial statements. The selection and training of qualified personnel, the establishment and communication of accounting and administrative policies and procedures, and a program of internal audits are important elements of these control systems.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee consisting solely of non-management directors, meets periodically with management, internal audit and the independent auditors to discuss audit and financial reporting matters. To ensure independence, our auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, has direct access to the Audit Committee.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Edgewell Personal Care Company

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Edgewell Personal Care Company and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income (loss), of changes in shareholders' equity and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2022, including the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2022 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management has excluded Billie, Inc. (“Billie”) from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2022, because it was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination during 2022. We have also excluded Billie from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. Billie is a wholly-owned subsidiary whose total assets and total revenues excluded from management's assessment and our audit of internal control over financial reporting represent less than 1% and less than 4.3%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Goodwill Impairment Assessments – Feminine Care and Skin Care Reporting Units

As described in Notes 2 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's consolidated goodwill balance as of September 30, 2022 was \$1,322.2 million, and the goodwill associated with the Feminine Care reporting unit and Sun and Skin Care segment was \$205.2 million and \$352.5 million, respectively. Goodwill from the Skin Care reporting unit makes up a significant portion of the goodwill related to the Sun and Skin Care segment. Management evaluates goodwill annually for impairment in the fourth fiscal quarter, or when indicators of a potential impairment are present. The impairment assessment compares the carrying value of the reporting unit to the estimated fair value. In determining the estimated fair value of the reporting units when performing a quantitative analysis, both the market approach and the income approach are considered in the valuation, and where appropriate, both methods will be used and weighted, unless appropriate market comparables are not available for a reporting unit. The key assumptions and estimates for the market and income approaches used to determine fair value of the reporting units included market data and market multiples, discount rates and terminal growth rates, as well as revenue growth rates, and operating margins, which are based upon management's strategic plan.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the goodwill impairment assessments of the Feminine Care and Skin Care reporting units is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when determining the fair value of the Feminine Care and Skin Care reporting units; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and evaluating management's significant assumptions related to revenue growth rates, operating margins and discount rate for the Feminine Care reporting unit and operating margins, discount rate and market multiples for the Skin Care reporting unit; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's goodwill impairment assessments, including controls over the valuation of the Feminine Care and Skin Care reporting units. These procedures also included, among others (i) testing management's process for determining the fair value of the Feminine Care and Skin Care reporting units; (ii) evaluating the appropriateness of the income and market approaches; (iii) testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data used in the income and market approaches; and (iv) evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used by management related to revenue growth rates, operating margins, discount rate for the Feminine Care reporting unit and operating margins, discount rate and market multiples for the Skin Care reporting unit. Evaluating management's significant assumptions related to revenue growth rates and operating margins involved evaluating whether the significant assumptions used by management were reasonable considering (i) current and past performance of the Feminine Care and Skin Care reporting units; (ii) the consistency with external relevant industry forecasts and macroeconomic conditions; (iii) management's historical forecasting accuracy; (iv) management's objectives and strategies; and (v) whether these assumptions were consistent with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit. Professionals

with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating (i) the appropriateness of the Company's income and market approaches and (ii) the reasonableness of the discount rate and market multiples significant assumptions.

Acquisition of Billie - Valuation of Definite Lived Trade Name

As described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, on November 29, 2021, the Company completed the Billie Acquisition for cash consideration of \$309.4 million. Of the acquired intangible assets of \$136.0 million, a significant portion relates to definite lived trade name. Management used the relief from royalty method to determine the fair value of the definite lived trade name acquired. Management's determination of the fair value of the intangible asset acquired involved the use of significant estimates and assumptions related to revenue growth rates, discount rate, and royalty rate.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the acquisition of Billie, specifically the valuation of the definite lived trade name, is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when determining the fair value of the definite lived trade name acquired; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and evaluating management's significant assumptions related to revenue growth rates, discount rate and royalty rate; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the acquisition accounting, including controls over management's valuation of the definite lived trade name acquired and controls over the development of significant assumptions related to revenue growth rates, discount rate and royalty rate. These procedures also included, among others (i) reading the purchase agreement, (ii) testing management's process for determining the fair value of the definite lived trade name acquired, (iii) evaluating the appropriateness of the relief from royalty method; (iv) testing the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data used in the relief from royalty method; and (v) evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used by management related to revenue growth rates, discount rate and royalty rate. Evaluating management's significant assumption related to revenue growth rates involved considering (i) the current and past performance of the Billie business; (ii) the consistency with external relevant industry forecasts and macroeconomic conditions; (iii) management's historical forecasting accuracy; (iv) management's objectives and strategies; and (v) whether these assumptions were consistent with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating (i) the appropriateness of the relief from royalty method and (ii) the reasonableness of the discount rate and royalty rate significant assumptions.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

St. Louis, Missouri
November 16, 2022

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1999.

EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS AND COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME
(in millions, except per share data)

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Net sales	\$ 2,171.7	\$ 2,087.3	\$ 1,949.7
Cost of products sold	1,292.3	1,137.2	1,068.8
Gross profit	879.4	950.1	880.9
Selling, general and administrative expense	389.1	391.2	408.8
Advertising and sales promotion expense	238.3	241.5	216.2
Research and development expense	55.5	57.8	55.3
Restructuring charges	15.3	20.8	24.6
Operating income	181.2	238.8	176.0
Gain on sale of Infant and Pet Care business	—	—	(4.1)
Cost of early retirement of long-term debt	—	26.1	26.2
Interest expense associated with debt	71.4	67.9	61.2
Other (income) expense, net	(13.2)	(1.2)	5.4
Earnings before income taxes	123.0	146.0	87.3
Income tax provision	24.4	29.0	19.7
Net earnings	\$ 98.6	\$ 117.0	\$ 67.6
Earnings per share (Note 6):			
Basic net earnings per share	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.25
Dilutive net earnings per share	\$ 1.84	\$ 2.12	\$ 1.24
Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income:			
Net earnings	\$ 98.6	\$ 117.0	\$ 67.6
<i>Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:</i>			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(89.4)	5.6	29.9
Pension and postretirement activity, net of tax of \$5.2 in 2022, \$17.1 in 2021, and \$6.3 in 2020	4.7	44.8	17.7
Deferred gain (loss) on hedging activity, net of tax of \$2.5 in 2022, \$2.0 in 2021, and \$(1.5) in 2020	5.5	4.3	(3.3)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(79.2)	54.7	44.3
Total comprehensive income	\$ 19.4	\$ 171.7	\$ 111.9

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions, except share data)

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 188.7	\$ 479.2
Trade receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3.8 and \$6.9	136.9	150.7
Inventories	449.3	345.7
Other current assets	167.3	160.1
Total current assets	942.2	1,135.7
Property, plant and equipment, net	345.5	362.6
Goodwill	1,322.2	1,162.8
Other intangible assets, net	996.6	906.4
Other assets	106.6	107.1
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,713.1</u>	<u>\$ 3,674.6</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ —	\$ —
Notes payable	19.0	26.5
Accounts payable	237.3	209.5
Other current liabilities	291.7	300.8
Total current liabilities	548.0	536.8
Long-term debt	1,391.4	1,234.2
Deferred income tax liabilities	140.4	129.0
Other liabilities	173.6	190.3
Total liabilities	2,253.4	2,090.3
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred shares, \$0.01 par value, 10,000,000 authorized; none issued or outstanding	—	—
Common shares, \$0.01 par value, 300,000,000 authorized; 65,251,989 issued; 51,573,001 and 54,369,714 outstanding	0.7	0.7
Additional paid-in capital	1,604.3	1,631.1
Retained earnings	931.7	865.7
Common shares in treasury at cost, 13,678,988 and 10,882,275	(860.9)	(776.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(216.1)	(136.9)
Total shareholders' equity	1,459.7	1,584.3
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 3,713.1</u>	<u>\$ 3,674.6</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Net earnings	\$ 98.6	\$ 117.0	\$ 67.6
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash flow from operations:</i>			
Depreciation and amortization	89.9	87.1	88.8
Share-based compensation expense	23.8	27.3	19.2
Deferred income taxes	(13.7)	9.6	(2.9)
Deferred compensation payments	(7.3)	(9.3)	(8.7)
Loss on sale of assets	1.5	0.9	2.3
Gain on sale of Infant and Pet Care business	—	—	(4.1)
Cost of early retirement of long-term debt	—	26.1	26.2
Other, net	(9.8)	(2.8)	1.0
<i>Changes in current assets and liabilities from operations, net of effects of acquisitions:</i>			
Accounts receivable, net	(6.6)	3.7	66.3
Inventories	(111.3)	(28.8)	37.1
Other current assets	(11.5)	(13.8)	3.0
Accounts payable	30.4	25.4	(42.9)
Other current liabilities	18.0	(13.4)	(20.3)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>102.0</u>	<u>229.0</u>	<u>232.6</u>
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures	(56.4)	(56.8)	(47.7)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(309.4)	(0.3)	(233.6)
Proceeds from sale of Infant Care business	5.0	7.5	95.8
Investment in equity securities	—	—	(13.8)
Collection of deferred purchase price from accounts receivable sold	6.9	2.6	4.3
Other, net	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.4)
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>(355.4)</u>	<u>(48.7)</u>	<u>(196.4)</u>

EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)
(in millions)

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Cash proceeds from debt with original maturities greater than 90 days	707.0	—	50.0
Cash payments on debt with original maturities greater than 90 days	(552.0)	—	(167.0)
Cash proceeds from the issuance of Senior Notes due 2029	—	500.0	—
Cash payments on Senior Notes due 2022	—	(500.0)	—
Cash proceeds from the issuance of Senior Notes due 2028	—	—	750.0
Cash payments on Senior Notes due 2021	—	—	(600.0)
Net (decrease) increase in debt with original maturities of 90 days or less	(3.9)	4.2	3.0
Cost of early retirement of long-term debt	—	(26.1)	(26.2)
Debt issuance costs for Senior Notes due 2029	—	(6.5)	—
Debt issuance costs for Senior Notes due 2028	—	—	(11.7)
Debt issuance costs for the Revolving Credit Facility	—	—	(3.6)
Repurchase of shares	(125.3)	(9.2)	—
Dividends paid	(32.6)	(25.6)	—
Employee shares withheld for taxes	(10.7)	(4.2)	(2.0)
Net financing (outflow) inflow from the Accounts Receivable Facility	(0.8)	2.4	(11.2)
Other, net	0.7	(0.4)	—
Net cash used by financing activities	(17.6)	(65.4)	(18.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(19.5)	(0.4)	5.6
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(290.5)	114.5	23.1
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	479.2	364.7	341.6
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 188.7</u>	<u>\$ 479.2</u>	<u>\$ 364.7</u>
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid for interest, net	\$ 68.4	\$ 61.0	\$ 56.1
Cash paid for income taxes, net	23.8	25.4	24.6

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in millions)

	<u>Common Shares</u>		<u>Treasury Shares</u>					
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Par Value</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>Total Shareholders' Equity</u>
Balance at October 1, 2019	65.2	\$ 0.7	(11.0)	\$(803.8)	\$ 1,627.7	\$ 714.8	\$ (235.9)	\$ 1,303.5
Net earnings	—	—	—	—	—	67.6	—	67.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.9	29.9
Pension and postretirement activity	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	17.7
Deferred loss on hedging activity	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3.3)	(3.3)
Activity under share plans	—	—	0.1	13.4	4.1	—	—	17.5
Balance at September 30, 2020	65.2	\$ 0.7	(10.9)	\$(790.4)	\$ 1,631.8	\$ 782.4	\$ (191.6)	\$ 1,432.9
Net earnings	—	—	—	—	—	117.0	—	117.0
Dividends declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	(33.7)	—	(33.7)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	5.6
Pension and postretirement activity	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.8	44.8
Deferred gain on hedging activity	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	4.3
Repurchase of shares	—	—	(0.3)	(9.2)	—	—	—	(9.2)
Activity under share plans	—	—	0.3	23.3	(0.7)	—	—	22.6
Balance at September 30, 2021	65.2	\$ 0.7	(10.9)	\$(776.3)	\$ 1,631.1	\$ 865.7	\$ (136.9)	\$ 1,584.3
Net earnings	—	—	—	—	—	98.6	—	98.6
Dividends declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	(32.6)	—	(32.6)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	(89.4)	(89.4)
Pension and postretirement activity	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	4.7
Deferred gain on hedging activity	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	5.5
Repurchase of shares	—	—	(3.3)	(125.3)	—	—	—	(125.3)
Activity under share plans	—	—	0.5	40.7	(26.8)	—	—	13.9
Balance at September 30, 2022	<u>65.2</u>	<u>\$ 0.7</u>	<u>(13.7)</u>	<u>\$(860.9)</u>	<u>\$ 1,604.3</u>	<u>\$ 931.7</u>	<u>\$ (216.1)</u>	<u>\$ 1,459.7</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE COMPANY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in millions, except per share data)

Note 1 - Background and Basis of Presentation

Background

Edgewell Personal Care Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, “Edgewell” or the “Company”), is one of the world’s largest manufacturers and marketers of personal care products in the wet shave, sun and skin care and feminine care categories. With operations in over 20 countries, The Company’s products are widely available in more than 50 countries.

The Company conducts its business in the following three segments:

- *Wet Shave* consists of products sold under the Schick®, Wilkinson Sword®, Edge, Skintimate®, Billie®, Shave Guard and Personna® brands, as well as non-branded products. The Company’s wet shave products include razor handles and refillable blades, disposable shave products and shaving gels and creams.
- *Sun and Skin Care* consists of Banana Boat® and Hawaiian Tropic® sun care products, Jack Black®, Bulldog® and Cremo® men’s grooming products, and Wet Ones® products.
- *Feminine Care* includes tampons, pads and liners sold under the Playtex Gentle Glide® and Sport®, Stayfree®, Carefree® and o.b.® brands.

Through December 2019, the Company also conducted business in its All Other segment which included infant care products, such as bottles, cups and pacifiers, sold under the Playtex®, OrthoPro® and Binky® brand names, as well as the Diaper Genie® and Litter Genie® disposal systems. The Company completed the sale of the Infant and Pet Care business in December 2019.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries and have been prepared in accordance with United States (“U.S.”) generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), under the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ materially from those estimates. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation and, in the opinion of management, all normal recurring adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

Acquisition of Billie, Inc. On November 29, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of Billie, Inc. (“Billie”) (the “Billie Acquisition”), a leading U.S. based consumer brand company that offers a broad portfolio of personal care products for women. The results of Billie for the post-acquisition period are included within the Company’s results since the acquisition date. For more information on the Billie Acquisition, see Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Acquisition of Cremo. On September 2, 2020, the Company completed the acquisition of Cremo Holding Company, LLC (“Cremo”) (the “Cremo Acquisition”), a men’s skincare products company based in the U.S. The results of Cremo for the post-acquisition period are included within the Company’s results since the acquisition date for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021 and 2020. For more information on the Cremo Acquisition, see Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Sale of Infant and Pet Care assets. On December 17, 2019, the Company completed the sale of its Infant and Pet Care business which was included in the All Other segment through the date of the sale. The All Other segment had no further operating results after the first quarter of fiscal 2020. Operations for the Company’s manicure kits were reclassified to the Sun and Skin Care segment for all periods presented as these products were not part of the divestiture. The impact of recasting the prior period segment information was not material. For more information on the sale of the Infant and Pet Care business, see Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Foreign Currency Translation

Financial statements of foreign operations where the local currency is the functional currency are translated using end-of-period exchange rates for assets and liabilities, and average exchange rates during the period for results of operations. Related translation adjustments are reported as a component within accumulated other comprehensive loss in the shareholders' equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets, except as noted below.

Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in Net earnings. Foreign currency losses of \$7.7, \$0.5 and \$10.5 during fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were included within Other (income) expense, net. The Company uses foreign exchange ("FX") instruments to reduce the risk of FX transactions as described below and in Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial Instruments and Derivative Securities

The Company uses financial instruments, from time to time, in the management of foreign currency, interest rate, and other risks that are inherent to its business operations. Such instruments are not held or issued for trading purposes.

FX instruments, including forward currency contracts, are used primarily to reduce cash transaction exposures and, to a lesser extent, to manage other translation exposures. FX instruments are selected based on their risk reduction attributes, costs, and related market conditions. The Company has designated certain foreign currency contracts as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes as of September 30, 2022.

At September 30, 2022, the Company had \$174.0 of variable rate debt outstanding. In the past the Company has used interest rate swaps to hedge the risk of variable rate debt. As of September 30, 2022, the Company did not have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements.

For further discussion, see Note 11 and Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are considered to be highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. At September 30, 2022, the Company had \$188.7 in available cash and cash equivalents, a significant portion of which was outside of the U.S. The Company has extensive operations outside of the U.S., including a significant manufacturing footprint. The Company manages its worldwide cash requirements by reviewing available funds among the many subsidiaries through which it conducts its business and the cost effectiveness with which those funds can be accessed. The repatriation of cash balances from certain of the Company's subsidiaries could have adverse tax consequences or be subject to regulatory capital requirements; however, those balances are generally available without legal restrictions to fund ordinary business operations.

Cash Flow Presentation

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows are prepared using the indirect method, which reconciles Net earnings to Net cash from operating activities. The reconciliation adjustments include the removal of timing differences between the occurrence of operating receipts and payments and their recognition in Net earnings. The adjustments also remove cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which are presented separately from operating activities. Cash flows from foreign currency transactions and operations are translated at an average exchange rate for the period. Cash flows from hedging activities are included in the same category as the items being hedged, which is primarily operating activities. Cash payments related to income taxes are classified as operating activities.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are stated at their net realizable value. The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects the Company's best estimate of probable losses inherent in the trade receivables portfolio determined on the basis of historical experience, specific allowances for known troubled accounts and other currently available information. Bad debt expense is included in Selling, general and administrative expense ("SG&A"). The Company began an accounts receivable factoring program in September 2017. For further discussion, see Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost generally determined using average cost or the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) method.

Capitalized Software Costs

Capitalized software costs are included in Property, plant and equipment, net. These costs are amortized using the straight-line method over periods of related benefit ranging from three to seven years. Expenditures related to capitalized software are included within Capital expenditures in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Amortization expense associated with capitalized software was \$4.7, \$4.5, and \$5.2 in fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Property, Plant and Equipment, net

Property, plant and equipment, net (“PP&E”) is stated at historical cost. PP&E acquired as part of a business combination is recorded at estimated fair value. Expenditures for new facilities and expenditures that substantially increase the useful life of property, including interest during construction, are capitalized and reported as Capital expenditures in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are expensed as incurred. When property is retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and gains or losses on the disposition are reflected in Net earnings. Depreciation is generally provided on the straight-line basis by charges to earnings at rates based on estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives range from two to 10 years for machinery and equipment and three to 30 years for buildings and building improvements. Depreciation expense was \$55.7, \$60.6 and \$66.3 in fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Estimated useful lives are periodically reviewed and, when appropriate, changes are made and accounted for prospectively. When certain events or changes in operating conditions occur, asset lives may be adjusted and an impairment assessment may be performed on the recoverability of the carrying amounts.

Acquisitions, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company allocates the cost of an acquired business to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The excess value of the cost of an acquired business over the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill. The valuation of the acquired assets and liabilities will impact the determination of future operating results. The Company uses a variety of information sources to determine the value of acquired assets and liabilities, including: third-party appraisers for the values and lives of property, identifiable intangibles and inventories; actuaries for defined benefit retirement plans; and legal counsel or other experts to assess the obligations associated with legal, environmental or other claims.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles are not amortized but are instead evaluated annually for impairment as part of the Company’s annual business planning cycle in the fourth fiscal quarter, or when indicators of a potential impairment are present. The annual test for impairment performed for goodwill can be qualitative or quantitative, taking into consideration certain factors surrounding the fair value of the goodwill including, level by which fair value exceeded carrying value in the prior valuation, as well as macroeconomic factors, industry conditions and actual results at the test date. The quantitative analysis to test for impairment will estimate the fair value of each reporting unit (Wet Shave, Sun Care, Skin Care and/or Feminine Care) using valuation models that incorporate assumptions and projections of expected future cash flows and operating plans. In determining the estimated fair value of the reporting units when performing a quantitative analysis, both the market approach and the income approach are considered in the valuation, and where appropriate, both methods will be used and weighted, unless appropriate market comparables are not available for a reporting unit.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit requires the use of significant judgment, estimates, and assumptions. While the Company believes that the estimates and assumptions underlying the valuation methodology are reasonable, these estimates and assumptions could have a significant impact on whether an impairment charge is recognized and the magnitude of any such charge. The results of an impairment analysis are as of a point in time. There is no assurance that actual future earnings or cash flows of the reporting units will not vary significantly from these projections. The Company will monitor any changes to these assumptions and will evaluate the carrying value of goodwill as warranted during future periods.

The key assumptions and estimates for the market and income approaches used to determine fair value of the reporting units included market data and market multiples, discount rates and terminal growth rates, as well as revenue growth rates, and operating margins, which are based upon management's strategic plan.

The Company evaluates indefinite-lived intangible assets, which consist of trademarks and brand names used across the Company's segments for impairment on an annual basis. Similar to goodwill, the impairment test can be qualitative or quantitative, taking into consideration certain factors surrounding the fair value of the brand names including, level by which fair value exceeded carrying value in the prior valuation, as well as macroeconomic factors, industry conditions and actual results at the test date. The quantitative test will determine the fair value using one of two income approaches: (i) the multi-period excess earnings method and (ii) the relief-from-royalty method, both of which require significant assumptions, including estimates regarding future revenue and operating margin growth, discount rates, and appropriate royalty rates. Revenue and operating margin growth assumptions are based on historical trends and management's expectations for future growth by brand. The discount rates were based on a weighted-average cost of capital utilizing industry market data of similar companies and estimated returns on the assets utilized in the operations of the applicable reporting unit, including net working capital, fixed assets and intangible assets. The Company estimated royalty rates based on operating profits of the brand.

Intangible assets with finite lives, and a remaining weighted-average life of approximately eight years, are amortized on a straight-line basis over expected lives of five to 25 years. Such intangibles are also evaluated for impairment including ongoing monitoring of potential impairment indicators.

Refer to Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on goodwill and other intangible assets.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets, other than goodwill and other intangible assets, for impairment when events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the remaining useful life may warrant revision or that the carrying amount of the long-lived asset may not be fully recoverable. The Company performs an undiscounted cash flow analysis to determine if impairment exists for an asset or asset group. If impairment is determined to exist, any related impairment loss is calculated based on estimated fair value. Impairment losses on assets to be disposed of, if any, are based on the estimated proceeds to be received, less cost of disposal.

Revenue Recognition

Principal Revenue Streams and Significant Judgments

Our principal revenue streams can be divided into: (i) sale of personal care products primarily through retailers in North America; (ii) sale of personal care products through a combination of retailers and distributors internationally; and (iii) production and sale of private brands products in North America and internationally that are made to customer specifications.

Performance Obligations

The Company's revenue is generated from the sale of its products. Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the goods, which occurs when the ability to use and obtain benefits from the goods are passed to the customer, most commonly upon the delivery of goods to the customer. Discounts are offered to customers for early payment and an estimate of discounts is recorded as a reduction of Net sales in the same period as the sale. The Company's standard sales terms are final and returns or exchanges are not permitted with the exception of end of season returns for Sun Care products. Reserves are established and recorded in cases where the right of return exists for a particular sale.

The Company assesses the goods promised in its customers' purchase orders and identifies a performance obligation to transfer goods (or a bundle of goods) that is distinct. To identify the performance obligations, the Company considers all the goods promised, whether explicitly stated or implied based on customary business practices. The Company's purchase orders are short term in nature, lasting less than one year and contain a single delivery element. For a purchase order that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the total consideration to each distinct performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The Company does not exclude variable consideration in determining the remaining value of performance obligations.

Significant Judgments

The Company records sales at the time that control of goods pass to the customer. The terms of these sales vary but the following conditions are applicable to all sales: (i) the sales arrangement is evidenced by purchase orders submitted by customers; (ii) the selling price is fixed or determinable; (iii) title to the product has transferred; (iv) there is an obligation to pay at a specified date without any additional conditions or actions required by the Company; and (v) collectability is reasonably assured. Simultaneously with the sale, the Company reduces Net sales and Cost of products sold and reserves amounts on its Consolidated Balance Sheet for anticipated returns based upon an estimated return level in accordance with GAAP. The Company also allows for returns of other products under limited circumstances. Customers are required to pay for the Sun Care product purchased during the season under the required terms. Under certain circumstances, the Company allows customers to return Sun Care products that have not been sold by the end of the Sun Care season, which is normal practice in the Sun Care industry. The timing of returns of Sun Care products can vary in different regions based on climate and other factors. However, the majority of returns occur in the U.S. from September through January following the summer Sun Care season. The Company estimates the level of Sun Care returns as the Sun Care season progresses using a variety of inputs including historical experience, consumption trends during the Sun Care season, obsolescence factors including expiration dates and inventory positions at key retailers. The Company monitors shipment activity and inventory levels at key retailers during the season in an effort to more accurately estimate potential returns. This allows the Company to manage shipment activity to its customers, especially in the latter stages of the Sun Care season, to reduce the potential for returned product. The Company also allows for returns of other products under limited circumstances. Non-Sun Care returns are evaluated each period based on communications with customers and other issues known as of period end. The Company had a reserve for returns of \$47.5 and \$52.7 at September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021, respectively. The adoption of ASU 2014-09, which updated the guidance related to accounting for revenue from contracts with customers, required changes in the presentation of returns on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, namely that a return asset should be recognized for returns expected to be resold, measured at the carrying amount of goods at the time of sale, less the expected costs to recover the goods and any expected reduction in value.

In addition, the Company offers a variety of programs, such as consumer coupons and rebate programs, primarily to its retail customers, designed to promote sales of its products. Such programs require periodic payments and allowances based on estimated results of specific programs and are recorded as a reduction to Net sales. The Company accrues, at the time of sale, the estimated total payments and allowances associated with each transaction. Additionally, the Company offers programs directly to consumers to promote the sale of its products. Promotions which reduce the ultimate consumer sale price are recorded as a reduction of Net sales at the time the promotional offer is made using estimated redemption and participation levels. Taxes the Company collects on behalf of governmental authorities, which are generally included in the price to the customer, are also recorded as a reduction of Net sales. The Company continually assesses the adequacy of accruals for customer and consumer promotional program costs not yet paid. To the extent total program payments differ from estimates, adjustments may be necessary. Historically, these adjustments have not been material.

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition is based on completion of performance obligations through the transfer of goods. Standard payment terms with customers require payment after goods have been delivered and risk of ownership has transferred to the customer. The Company has contract liabilities as a result of advanced payments received from certain customers before goods have been delivered and all performance obligations have been completed. Contract liabilities were \$1.1 and \$0.6 at September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021, respectively, and were classified within Other current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Substantially all of the amount deferred will be recognized within a year, with the significant majority to be captured within a quarter following deferral.

Trade receivables are stated at their net realizable value. The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects the Company's best estimate of probable losses inherent in its receivables portfolio determined by historical experience, specific allowances for known troubled accounts, and other currently available information.

Advertising and Sales Promotion Costs

The Company advertises and promotes its products through national and regional media and expenses such activities as incurred. Advertising and sales promotion expense reported on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive (Loss) Income includes advertising costs of \$125.8, \$142.3 and \$121.2 for fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Share-Based Payments

The Company grants restricted share equivalents (“RSE”), which generally vest over two to four years. The estimated fair value of each grant is estimated on the date of grant based on the current market price of the Company’s common shares. The original estimate of the grant date fair value is not subsequently revised unless the awards are modified. The Company has elected to recognize forfeiture of awards as they occur. A portion of the RSE awards provide for the issuance of common stock to certain managerial staff and executive management if the Company achieves specified performance targets. For Performance Restricted Share Equivalents (“PRSE”) granted during fiscal 2020, the Company records estimated expense for performance-based grants based on target achievement of performance metrics for the three-year period for each respective program, unless evidence exists that achievement above or below target for the applicable performance metric is more likely to occur. For PRSE awards granted during fiscal 2022 and 2021, awards will vest by comparing the Company’s total shareholder return (“TSR”) during a certain three year period to the respective TSRs of companies in a selected performance peer group. The expense recorded for these awards was recorded on a straight-line basis based on the grant date fair value using a Monte Carlo simulation.

Non-qualified stock options (“Share Options”) are granted at the market price on the grant date and generally vest ratably over three years. The Company calculates the fair value of total share-based compensation for Share Options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which utilizes certain assumptions and estimates that have a material impact on the amount of total compensation cost recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the expected term, expected share price volatility, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends. The original estimate of the grant date fair value is not subsequently revised unless the awards are modified. The Company has elected to recognize forfeiture of awards as they occur.

Income Taxes

The Company’s annual effective income tax rate is determined based on its pre-tax income, statutory tax rates and the tax impacts of items treated differently for tax purposes than for financial reporting purposes. Tax law requires that certain items be included in its federal tax return at different times than the items are reflected in the financial statements. Some of these differences are permanent, such as expenses that are not deductible in the Company’s tax return, and some differences are temporary, reversing over time, such as depreciation expense. These temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets generally represent the tax effect of items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in future years for which the Company has already recorded the tax benefit in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent tax expense recognized in the Company’s financial statements for which payment has been deferred, the tax effect of expenditures for which a deduction has already been taken in its tax return but has not yet been recognized in its financial statements or assets recorded at estimated fair value in business combinations for which there was no corresponding tax basis adjustment.

The Company estimates income taxes and the effective income tax rate in each jurisdiction that it operates. This involves estimating taxable earnings, specific taxable and deductible items, the likelihood of generating sufficient future taxable income to utilize deferred tax assets, the portion of the income of foreign subsidiaries that is expected to be remitted to the U.S. and be taxable and possible exposures related to future tax audits. Deferred tax assets are evaluated on a subsidiary by subsidiary basis to ensure that the asset will be realized. Valuation allowances are established when the realization is not deemed to be more likely than not. Future performance is monitored, and when objectively measurable operating trends change, adjustments are made to the valuation allowances accordingly. To the extent the estimates described above change, adjustments to income taxes are made in the period in which the estimate is changed.

The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions with complex tax and regulatory environments, which are subject to differing interpretations by the taxpayer and the taxing authorities. At times, the Company may take positions that management believes are supportable but are potentially subject to successful challenges by the appropriate taxing authority. The Company evaluates its tax positions and establishes liabilities in accordance with guidance governing accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. The Company reviews these tax uncertainties in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the progress of tax audits, and adjusts them accordingly.

Estimated Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Certain financial instruments are required to be recorded at estimated fair value. Changes in assumptions or estimation methods could affect the fair value estimates; however, the Company does not believe any such changes would have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Other financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents and short-term borrowings, including notes payable, are recorded at cost, which approximates estimated fair value. The estimated fair values of long-term debt and financial instruments are disclosed in Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2019-12, which eliminates certain exceptions related to the approach for intra-period tax allocation, the methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period when interim loss exceeds anticipated loss for the year, and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities for outside basis differences related to changes in ownership of equity method investments and foreign subsidiaries. The guidance also simplifies aspects of accounting for franchise taxes and enacted changes in tax laws or rates and clarifies the accounting for transactions that result in a step-up in the tax basis of goodwill. The Company adopted this standard as of October 1, 2021. There was no cumulative effect adjustment recorded to retained earnings as the amount was not material, and the effects of this standard on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows were not material.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2022-04, "Liabilities - Supplier Finance Programs (Subtopic 405-50): Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations". This guidance requires annual and interim disclosures for entities that use supplier finance programs in connection with the purchase of goods and services. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, except for the amendment on rollforward information, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The Company is assessing the impact of this guidance on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 - Business Combinations and Divestitures

Billie Inc.

On November 29, 2021 (the "Acquisition Date"), the Company completed the Billie Acquisition for cash consideration of \$309.4, net of cash acquired. As a result of the Billie Acquisition, Billie became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company accounted for the Billie Acquisition utilizing the acquisition method of accounting, which requires assets and liabilities to be recognized based on estimates of their acquisition date fair values. The determination of the values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, including goodwill, other intangible assets and deferred taxes, requires significant judgement. We have calculated fair values of the assets and liabilities acquired from Billie, including goodwill and intangible assets and working capital. The Company completed the final fair value determination of the Billie Acquisition in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2022.

The Company used variations of the income approach in determining the fair value of intangible assets acquired in the Billie Acquisition. Specifically, we utilized the multi-period excess earnings method to determine the fair value of the definite lived customer relationships acquired and the relief from royalty method to determine the fair value of the definite lived trade name acquired. Our determination of the fair value of the intangible assets acquired involved the use of significant estimates and assumptions related to revenue growth rates, discount rates, customer attrition rates, and royalty rates. Edgewell believes that the fair value assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on reasonable assumptions and estimates that marketplace participants would use.

The following table provides the allocation of the purchase price related to the Billie Acquisition based upon the fair value of assets and liabilities assumed:

Current assets	17.0
Goodwill	181.2
Intangible assets	136.0
Other assets, including property, plant and equipment, net	3.2
Current liabilities	(6.9)
Deferred tax liabilities	(21.1)
	<u>\$ 309.4</u>

The acquired goodwill represented the value of expansion into new markets and channels of trade and is not deductible for tax purposes. The intangible assets acquired consisted primarily of the Billie trade name and customer relationships with a weighted average useful life of 19 years. All assets are included in the Company's Wet Shave segment.

Billie contributed Net sales and a Loss before income taxes totaling \$93.7 and \$1.1, respectively, for the post-acquisition period ending September 30, 2022 in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive (Loss) Income. The Loss before income taxes was driven primarily by amortization expense of acquired intangible assets. Acquisition and integration costs related to Billie totaling \$9.1 and \$0.8 were included in SG&A and Cost of products sold, respectively, for fiscal 2022.

The following summarizes the Company's unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021, as though the Billie Acquisition occurred on October 1, 2020:

	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2022	
	2022	2021
Pro forma net sales	\$ 2,181.7	\$ 2,155.3
Pro forma net earnings	104.9	93.1

The unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations were adjusted by pre-tax amortization expense of \$1.3 for the year ended September 30, 2022, compared to \$8.9 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2021. Additionally, pro forma earnings for the twelve months ended September 30, 2022 exclude \$9.9 of pre-tax acquisition costs, which were included in the pro forma earnings for the twelve months ended September 30, 2021. The pro forma earnings were also adjusted to reflect the capital structure as of the Acquisition Date, and all pro forma adjustments have been included with related tax effects. The unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results obtained had the Billie Acquisition occurred on October 1, 2020, or of those results that may be obtained in the future. Amounts do not reflect any anticipated cost savings or cross-selling opportunities expected to result from the Billie Acquisition.

Cremo Holding Company, LLC

On September 2, 2020, the Company completed the acquisition of Cremo Holding Company, LLC. The Company accounted for the Cremo Acquisition utilizing the acquisition method of accounting, which requires assets and liabilities to be recognized based on estimates of their acquisition date fair values. The determination of the values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, including goodwill and other intangible assets, requires significant judgment. We have calculated fair values of the assets and liabilities acquired from Cremo including goodwill and intangible assets and working capital. The Company completed the final fair value determination of the Cremo Acquisition in the first quarter of fiscal year 2021.

The Company used variations of the income approach in determining the fair value of intangible assets acquired in the Cremo Acquisition. Specifically, we utilized the multi-period excess earnings method to determine the fair value of the definite lived customer relationships acquired and the relief from royalty method to determine the fair value of the definite lived trade name and proprietary technology acquired. Our determination of the fair value of the intangible assets acquired involved the use of significant estimates and assumptions related to revenue growth rates, discount rates, customer attrition rates, and royalty rates. The Company believes that the fair value assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on reasonable assumptions and estimates that marketplace participants would use.

The Company's purchase price allocation included net assets of \$234.6 and consisted of working capital and other net assets of \$11.5 (including cash of \$0.7), other intangible assets of \$95.1, and goodwill of \$128.0, representing the value of expansion into new markets and channels of trade. The acquired goodwill is deductible for tax purposes. The intangible assets acquired consisted primarily of the Cremo trade name, customer relationships, and product formulations with a weighted-average useful life of 17 years. All assets are included in the Company's Sun and Skin Care segment.

The Company noted that the net sales and net earnings of Cremo from the beginning of fiscal 2020 through the date of the closing of the Cremo Acquisition were not material relative to the total net sales and net earnings of the Company during fiscal 2020, and thus pro-forma results for Cremo were not disclosed in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 805. Acquisition and integration costs related to Cremo totaling \$7.1 and \$7.0 for the year ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were included in SG&A on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Comprehensive (Loss) Income. Additionally, acquisition costs of \$1.3 and \$0.6 were included in Cost of products sold for the year ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Sale of Infant and Pet Care Business

On December 17, 2019, the Company completed the sale of its Infant and Pet Care business included in the All Other segment for \$122.5, which included consideration for providing services to the purchaser for up to one year under a transition services agreement. Total assets included in the sale were comprised of \$18.8 of inventory, \$3.6 of property, plant and equipment, and \$77.8 of goodwill and intangible assets. The sale of the Infant and Pet Care business resulted in a gain of \$4.1 in the Company's 2020 Consolidated Statement of Earnings. The gain on the sale was net of expenses incurred to facilitate the closing of the transaction and in support of the transition services agreement.

Note 4 - Restructuring Charges

Operating Model Redesign

In fiscal 2022, the Company took specific actions to strengthen its operating model, simplify the organization and improve manufacturing and supply chain efficiency and productivity. The Company will continue this program to drive efficiency across the organization in fiscal 2023. As a result of these actions, we expect to incur restructuring charges of approximately \$18 in fiscal 2023. The Company incurred the following restructuring charges for fiscal 2022:

	Fiscal 2022
Severance and related benefit costs	5.6
Asset write-off and accelerated depreciation	0.8
Consulting, project implementation and management, and other exit costs	9.8
Total restructuring	<u>\$ 16.2</u>

Pre-tax SG&A of \$0.9 for fiscal 2022 associated with certain information technology enablement expenses and compensation expenses for restructuring programs were included in Consulting, project implementation and management, and other exit costs.

Project Fuel

Project Fuel was an enterprise-wide transformational initiative launched in fiscal 2018 to improve operational performance and reshape the business' cost structure. Project Fuel was completed on September 30, 2021.

The Company does not include Project Fuel restructuring costs in the results of its reportable segments. However, the estimated impact of allocating such charges to segment results for fiscal 2021 and 2020 would have been as follows:

	Fiscal 2021				
	Wet Shave	Sun and Skin Care	Feminine Care	Corporate	Total
Project Fuel					
Severance and related benefit costs	\$ 1.5	\$ 0.1	\$ —	\$ 7.8	\$ 9.4
Asset impairment and accelerated depreciation	1.1	—	—	—	\$ 1.1
Consulting, project implementation and management and other exit costs	2.7	0.2	0.3	16.4	19.6
Total Restructuring	<u>\$ 5.3</u>	<u>\$ 0.3</u>	<u>\$ 0.3</u>	<u>\$ 24.2</u>	<u>\$ 30.1</u>

				Fiscal 2020		
	Wet Shave	Sun and Skin Care	Feminine Care	Corporate	Total	
Project Fuel						
Severance and related benefit costs	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.3	\$ —	\$ 7.6	\$ 8.1	
Asset impairment and accelerated depreciation	1.7	—	—	—	\$ 1.7	
Consulting, project implementation and management and other exit costs	9.5	0.8	0.4	17.6	28.3	
Total Restructuring	<u>\$ 11.4</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>	<u>\$ 0.4</u>	<u>\$ 25.2</u>	<u>\$ 38.1</u>	

Consulting, project implementation and management and other exit costs include pre-tax SG&A associated with certain information technology enablement expenses and compensation expenses related to Project Fuel of \$8.7, and \$13.3 for fiscal 2021 and 2020, respectively. Asset impairment and accelerated depreciation includes pre-tax Cost of products sold associated with inventory obsolescence related to Project Fuel of \$0.6 and \$0.2 for fiscal 2021 and 2020, respectively. Project-to-date restructuring costs inclusive of information technology enablement charges and inventory obsolescence totaled \$163.7.

Restructuring Reserves

The following table summarizes restructuring activities and related accruals:

	October 1, 2021	Charge to Income	Other ⁽¹⁾	Utilized		September 30, 2022
				Cash	Non-Cash	
Restructuring						
Severance and termination related costs	\$ 1.9	\$ 5.6	\$ —	\$ (5.8)	\$ —	\$ 1.7
Asset impairment and accelerated depreciation	—	0.8	—	—	(0.8)	—
Other related costs	3.6	9.8	—	(12.6)	—	0.8
Total Restructuring	<u>\$ 5.5</u>	<u>\$ 16.2</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (18.4)</u>	<u>\$ (0.8)</u>	<u>\$ 2.5</u>

	October 1, 2020	Charge to Income	Other ⁽¹⁾	Utilized		September 30, 2021
				Cash	Non-Cash	
Restructuring						
Severance and termination related costs	\$ 4.3	\$ 9.4	\$ —	\$ (11.8)	\$ —	\$ 1.9
Asset impairment and accelerated depreciation	—	1.1	—	—	(1.1)	—
Other related costs	1.1	19.6	—	(17.1)	—	3.6
Total Restructuring	<u>\$ 5.4</u>	<u>\$ 30.1</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (28.9)</u>	<u>\$ (1.1)</u>	<u>\$ 5.5</u>

(1) Includes the impact of currency translation.

Note 5 - Income Taxes

The provisions for income taxes from continuing operations consisted of the following:

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Currently payable:			
United States - Federal	\$ 12.2	\$ (3.1)	\$ 1.2
State	6.6	(0.1)	2.3
Foreign	19.4	22.6	19.1
Total current	38.2	19.4	22.6
Deferred:			
United States - Federal	(7.6)	7.9	(2.8)
State	(0.6)	0.3	0.5
Foreign	(5.6)	1.4	(0.6)
Total deferred	(13.8)	9.6	(2.9)
Income tax provision	\$ 24.4	\$ 29.0	\$ 19.7

The source of pre-tax earnings was:

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
United States	\$ 1.5	\$ (11.5)	\$ (27.4)
Foreign	121.5	157.5	114.7
Pre-tax earnings	\$ 123.0	\$ 146.0	\$ 87.3

A reconciliation of income taxes with the amounts computed at the statutory federal income tax rate follows:

	Fiscal Year					
	2022		2021		2020	
Computed tax at federal statutory rate	\$ 25.8	21.0 %	\$ 30.7	21.0 %	\$ 18.3	21.0 %
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	2.7	2.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1
Foreign tax less than the federal rate	(11.7)	(9.5)	(9.0)	(6.2)	(5.6)	(6.4)
Adjustments to prior years' tax accruals	1.6	1.3	(4.3)	(2.9)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Other taxes including repatriation of foreign earnings	4.6	3.7	8.9	6.1	8.2	9.4
Other, net	3.9	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.3
Uncertain tax positions	(2.5)	(2.0)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(4.4)	(5.1)
Sale of Infant and Pet Care business	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.8
Total	\$ 24.4	19.9 %	\$ 29.0	19.8 %	\$ 19.7	22.6 %

The deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recorded on the balance sheet were as follows, and include current and noncurrent amounts:

	September 30,	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and property differences	\$ (22.8)	\$ (26.6)
Intangible assets	(229.4)	(192.5)
Lease liabilities	(13.0)	(14.9)
Other tax liabilities	(3.9)	(9.4)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(269.1)	(243.4)
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued liabilities	55.8	52.8
Deferred and share-based compensation	13.7	15.4
Tax loss carryforwards and tax credits	26.0	8.2
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	1.1	1.5
Pension plans	24.0	40.2
Inventory differences	5.8	3.2
Lease right of use assets	13.1	15.0
Deferred revenue	9.7	—
Other tax assets	8.1	8.5
Gross deferred tax assets	157.3	144.8
Valuation allowance	(10.3)	(9.4)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (122.1)</u>	<u>\$ (108.0)</u>

There were no material tax loss carryforwards that expired in fiscal 2022. Future expirations of tax loss carryforwards and tax credits, if not utilized, are not expected to be material from 2023 through 2040. The remaining tax loss carryforwards and credits have no expiration. The valuation allowance is primarily attributable to tax loss carryforwards and certain deferred tax assets impacted by the deconsolidation of the Company's Venezuelan subsidiaries.

The Company generally repatriates a portion of current year earnings from select non-US subsidiaries only if the economic cost of the repatriation is not considered material. No provision is made for additional taxes on undistributed earnings of foreign affiliates that are intended and planned to be indefinitely invested in the affiliate. The Company intends to, and has plans to, reinvest these earnings indefinitely in its foreign subsidiaries to, amongst other things, fund local operations, fund pension and other post-retirement obligations, fund capital projects and to support foreign growth initiatives including potential acquisitions. As of September 30, 2022, approximately \$850.0 of foreign subsidiary earnings were considered indefinitely invested in those businesses. If the Company repatriated any of the earnings it could be subject to withholding tax and the impact of foreign currency movements. Accordingly, it is not practical to calculate a specific potential tax exposure. Applicable income and withholding taxes will be provided on these earnings in the periods in which they are no longer considered reinvested.

Unrecognized tax benefits activity is summarized below:

	2022	2021	2020
Unrecognized tax benefits, beginning of year	\$ 21.0	\$ 21.8	\$ 25.5
Additions based on current year tax positions and acquisitions	1.8	1.7	1.8
Reductions for prior year tax positions and dispositions	—	—	(1.7)
Settlements with taxing authorities and statute expirations	(4.6)	(2.5)	(3.8)
Unrecognized tax benefits, end of year	<u>\$ 18.2</u>	<u>\$ 21.0</u>	<u>\$ 21.8</u>

Included in the unrecognized tax benefits noted above was \$17.2 of uncertain tax positions that would affect the Company's effective tax rate, if recognized. The Company does not expect any significant increases or decreases to its unrecognized tax benefits within 12 months of this reporting date. In the Consolidated Balance Sheets, unrecognized tax benefits are classified as Other liabilities (non-current) to the extent that payments are not anticipated within one year.

The Company classifies accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the income tax provision. The accrued interest and penalties are not included in the table above. The Company accrued approximately \$4.1 of interest, (net of the deferred tax asset of \$0.7) at September 30, 2022, and \$4.3 of interest, (net of the deferred tax asset of \$0.7) at September 30, 2021. Interest was computed on the difference between the tax position recognized in accordance with GAAP and the amount previously taken or expected to be taken in the Company's tax returns.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various cities and states, and more than 30 foreign jurisdictions where the Company has operations. U.S. federal income tax returns for tax years ended September 30, 2019 and after remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to state and local income tax examinations for years before September 30, 2013. The status of international income tax examinations varies by jurisdiction. At this time, the Company does not anticipate any material adjustments to its financial statements resulting from tax examinations currently in progress.

Note 6 - Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is based on the average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is based on the average number of shares used for the basic earnings per share calculation, adjusted for the dilutive effect of share options, RSE, and PRSE awards.

The following is the reconciliation between the number of weighted-average shares used in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculation:

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	53.1	54.4	54.3
Effect of dilutive securities:			
RSE awards	0.5	0.8	0.3
Total dilutive securities	0.5	0.8	0.3
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	53.6	55.2	54.6

For fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, the calculation of diluted weighted-average shares outstanding excludes 1.0, 0.9 and 0.7, respectively, of share options because the effect of including these awards was anti-dilutive. For fiscal 2022 and 2020, the calculation of diluted weighted-average shares outstanding excludes 0.2 and 0.1 of RSE and PRSE awards because the effect of including these awards was anti-dilutive. There were no anti-dilutive awards excluded from the calculation for fiscal 2021.

Note 7 - Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following table sets forth goodwill by segment:

	Wet Shave	Sun and Skin Care	Feminine Care	Total
Gross balance at October 1, 2021	\$ 967.5	\$ 357.6	\$ 208.7	\$ 1,533.8
Accumulated goodwill impairment	(369.0)	(2.0)	—	(371.0)
Net balance at October 1, 2021	\$ 598.5	\$ 355.6	\$ 208.7	\$ 1,162.8
Changes in the twelve months ended September 30, 2022				
Billie acquisition	\$ 181.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 181.2
Cumulative translation adjustment	(15.2)	(3.1)	(3.5)	(21.8)
Gross balance at September 30, 2022	\$ 1,133.5	\$ 354.5	\$ 205.2	\$ 1,693.2
Accumulated goodwill impairment	(369.0)	(2.0)	—	(371.0)
Net balance at September 30, 2022	\$ 764.5	\$ 352.5	\$ 205.2	\$ 1,322.2

	Wet Shave	Sun and Skin Care	Feminine Care	Total
Gross balance at October 1, 2020	\$ 967.2	\$ 356.8	\$ 206.7	\$ 1,530.7
Accumulated goodwill impairment	(369.0)	(2.0)	—	(371.0)
Net balance at October 1, 2020	<u>\$ 598.2</u>	<u>\$ 354.8</u>	<u>\$ 206.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,159.7</u>

Changes in the twelve months ended September 30, 2021

Cremo acquisition measurement period adjustment	—	0.3	—	0.3
Cumulative translation adjustment	0.3	0.5	2.0	2.8

Gross balance at September 30, 2021	\$ 967.5	\$ 357.6	\$ 208.7	\$ 1,533.8
Accumulated goodwill impairment	(369.0)	(2.0)	—	(371.0)
Net balance at September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 598.5</u>	<u>\$ 355.6</u>	<u>\$ 208.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,162.8</u>

Total amortizable intangible assets were as follows:

	September 30, 2022			September 30, 2021		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Indefinite lived						
Trade names and brands	\$ 587.1	\$ —	\$ 587.1	\$ 600.8	\$ —	\$ 600.8
Definite lived						
Trade names and brands	\$ 339.4	\$ 72.2	\$ 267.2	\$ 256.2	\$ 57.7	\$ 198.5
Technology and patents	77.8	75.0	2.8	79.1	75.8	3.3
Customer related and other	267.1	127.5	139.6	221.2	117.4	103.8
Total amortizable intangible assets	<u>\$ 684.3</u>	<u>\$ 274.7</u>	<u>\$ 409.5</u>	<u>\$ 556.5</u>	<u>\$ 250.9</u>	<u>\$ 305.6</u>

Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$29.4, \$22.0 and \$17.3 for fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Estimated amortization expense for amortizable intangible assets for fiscal 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027 is approximately \$30.6, \$30.5, \$30.5, \$30.3 and \$30.3, respectively, and \$257.3 thereafter.

Goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite life are not amortized but are instead reviewed annually in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year for impairment of value or when indicators of a potential impairment are present. The Company continuously monitors changing business conditions, which may indicate that the remaining useful life of goodwill and other intangible assets may warrant revision or carrying amounts may require adjustment.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets

The Company's annual indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment testing was conducted on July 1, 2022 using the Company's strategic plan. The Company elected to perform a qualitative test of impairment for all indefinite lived intangible assets with the exception of the Wet Ones trade name. For the qualitative test of indefinite lived intangible assets, there were no significant events or adverse trends that could negatively impact the fair value of the intangible assets. For the Wet Ones trade name, the Company elected to perform a quantitative impairment test in fiscal 2022 using the Company's strategic plan to calculate a five-year cash flow. The annual impairment assessment of the indefinite-lived intangible assets concluded there was no indication of impairment of the Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets. The Company performed an assessment in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2022 to determine if any significant events or changes in circumstances had occurred that would be considered a potential triggering event. The Company did not identify a triggering event that would indicate the existence of any impairment of the indefinite-lived intangible assets.

Goodwill

The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment analysis as of July 1, 2022. The Company elected to perform a qualitative test of goodwill impairment for the Sun Care reporting unit and determined there were no significant events or adverse trends that could negatively impact the fair value of the business. For the Wet Shave, Feminine Care, and Skin Care reporting units, the Company elected to perform a quantitative impairment test in fiscal 2022 using the Company's strategic plan to calculate a five-year cash flow. The analysis indicated that the fair value of each of the reporting units was greater than the respective carrying amounts of the goodwill and thus no impairment was recorded in fiscal 2022.

Note 8 - Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Inventories		
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 80.4	\$ 61.3
Work in process	103.2	83.4
Finished products	265.7	201.0
Total inventories	<u>\$ 449.3</u>	<u>\$ 345.7</u>
Other Current Assets		
Miscellaneous receivables	\$ 39.6	\$ 30.3
Inventory returns receivable	1.1	0.9
Prepaid expenses	70.2	67.3
Value added tax collectible from customers	21.3	19.6
Income taxes receivable	19.3	29.1
Other	15.8	12.9
Total other current assets	<u>\$ 167.3</u>	<u>\$ 160.1</u>
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land	\$ 18.0	\$ 19.2
Buildings	140.3	144.5
Machinery and equipment	1,050.0	1,049.0
Capitalized software costs	56.5	57.0
Construction in progress	47.0	44.0
Total gross property, plant and equipment	1,311.8	1,313.7
Accumulated depreciation	(966.3)	(951.1)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 345.5</u>	<u>\$ 362.6</u>
Other Current Liabilities		
Accrued advertising, sales promotion and allowances	\$ 34.9	\$ 33.8
Accrued trade allowances	31.4	34.0
Accrued salaries, vacations and incentive compensation	51.1	66.4
Income taxes payable	17.4	9.8
Returns reserve	47.5	52.7
Restructuring reserve	2.5	5.5
Value added tax payable	6.5	4.6
Dividends payable	7.8	8.2
Deferred compensation	4.5	5.9
Short term lease obligation	8.8	11.0
Customer advance payments	1.1	0.6
Other	78.2	68.3
Total other current liabilities	<u>\$ 291.7</u>	<u>\$ 300.8</u>
Other Liabilities		
Pensions and other retirement benefits	\$ 57.9	\$ 55.4
Deferred compensation	17.6	22.7
Long term lease obligation	41.5	46.9
Other non-current liabilities	56.6	65.3
Total other liabilities	<u>\$ 173.6</u>	<u>\$ 190.3</u>

Note 9 - Leases

A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to control the use of identified property, plant or equipment over a contracted period in exchange for payment. The Company evaluates if an arrangement is a lease as of the effective date of the agreement. For operating leases entered into prior to October 1, 2019, right of use ("ROU") assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized on the balance sheet based on the present value of the remaining future minimum payments over the lease term from the implementation date. Certain leases include an option to either renew or terminate the lease. For purposes of calculating lease liabilities, these options are included within the lease term when it has become reasonably certain that the Company will exercise such options. Leases entered into subsequent to October 1, 2019 calculate the operating lease ROU asset and operating lease liabilities based on the present value of minimum payments over the lease term at the effective date of the lease.

The Company leases certain offices and manufacturing facilities, warehouses, employee vehicles and certain manufacturing related equipment. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. All recorded leases are classified as operating leases and lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company has elected to utilize the package of practical expedients which allows it to carryforward its historical lease classification, its assessment on whether a contract was or contains a lease, and its assessment of initial direct costs for any leases that existed prior to October 1, 2019. Additionally, the Company has elected as an accounting policy not to separate non-lease components from lease components and, instead, account for these components as a single lease component. The Company has made an accounting policy election not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases that, as of October 1, 2019, are for 12 months or less. For leases that do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its secured incremental borrowing rate, based on the information available for leases, including the lease term and interest rate environment in the country in which the lease exists, to calculate the present value of the future lease payments.

A summary of the Company's lease information is as follows:

		September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Assets			
Right of use assets	Other assets	\$ 50.1	\$ 57.7
Liabilities			
Current lease liabilities	Other current liabilities	\$ 8.8	\$ 11.0
Long-term lease liabilities	Other liabilities	41.5	46.9
Total lease liabilities		<u>\$ 50.3</u>	<u>\$ 57.9</u>
Other information			
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years)		10	10
Weighted-average incremental borrowing rate		6.6 %	6.3 %
		Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021
Statement of Earnings			Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020
Lease cost ⁽¹⁾		\$ 13.5	\$ 14.4
			\$ 13.9
Other information			
Leased assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities		\$ 7.6	\$ 28.0
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities		\$ 13.5	\$ 14.3
			\$ 13.4

- (1) Lease expense is included in Cost of products sold or SG&A expense based on the nature of the lease. Short-term lease expense is excluded from this amount and is not material.

The Company's future lease payments including reasonably assured renewal options under lease agreements are as follows:

	Operating Leases
Fiscal 2023	\$ 10.8
2024	9.2
2025	8.7
2026	7.4
2027	5.7
2028 and thereafter	35.0
Total future minimum lease commitments	76.8
Less: Imputed interest	(26.5)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 50.3

Note 10 - Accounts Receivable Facility

The Company participates in a uncommitted master accounts receivable purchase agreement with The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., New York Branch, as the purchaser (the "Accounts Receivable Facility"). Transfers under the Accounts Receivable Facility are accounted for as sales of receivables, resulting in the receivables being de-recognized from the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The purchaser assumes the credit risk at the time of sale and has the right at any time to assign, transfer, or participate any of its rights under the purchased receivables to another bank or financial institution. The purchase and sale of receivables under the Accounts Receivable Facility is intended to be an absolute and irrevocable transfer without recourse by the purchaser to the Company for the creditworthiness of any obligor. The Company continues to have collection and servicing responsibilities for the receivables sold and receives separate compensation for their servicing. The compensation received is considered acceptable servicing compensation and, as such, the Company does not recognize a servicing asset or liability.

Effective February 7, 2022, the Company increased the maximum receivables sold facility amount under the Sixth Amendment to Master Accounts Receivable Purchase Agreement to \$180.0 from \$150.0 and amended the pricing index used to determine the purchase price for subject receivables from LIBOR to the Bloomberg Short Term Bank Yield Index ("BSBY"). The applicable margin that is added to the BSBY pricing index specific for each obligor was unchanged. Except as noted above, all other terms, conditions, obligations, covenants or agreements contained in the Accounts Receivable Facility are unmodified in all respects and continue in full force and effect.

On August 5, 2022, the Company entered into the Master Receivable Assignment Agreement (the "Japan Agreement"). The Japan Agreement was between Schick Japan K.K. and Concerto Receivables Corporation (the "Purchaser"), Tokyo Branch, a subsidiary of MUFG Bank, LTD., which allows the Company to assign third party accounts receivable to the Purchaser. The Japan Agreement allows for the sale of up to ¥3,000 with limits set between individual customers. The terms of the agreement expire one year after the date of execution and will be renewed annually unless either party notifies of its intent not to renew. The assigned receivables will be discounted using the funding rate from the Tokyo Interbank Market plus 1.1%.

As of September 30, 2022, the discount rate used to determine the purchase price for the subject receivables is based upon BSBY plus a margin applicable to the specified obligor.

Accounts receivable sold under the Accounts Receivable Facility for the year ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$1,046.8 and \$929.9, respectively. The trade receivables sold that remained outstanding under the Accounts Receivable Facility as of September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$78.7 and \$91.1, respectively. The net proceeds received were included in Cash provided by operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The difference between the carrying amount of the trade receivables sold and the sum of the cash received is recorded as a loss on sale of receivables in Other (income) expense, net in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. For the year ended September 30, 2022, the loss on sale of trade receivables was \$2.0. For the year ended September 30, 2021, the loss on sale of trade receivables was \$0.9.

Note 11 - Debt

The detail of long-term debt was as follows:

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Senior notes, fixed interest rate of 5.5%, due 2028 ⁽¹⁾	750.0	750.0
Senior notes, fixed interest rate of 4.1%, due 2029 ⁽¹⁾	500.0	500.0
Revolving credit facility ⁽²⁾	155.0	—
Total long-term debt, including current maturities	1,405.0	1,250.0
Less current portion	—	—
Less unamortized debt issuance costs and discount ⁽¹⁾	13.6	15.8
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 1,391.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,234.2</u>

(1) At September 30, 2022, the balance for the Senior Notes due 2028 and the Senior Notes due 2029 are reflected net of debt issuance costs of \$8.3 and \$5.3, respectively. At September 30, 2021, the balance for the Senior Notes due 2028 and the Senior Notes due 2029 are reflected net of debt issuance costs of \$9.8 and \$6.0, respectively.

(2) The U.S. revolving credit facility matures in 2025.

At September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company also had outstanding short-term notes payable with financial institutions with original maturities of less than 90 days of \$19.0 and \$26.5, respectively, with weighted-average interest rates of 3.9% and 3.9%, respectively. These notes were primarily outstanding international borrowings.

Issuance of Senior Notes

On March 8, 2021, the Company entered into a new unsecured indenture agreement for 4.125% Senior Notes in the amount of \$500 due April 1, 2029 (the “2029 Notes”). The Company used the net proceeds from the issuance of the 2029 Notes, together with cash on hand, to satisfy and discharge its obligations outstanding under its 4.70% Senior Notes in the amount of \$500 due 2022 (the “2022 Notes”) and to pay fees associated therewith. The Company incurred \$6.5 in bank, legal, and other fees in connection with the issuance of the 2029 Notes, which has been deferred and is being amortized to interest expense over the term of the 2029 Notes. Interest expense on the 2029 Notes is due semiannually on April 1 and October 1.

In connection with the early repayment of the 2022 Notes, the Company recorded expense of \$26.1 in fiscal 2021, which is included in Cost of early retirement of long-term debt in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive (Loss) Income. This expense included a premium of \$25.5 and debt issuance cost write-offs of \$0.6.

Debt Covenants

The U.S. revolving credit facility maturing in 2025 (“Revolving Credit Facility”) governing our outstanding debt at September 30, 2022 contains certain customary representations and warranties, financial covenants, covenants restricting the Company’s ability to take certain actions, affirmative covenants and provisions relating to events of default. Under the terms of the Revolving Credit Facility, the ratio of the Company’s indebtedness to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”), as defined in the agreement and detailed below, cannot be greater than 4.0 to 1. In addition, under the Revolving Credit Facility, the ratio of the Company’s EBITDA, as defined in the credit agreement, to total interest expense must exceed 3.0 to 1. Under the Revolving Credit Facility, EBITDA is defined as net earnings, as adjusted to add-back interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, all of which are determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the credit agreement allows certain non-cash charges such as stock award amortization and asset write-offs including, but not limited to, impairment and accelerated depreciation, and operating expense reductions or synergies to be “added-back” in determining EBITDA for purposes of the indebtedness ratio. Total debt and interest expense are calculated in accordance with GAAP. If the Company fails to comply with these covenants or with other requirements of the Revolving Credit Facility, the lenders may have the right to accelerate the maturity of the debt. Acceleration under the Revolving Credit Facility would trigger cross-defaults on its other borrowings.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company was in compliance with the provisions and covenants associated with the Revolving Credit Facility.

Debt Maturities

Aggregate maturities of long-term debt, including current maturities, at September 30, 2022 were as follows: \$155.0 in 2025, \$750.0 in 2028, and \$500.0 in 2029.

Note 12 - Retirement Plans

Pensions and Postretirement Plans

The Company has several defined benefit pension plans covering employees in the U.S. and certain employees in other countries, which are included in the information below. The plans provide retirement benefits based on years of service and earnings. The Company also sponsors or participates in a number of other non-U.S. pension and postretirement arrangements, including various retirement and termination benefit plans, some of which are required by local law or coordinated with government-sponsored plans, which are not significant in the aggregate and, therefore, are not included in the information presented below.

The Company funds its pension plans in compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") or local funding requirements.

The following tables present the benefit obligation, plan assets, and funded status of the plans:

	As of September 30,			
	Pension		Postretirement	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Change in projected benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 618.7	\$ 652.1	\$ 5.5	\$ 6.0
Service cost	3.8	4.4	—	—
Interest cost	10.2	9.6	0.2	0.2
Actuarial gain	(141.1)	(14.9)	(0.9)	(0.8)
Benefits paid, net	(26.4)	(32.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Plan settlements	(4.3)	—	—	—
Expenses paid	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(21.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	0.3
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	439.4	618.7	4.1	5.5
Change in plan assets				
Estimated fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	570.5	538.6	—	—
Actual return on plan assets	(121.0)	59.7	—	—
Company contributions	0.9	4.9	0.3	0.2
Plan settlements	(4.3)	—	—	—
Benefits paid	(26.4)	(32.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Expenses paid	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(21.5)	(0.7)	—	—
Estimated fair value of plan assets at end of year	398.2	570.5	—	—
Funded status at end of year	\$ (41.2)	\$ (48.2)	\$ (4.1)	\$ (5.5)

The following table presents the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity:

	As of September 30,			
	Pension		Postretirement	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets				
Noncurrent assets	\$ 12.0	\$ 0.8	\$ —	\$ —
Current liabilities	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Noncurrent liabilities	(52.3)	(48.1)	(3.9)	(5.3)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (41.2)</u>	<u>\$ (48.2)</u>	<u>\$ (4.1)</u>	<u>\$ (5.5)</u>
Amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive loss				
Net loss (gain)	\$ 128.6	\$ 138.6	\$ (7.4)	\$ (7.4)
Prior service credit	—	—	—	—
Net amount recognized, pre-tax	<u>\$ 128.6</u>	<u>\$ 138.6</u>	<u>\$ (7.4)</u>	<u>\$ (7.4)</u>

Pre-tax changes recognized in Other comprehensive income for fiscal 2022 were as follows:

	Pension	Post-retirement
Changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in Other comprehensive income		
Net loss (gain) arising during the year	\$ 1.0	\$ (0.9)
Effect of exchange rates	(2.8)	0.6
Amounts recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost		
Amortization or curtailment recognition of prior service cost	—	—
Amortization or settlement recognition of net (loss) gain	(8.2)	0.3
Total recognized in Other comprehensive income	<u>\$ (10.0)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Company is not required to make any cash contributions to our pension and postretirement plans in fiscal 2023 due to the plans funded status. Pension contributions required beyond fiscal 2023 represent future pension payments to comply with local funding requirements in the U.S. only. The projected contributions for the U.S. pension plans total \$8.7 in fiscal 2024, \$7.0 in fiscal 2025, \$10.1 in fiscal 2026, and \$8.8 in fiscal 2027. Estimated contributions beyond fiscal 2027 are not determinable. The Company may also elect to make discretionary contributions.

The Company's expected future benefit payments are as follows:

	Pension	Post-retirement
Fiscal 2023	\$ 36.0	\$ 0.2
Fiscal 2024	36.5	0.2
Fiscal 2025	34.4	0.2
Fiscal 2026	34.6	0.2
Fiscal 2027	33.5	0.2
Fiscal 2028 to 2032	153.4	1.2

The accumulated benefit obligation for defined benefit pension plans was \$433.0 and \$603.0 at September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The following table shows pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:

	As of September 30,	
	2022	2021
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 331.0	\$ 590.1
Accumulated benefit obligation	331.0	575.1
Estimated fair value of plan assets	277.8	541.9

Pension plan assets in the U.S. plan represent approximately 70% of assets in all of the Company's defined benefit pension plans. Investment policy for the U.S. plan includes a mandate to diversify assets and invest in a variety of asset classes to achieve that goal. The U.S. plan's assets are currently invested in several funds representing most standard equity and debt security classes. The broad target allocations are: (a) equities, including U.S. and foreign: approximately 38% and (b) debt securities, including U.S. bonds: approximately 62%. Actual allocations at September 30, 2022 approximated these targets. The U.S. plan held no shares of Company common stock at September 30, 2022. Investment objectives are similar for non-U.S. pension arrangements, subject to local regulations.

The following table presents pension and post-retirement expense:

	Fiscal Year					
	Pension			Postretirement		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Service cost	\$ 3.8	\$ 4.4	\$ 4.3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest cost	10.2	9.6	13.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Expected return on plan assets	(21.1)	(22.4)	(23.1)	—	—	—
Recognized net actuarial loss (gain)	6.4	9.5	9.3	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Settlement loss recognized	1.8	—	0.8	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	1.1	1.1	4.8	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.2

The service cost component of the net periodic cost associated with the Company's retirement plans is recorded to Cost of products sold and SG&A on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. The remaining net periodic cost is recorded to Other (income) expense, net on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

The Company utilized the spot discount rate approach, which applies the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligations to the relevant cash flows.

The following table presents assumptions, which reflect weighted-averages for the component plans, used in determining the above information:

	Fiscal Year					
	Pension			Postretirement		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Plan obligations:						
Discount rate	5.1 %	2.3 %	2.1 %	5.1 %	3.5 %	2.8 %
Compensation increase rate	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	4.0 %	N/A	N/A
Net periodic benefit cost:						
Discount rate	2.3 %	2.1 %	2.5 %	3.5 %	2.8 %	3.0 %
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	4.2 %	4.5 %	4.8 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Compensation increase rate	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	4.0 %	N/A	N/A
Cash balance interest credit rate	3.3 %	1.9 %	1.3 %	N/A	N/A	N/A

The expected return on plan assets was determined based on historical and expected future returns of the various asset classes, using the target allocations described above.

The following table sets forth the estimated fair value of the Company's pension assets segregated by level within the estimated fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on the estimated fair value hierarchy and estimated fair value principles.

As of September 30, 2022			
Pension assets at estimated fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity			
U.S. equity	\$ 49.1	\$ —	\$ 49.1
International equity	50.1	—	50.1
Debt			
U.S. government	—	173.3	173.3
Other government	—	—	—
Corporate	47.4	—	47.4
Cash and cash equivalents	19.9	—	19.9
Other	13.8	—	13.8
Total, excluding investments valued at net asset value ("NAV")	\$ 180.3	\$ 173.3	\$ 353.6
Investments valued at NAV			44.6
Total	<u>\$ 180.3</u>	<u>\$ 173.3</u>	<u>\$ 398.2</u>

As of September 30, 2021			
Pension assets at estimated fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity			
U.S. equity	\$ 84.5	\$ —	\$ 84.5
International equity	76.0	—	76.0
Debt			
U.S. government	—	236.5	236.5
Other government	—	—	—
Corporate	66.0	—	66.0
Cash and cash equivalents	14.4	—	14.4
Other	18.4	0.1	18.5
Total, excluding investments valued at NAV	\$ 259.3	\$ 236.6	\$ 495.9
Investments valued at NAV			74.6
Total	<u>\$ 259.3</u>	<u>\$ 236.6</u>	<u>\$ 570.5</u>

The following table sets forth the estimated fair value of the Company's pension assets valued at NAV:

As of September 30,			
	2022	2021	
Pension assets valued at NAV estimated at fair value			
Equity			
U.S. equity	\$ 11.4	\$ 18.0	
International equity	33.2	56.6	
Total investments valued at NAV	<u>\$ 44.6</u>	<u>\$ 74.6</u>	

There were no Level 3 pension assets as of September 30, 2022 and 2021.

The Company had no post-retirement plan assets as of September 30, 2022 and 2021.

The Company's investment objective for defined benefit retirement plan assets is to satisfy its current and future pension benefit obligations. The investment philosophy is to achieve this objective through diversification of the retirement plan assets with the goal of earning a suitable return with an appropriate level of risk while maintaining adequate liquidity to distribute benefit payments. The diversified asset allocation includes equity positions as well as fixed income investments. The increased volatility associated with equities is offset with higher expected returns, while long duration fixed income investments help dampen the volatility of the overall portfolio. Risk exposure is controlled by re-balancing the retirement plan assets back to target allocations, as needed. Investment firms managing retirement plan assets carry out investment policy within their stated guidelines. Investment performance is monitored against benchmark indices, which reflect the policy and target allocation of the retirement plan assets.

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company sponsors a defined contribution plan, which extends participation eligibility to the vast majority of U.S. employees. Effective January 1, 2014, the Company matches 100% of participants' before-tax or Roth contributions up to 6% of eligible compensation. Amounts charged to expense during fiscal 2022, 2021, and 2020 were \$10.4, \$10.4, and \$9.9, respectively, and are reflected in SG&A and Cost of products sold.

Note 13 - Share-Based Payments

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had three share-based compensation plans: the Amended and Restated 2018 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2018 Plan"), the Second Amended and Restated 2009 Incentive Stock Plan (the "2009 Plan") and the 2000 Incentive Stock Plan (the "2000 Plan"). The 2000 Plan was superseded by the 2009 Plan, which was then superseded by the 2018 Stock Incentive Plan. New awards granted after January 2018 are issued under the 2018 Plan. The 2018 Plan provides for the award of restricted stock, RSEs, or Share Options to purchase the Company's common stock to directors, officers and employees of the Company. The maximum number of shares authorized for issuance under the 2018 Plan is 14.9, of which 2.6 were available for future awards as of September 30, 2022.

Share options are granted at the market price on the grant date and generally vest ratably over three years. These awards typically have a maximum term of ten years. Restricted stock and RSEs may also be granted. Option shares and prices, and restricted stock and RSEs, are adjusted in conjunction with stock splits and other recapitalizations, including our 2015 separation from Energizer, so that the holder is in the same economic position before and after these equity transactions.

The Company uses the straight-line method of recognizing compensation cost. Total compensation costs charged against earnings before income taxes for the Company's share-based compensation arrangements were \$23.9, \$27.3 and \$19.2 for fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and were recorded in SG&A. The total income tax benefit recognized for share-based compensation arrangements was \$5.7, \$6.6 and \$4.6, for fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Restricted stock issuance and shares issued for share option exercises under the Company's share-based compensation programs are generally issued from treasury shares.

Share Options

The following table summarizes Share Option activity during fiscal 2022:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of October 1, 2021	0.9	\$ 60.13		
Granted	0.3	42.26		
Canceled	(0.1)	74.72		
Exercised	—	34.51		
Outstanding as of September 30, 2022	1.1	\$ 54.05	6.6	\$ —
Vested and unvested expected to vest as of September 30, 2022	1.1	\$ 54.05	6.6	\$ —
Exercisable as of September 30, 2022	0.6	66.35		

An immaterial number of share options were exercised in fiscal 2022. No share options were exercised in fiscal 2021 or 2020.

The Company estimates the grant-date fair value of share option awards using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. During fiscal 2022 and 2021, the Company granted non-qualified share option awards to certain executives and employees of 0.3 and 0.2, respectively, with a grant-date fair value of \$4.6 and \$3.1, respectively. The following table presents the Company's weighted average fair value per option and the assumptions utilized in the Black-Scholes option pricing model:

	2022	2021
Weighted-average fair value per share option	\$ 14.25	\$ 12.06
Expected volatility	39.00 %	36.00 %
Risk-free interest rate	1.33 %	0.57 %
Expected share option life (in years)	6.1	6.3
Dividend yield	1.42 %	— %

As of September 30, 2022, there was an estimated \$4.4 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to share option awards, which will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 1.5 years.

Restricted Share Equivalents

The following table summarizes RSE award activity during fiscal 2022:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Estimated Fair Value
Non-vested at October 1, 2021	1.0	\$ 34.07
Granted	0.5	42.49
Vested	(0.4)	35.13
Canceled	(0.1)	34.48
Non-vested at September 30, 2022	1.0	38.09

The estimated fair value of the award is determined using the closing share price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

As of September 30, 2022, there was an estimated \$24.9 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to RSEs, which will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.2 years. The weighted-average estimated fair value per RSE granted in fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020 was \$42.49, \$35.16, and \$29.25, respectively. The estimated fair value of RSEs vested in fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020 was \$15.4, \$13.2, and \$11.5, respectively.

Performance Restricted Share Equivalents

The following table summarizes PRSE award activity during fiscal 2022:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Estimated Fair Value
Non-vested at October 1, 2021	0.8	\$ 38.45
Granted	0.2	63.75
Vested	(0.3)	42.57
Canceled	(0.2)	40.96
Non-vested at September 30, 2022	0.5	43.04

As of September 30, 2022, there was an estimated \$7.8 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to PRSEs, which will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.8 years. The weighted-average estimated fair value per PRSE granted in fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020 was \$63.75, \$56.53, and \$29.25, respectively. The estimated fair value of PRSEs vested in fiscal 2022 was \$12.5.

For PRSE awards granted during fiscal 2020, the Company records estimated expense for performance-based grants based on target achievement of performance metrics for the three-year period for each respective program, unless evidence exists that achievement above or below target for the applicable performance metric is more likely to occur. The PRSE awards will vest with a value of 0% to 200% of the targeted award value based upon the achievement of performance metrics. The estimated fair value of the award is determined using the closing share price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

For PRSE awards granted during fiscal 2022 and 2021, awards will vest by comparing the Company's TSR during a certain three year period to the respective TSRs of companies in a selected performance peer group. Based upon the Company's ranking in its performance peer group, a recipient of the PRSE award may earn a total award ranging from 0% to 200% of the target award. The fair value of each PRSE was estimated on the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation. The assumptions for PRSE awards during the years ended September 30, 2022 are summarized in the following table.

	2022	2021
Expected term (in years)	3.0	3.0
Expected stock price volatility	48.73 %	48.00 %
Risk-free interest rate	0.85 %	0.22 %
Fair value (per award granted)	65.90	56.53

Note 14 - Shareholders' Equity

At September 30, 2022, there were 300.0 shares of the Company's common stock authorized, of which 2.6 shares were reserved for outstanding awards under the 2018, 2009 and 2000 Plans. The Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation authorize it to issue up to 10.0 shares of \$0.01 par value preferred stock. As of September 30, 2022, there were no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding.

Share Repurchases

During fiscal 2022, the Company repurchased 3.3 shares of common stock under the share repurchase Board authorization from January 2018 for \$125.3 and has 6.5 shares of its common stock available for repurchase in the future under the Board's authorization. Future share repurchases, if any, would be made in the open market, privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise, in such amounts and at such times as we deem appropriate based upon prevailing market conditions, business needs, and other factors. Additionally, 0.3 shares were purchased related to the surrender of shares of common stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of RSEs.

Since September 30, 2022, the Company repurchased 0.2 shares of common stock for \$6.9 under the share repurchase Board authorization from January 2018 which allows the repurchase of up to 10.0 shares. There are 6.3 common shares remaining available to be purchased.

Dividends

On November 4, 2021, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per share of common stock outstanding. The dividend was paid on January 6, 2022 to holders of record as of the close of business on December 3, 2021.

On February 4, 2022, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share for the first fiscal quarter. The dividend was paid April 5, 2022, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 8, 2022.

On May 6, 2022, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share for the second fiscal quarter. The dividend was paid July 7, 2022, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on June 2, 2022.

On July 29, 2022, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share for the third fiscal quarter. The dividend was paid on October 5, 2022 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on September 2, 2022.

On November 3, 2022, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share for the fourth fiscal quarter. The dividend will be payable on January 4, 2023 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 29, 2022.

Dividends declared during fiscal 2022 totaled \$32.6. Payments made for dividends during fiscal 2022 totaled \$32.6.

Note 15 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table presents the changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss ("AOCI"), net of tax, by component:

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Pension and Post- retirement Activity	Hedging Activity	Total
Balance at October 1, 2020	\$ (47.4)	\$ (142.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (191.6)
OCI before reclassifications ⁽¹⁾	5.6	38.1	2.1	45.8
Reclassifications to earnings	—	6.7	2.2	8.9
Balance at September 30, 2021	(41.8)	(97.3)	2.2	(136.9)
OCI before reclassifications ⁽¹⁾	(89.4)	(1.2)	13.1	(77.5)
Reclassifications to earnings	—	5.9	(7.6)	(1.7)
Balance at September 30, 2022	<u>\$ (131.2)</u>	<u>\$ (92.6)</u>	<u>\$ 7.7</u>	<u>\$ (216.1)</u>

(1) OCI is defined as other comprehensive income.

The following table presents the reclassifications out of AOCI:

Details of AOCI Components	Fiscal Year		Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings
	2022	2021	
(Loss) gain on cash flow hedges			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 11.2	\$ (3.2)	Other expense (income), net
	3.6	(1.0)	Income tax provision (benefit)
	\$ 7.6	\$ (2.2)	Net of tax
Amortization of defined benefit pension and postretirement items			
Actuarial losses	(6.1)	(9.2)	(1)
Settlements	(1.8)	—	(1)
	(2.0)	(2.5)	Tax expense (benefit)
	\$ (5.9)	\$ (6.7)	Net of tax
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ 1.7	\$ (8.9)	Net of tax

(1) These AOCI components are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost. See Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 16 - Financial Instruments and Risk Management

In the course of ordinary business, the Company enters into contractual arrangements (also referred to as derivatives) to reduce its exposure to foreign currency. The Company has master netting agreements with all of its counterparties that allow for the settlement of contracts in an asset position with contracts in a liability position in the event of default. The Company manages counterparty risk through the utilization of investment grade commercial banks, diversification of counterparties, and its counterparty netting arrangements. The section below outlines the types of derivatives that existed at September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, as well as the Company's objectives and strategies for holding derivative instruments.

Foreign Currency Risk

A significant share of the Company's sales is tied to currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the Company's reporting currency. As such, a weakening of currencies relative to the U.S. dollar can have a negative impact to reported earnings. Conversely, strengthening of currencies relative to the U.S. dollar can improve reported results. The primary currencies to which the Company is exposed include the euro, the Japanese yen, the British pound, the Canadian dollar and the Australian dollar.

Additionally, the Company's foreign subsidiaries enter into internal and external transactions that create non-functional currency balance sheet positions at the foreign subsidiary level. These exposures are generally the result of intercompany purchases, intercompany loans and, to a lesser extent, external purchases, and are revalued in the foreign subsidiary's local currency at the end of each period. Changes in the value of the non-functional currency balance sheet positions in relation to the foreign subsidiary's local currency results in an exchange gain or loss recorded in Other (income) expense, net. The primary currency to which the Company's foreign subsidiaries are exposed is the U.S. dollar.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has interest rate risk with respect to interest expense on variable rate debt. At September 30, 2022, the Company had \$174.0 of variable rate debt outstanding, which consisted primarily of outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility in the U.S.

Other Risks

Customer Concentration. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of accounts receivable. The Company generally does not require collateral from customers. The Company's largest customer, Walmart Inc. and its affiliates (collectively, "Walmart"), accounted for approximately 22% of Net sales in fiscal 2022. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's consolidated Net sales. Purchases by Walmart included products from all of the Company's segments. Additionally, in fiscal 2022, Target Corporation represented approximately 11% of net sales for the Sun and Skin Care segment and 11% of net sales for the Feminine Care segment, respectively.

Product Concentration. Within the Wet Shave segment, the Company's razor and blades represented 51%, 52% and 52% of net sales during fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and within the Sun and Skin Care segment, sun care products represented 19%, 16%, and 15% of net sales during each of fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Cash Flow Hedges

At September 30, 2022, the Company maintained a cash flow hedging program related to foreign currency risk. These derivative instruments have a high correlation to the underlying exposure being hedged and have been deemed highly effective by the Company for accounting purposes in offsetting the associated risk.

The Company entered into a series of forward currency contracts to hedge cash flow uncertainty associated with currency fluctuations. These transactions are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The Company had an unrealized pre-tax gains of \$11.3 and \$3.3 at September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, on these forward currency contracts, which are accounted for as cash flow hedges included in AOCI. Assuming foreign exchange rates versus the U.S. dollar remain at September 30, 2022 levels over the next 12 months, the majority of the pre-tax gain included in AOCI at September 30, 2022 is expected to be included in Other (income) expense, net. Contract maturities for these hedges extend into fiscal year 2023. At September 30, 2022, there were 64 open foreign currency contracts with a total notional value of \$114.8.

Derivatives not Designated as Hedges

The Company has entered into foreign currency derivative contracts, which are not designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes to hedge balance sheet exposures and, thus, are not subject to significant market risk. The change in estimated fair value of the foreign currency contracts resulted in gains of \$8.2 and \$2.3, and a loss of \$0.5 for fiscal 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, which were recorded in Other (income) expense, net in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive (Loss) Income. At September 30, 2022, there were seven open foreign currency derivative contracts which were not designated as cash flow hedges with a total notional value of \$65.6.

The following table provides estimated fair values of derivative instruments:

	Fair Value of (Liability) Asset ⁽¹⁾	
	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging relationships:		
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 11.3	\$ 3.3
Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedging relationships:		
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 2.0	\$ 0.5
(1) All derivative assets are presented in Other current assets or Other assets. All derivative liabilities are presented in Other current liabilities or Other liabilities.		

The following table provides the amounts of gains and losses on derivative instruments:

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging relationships:			
Foreign currency contracts			
Gain (loss) recognized in OCI ⁽¹⁾	\$ 19.2	\$ 3.1	\$ (2.7)
(Loss) gain reclassified from AOCI into income (effective portion) ^{(1) (2)}	11.2	(3.2)	2.1
Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedging relationships:			
Foreign currency contracts			
Gain (loss) recognized in income ⁽²⁾	\$ 8.2	\$ 2.3	\$ (0.5)
(1) Each of these derivative instruments had a high correlation to the underlying exposure being hedged for the periods indicated and had been deemed highly effective in offsetting associated risk.			
(2) Gain (loss) was recorded in Other (income) expense, net.			

The following table provides financial assets and liabilities for balance sheet offsetting:

	As of September 30, 2022		As of September 30, 2021	
	Assets ⁽¹⁾	Liabilities ⁽²⁾	Assets ⁽¹⁾	Liabilities ⁽²⁾
Foreign currency contracts				
Gross amounts of recognized assets (liabilities)	\$ 13.4	\$ (0.5)	\$ 3.9	\$ (0.2)
Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	—	0.4	(0.1)	0.1
Net amounts of assets (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet	<u>\$ 13.4</u>	<u>\$ (0.1)</u>	<u>\$ 3.8</u>	<u>\$ (0.1)</u>
(1) All derivative assets are presented in Other current assets or Other assets.				
(2) All derivative liabilities are presented in Other current liabilities or Other liabilities.				

Fair Value Hierarchy

Accounting guidance on fair value measurements for certain financial assets and liabilities requires that assets and liabilities carried at fair value be classified in one of the following three categories:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs reflecting the reporting entity's own assumptions or external inputs from inactive markets.

Under the fair value accounting guidance hierarchy, an entity is required to maximize the use of quoted market prices and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities, which are carried at fair value, that are measured on a recurring basis during the period, all of which are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy:

	As of September 30,	
	2022	2021
(Liabilities) Assets at estimated fair value:		
Deferred compensation	\$ (21.8)	\$ (28.4)
Derivatives - foreign currency contracts	13.3	3.7
Net liabilities at estimated fair value	<u>\$ (8.5)</u>	<u>\$ (24.7)</u>

At September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company had no Level 1 or Level 3 financial assets or liabilities, other than pension plan assets which contained certain assets classified as Level 1. Refer to Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the fair value hierarchy of the pension plan assets.

At September 30, 2022 and 2021, the fair market value of fixed rate long-term debt was \$945.9 and \$1,300.1, respectively, compared to its carrying value of \$1,250.0 in each period. The estimated fair value of the fixed-rate long-term debt is estimated using yields obtained from independent pricing sources for similar types of borrowing arrangements. There was no variable rate debt excluding revolving credit facilities as of September 30, 2022. The estimated fair values of long-term debt, excluding the Revolving Credit Facility has been determined based on Level 2 inputs.

Due to the nature of cash and cash equivalents and short-term borrowings, including notes payable, carrying amounts on the balance sheets approximate fair value. Additionally, the carrying amount of the Revolving Credit Facility, which are classified as long-term debt on the balance sheet, approximate fair value due to the revolving nature of the balances. The estimated fair value of cash and cash equivalents, short-term borrowings and the Revolving Credit Facility have been determined based on Level 2 inputs.

As of September 30, 2022, the estimated fair value of foreign currency contracts is the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts, considering first the quoted market prices of comparable agreements or, in the absence of quoted market prices, factors such as interest rates, currency exchange rates and remaining maturities. The estimated fair value of the deferred compensation liability is determined based upon the quoted market prices of the investment options that are offered under the plan.

Note 17 - Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company settled certain legal matters primarily related to intellectual property claims against a third party. The settlement resulted in a gain of \$7.5 which was included in SG&A in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company received payment for the settlement in fiscal 2022.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to a number of legal proceedings in various jurisdictions arising out of its operations during the ordinary course of business. Many of these legal matters are in preliminary stages and involve complex issues of law and fact and may proceed for protracted periods of time. The amount of liability, if any, from these proceedings cannot be determined with certainty. The Company reviews its legal proceedings and claims, regulatory reviews and inspections and other legal proceedings on an ongoing basis and follows appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. The Company establishes accruals for those contingencies when the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated and discloses the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued if such disclosure is necessary for its financial statements to not be misleading. The Company does not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Based upon present information, the Company believes that its liability, if any, arising from such pending legal proceedings,

asserted legal claims, and known potential legal claims which are likely to be asserted, is not reasonably likely to be material to its financial position, results of operations or cash flows, when taking into account established accruals for estimated liabilities.

SKU rationalization

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded a charge of \$22.5 relating to the write-off of inventory for certain Wet Ones SKUs and related contract termination charges associated with a third-party co-manufacturer. This charge was included in Cost of products sold in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Government Regulation and Environmental Matters

The operations of the Company are subject to various federal, state, local, and foreign laws and regulations intended to protect the public health and environment.

Contamination has been identified at certain of the Company's current and former facilities, as well as third-party waste disposal sites, and the Company is conducting investigation and remediation activities in relation to such properties. In connection with certain sites, the Company has received notices from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state agencies and private parties, that it has been identified as a potentially responsible party ("PRP") under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA"), and may be required to share in the cost of cleanup with respect to a number of federal "Superfund" sites. The Company may also be required to share in the cost of cleanup with respect to state-designated sites, and certain international locations, as well as any of its own properties.

The amount of the Company's ultimate liability in connection with those sites may depend on many factors, including the volume and toxicity of material contributed to the site, the number of other PRPs and their financial viability, and the remediation methods and technology to be used. Total environmental capital expenditures and operating expenses are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's total capital and operating expenditures, cash flows, earnings or competitive position. Current environmental spending estimates may be modified as a result of changes in the Company's plans or its understanding of the underlying facts, changes in legal requirements, including any requirements related to global climate change, or other factors.

Many European countries, as well as the European Union, have been very active in adopting and enforcing environmental regulations. As such, it is possible that new regulations may increase the risk and expense of doing business in such countries.

Certain of the Company's products are subject to regulation under the U.S. Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and are regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Note 18 - Segment and Geographical Data

Segment performance is evaluated based on segment profit, exclusive of general corporate expenses, share-based compensation costs, restructuring charges and certain costs deemed non-recurring in nature, including acquisition and integration costs, SKU rationalization charges, Sun Care reformulation costs, legal, pension, value-added tax ("VAT") settlements, cost of early debt retirement, COVID-19 pandemic expenses, advisory expenses incurred in connection with the evaluation of the Feminine Care and Infant Care businesses, the gain on sale of the Infant and Pet Care business, the amortization of intangible assets, and the related tax effects of these items. Financial items, such as interest income and expense, are managed on a global basis at the corporate level. The exclusion of such charges from segment results reflects management's view on how it evaluates segment performance.

The Company's operating model includes some shared business functions across the segments, including product warehousing and distribution, transaction processing functions and, in most cases, a combined sales force and management teams. The Company applies a fully allocated cost basis, in which shared business functions are allocated among the segments. Such allocations are estimates and do not represent the costs of such services if performed on a stand-alone basis.

Segment net sales and profitability are presented below:

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Net Sales			
Wet Shave	\$ 1,242.5	\$ 1,215.9	\$ 1,162.3
Sun and Skin Care	638.5	585.3	462.0
Feminine Care	290.7	286.1	298.6
All Other	—	—	26.8
Total net sales	\$ 2,171.7	\$ 2,087.3	\$ 1,949.7
Segment Profit			
Wet Shave	\$ 174.0	\$ 221.0	\$ 206.2
Sun and Skin Care	108.5	98.7	69.1
Feminine Care	31.2	37.2	52.3
All Other	—	—	3.1
Total segment profit	313.7	356.9	330.7
General corporate and other expenses	(54.0)	(56.5)	(54.9)
Restructuring and related costs	(16.2)	(30.1)	(38.1)
Acquisition and integration costs ⁽¹⁾	(9.9)	(8.4)	(39.8)
SKU rationalization charges ⁽²⁾	(22.5)	—	—
Sun Care reformulation costs ⁽³⁾	(4.6)	(1.1)	—
Legal settlement ⁽⁴⁾	7.5	—	—
Pension settlement expense ⁽⁵⁾	(1.8)	—	—
VAT settlement costs ⁽⁶⁾	(3.4)	—	—
Cost of early retirement of long-term debt	—	(26.1)	(26.2)
COVID-19 expenses ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	(4.3)
Feminine and Infant Care evaluation costs ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	(0.3)
Gain on sale of Infant and Pet Care business	—	—	4.1
Amortization of intangibles	(29.4)	(22.0)	(17.3)
Interest and other expense, net	(56.4)	(66.7)	(66.6)
Total earnings before income taxes	\$ 123.0	\$ 146.0	\$ 87.3
Depreciation and amortization			
Wet Shave	\$ 36.4	\$ 39.9	\$ 44.8
Sun and Skin Care	15.4	15.6	13.8
Feminine Care	8.7	9.6	11.9
All Other	—	—	1.0
Total segment depreciation and amortization	60.5	65.1	71.5
Corporate	29.4	22.0	17.3
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 89.9	\$ 87.1	\$ 88.8

	2022	Fiscal Year 2021
Total Assets		
Wet Shave	\$ 751.4	\$ 713.7
Sun and Skin Care	276.8	256.3
Feminine Care	159.1	137.1
Total segment assets	1,187.3	1,107.1
Corporate ⁽⁹⁾	207.0	498.3
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	2,318.8	2,069.2
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,713.1</u>	<u>\$ 3,674.6</u>

Capital Expenditures

Wet Shave	\$ 36.1	\$ 36.1	\$ 34.8
Sun and Skin Care	12.4	12.2	7.1
Feminine Care	7.9	8.5	5.0
All Other	—	—	0.8
Total capital expenditures	56.4	56.8	47.7

- (1) Includes SG&A of \$9.1, \$7.1, and \$39.2 for fiscal 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, related to integration expenses associated with acquisitions and Cost of products sold of \$0.8, \$1.3, and \$0.6 related to the valuation of acquired inventory for fiscal 2022, 2021, and 2020 respectively.
- (2) Includes Cost of products sold of \$22.5 for fiscal 2022 for the write-off of certain Wet Ones SKUs and related contract termination charges. Wet Ones products are included within the Sun and Skin Care segment.
- (3) Includes pre-tax R&D of \$1.1 for fiscal 2022 and pre-tax COGS of \$3.5 and \$1.1 for fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2021, respectively, related to the reformulation, recall, and destruction of certain Sun Care products.
- (4) Includes pre-tax SG&A of \$7.5 for fiscal 2022 for a favorable legal settlement.
- (5) Includes pre-tax other (income) expense of \$1.8 for fiscal 2022 for a pension settlement expenses.
- (6) Includes pre-tax SG&A of \$3.4 for the fiscal 2022 related to the estimated settlement of prior years' value-added tax audits in Germany.
- (7) Includes pre-tax Cost of products sold of \$4.3 for fiscal 2020, which included incremental costs incurred by the Company related to higher benefit and emergency payments, supplies and freight.
- (8) Includes pre-tax SG&A of \$0.3 for fiscal 2020 associated with consulting costs incurred in connection with the evaluation of our Feminine Care and Infant Care segments.
- (9) Corporate assets include all cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments and deferred tax assets that are managed outside of operating segments.

The following table presents the Company's net sales and long-lived assets by geographic area:

	2022	Fiscal Year 2021	2020
Net Sales to Customers			
United States	\$ 1,306.5	\$ 1,183.6	\$ 1,082.8
International	865.2	903.7	866.9
Total net sales	<u>\$ 2,171.7</u>	<u>\$ 2,087.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,949.7</u>
Long-lived Assets			
United States	\$ 239.3	\$ 244.6	
Germany	61.1	51.9	
Other International	65.7	66.1	
Total long-lived assets excluding goodwill and other intangibles, net, and other assets	<u>\$ 366.1</u>	<u>\$ 362.6</u>	

The Company's international net sales are derived from customers in numerous countries, with no sales to any individual foreign country exceeding 10% of the Company's total Net sales. For information on customer concentration and product concentration risk, see Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Supplemental product information is presented below for net sales:

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Razors and blades	\$ 1,108.8	\$ 1,084.6	\$ 1,023.3
Sun care products	401.8	333.6	283.3
Tampons, pads and liners	290.7	286.1	298.6
Skin care products	236.7	251.7	178.7
Shaving gels and creams	133.7	131.3	139.0
Infant care and other	—	—	26.8
Total net sales	\$ 2,171.7	\$ 2,087.3	\$ 1,949.7

Note 19 - Subsequent Events

On November 10, 2022, the Commission Regulation (EU) published regulatory requirement 2022/2195 pertaining to the level of certain ingredients that can be utilized in Sun Care products beginning in 2025. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this change.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the specified time periods, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management, with the participation of our CEO and CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of September 30, 2022. Based on that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that, as of that date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The Company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for external purposes. The Company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Internal control over financial reporting, because of its inherent limitations, may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on the framework set forth in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the Company’s assessment, management has concluded that internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2022 was effective.

The Company’s management has excluded the acquisition of Billie, Inc. (“Billie”), with the exception of acquired goodwill and intangibles, from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2022, because Billie was acquired by the Company on November 29, 2021. The assets excluded from our assessment for the Billie acquisition less than 1.0% of consolidated assets as of September 30, 2022 and 4.3% of consolidated net sales for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

The Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2022 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report that appears herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2022 that have materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Information regarding our directors will be included in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") within 120 days after September 30, 2022.

Information regarding our executive officers is included in Item 1. Business of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We have adopted business practices and standards of conduct that are applicable to all employees, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. We have also adopted a code of business conduct applicable to our Board of Directors. The codes have been posted on the Investor section of our website at www.edgewell.com. In the event that an amendment to, or a waiver from, a provision of one of the codes of ethics occurs and it is determined that such amendment or waiver is subject to the disclosure provisions of Item 5.05 of Current Report on Form 8-K, we intend to satisfy such disclosure by posting such information on our website for at least a 12-month period.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Information regarding the compensation of our named executive officers and directors will be included in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after September 30, 2022.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Information regarding individuals or groups that own more than five percent of our common shares, as well as information regarding the security ownership of our executive officers and directors, information relating to securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans and other shareholder matters will be included in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after September 30, 2022.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Information regarding transactions with related parties and director independence will be included in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after September 30, 2022.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Information regarding the services provided by and fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PCAOB ID 238), our independent auditors, will be included in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after September 30, 2022.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

Documents filed as part of this report:

- 1) *Financial Statements.* The following are included within Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.
 - Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
 - Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020.
 - Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2022 and 2021.
 - Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020.
 - Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the period from October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2022.
 - Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- 2) *Financial Statement Schedules.*

Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

	Fiscal Year		
	2022	2021	2020
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts			
Balance at beginning of year	6.9	8.2	5.6
Provision charged to expense, net of reversals	(2.9)	(0.7)	3.7
Write-offs, less recoveries, translation, other	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.4)
Allowance for acquired receivables	0.2	—	0.3
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 3.9</u>	<u>\$ 6.9</u>	<u>\$ 8.2</u>
Income Tax Valuation Allowance			
Balance at beginning of year	9.4	8.5	7.2
Provision charged to expense	0.7	1.0	1.4
Write-offs, less recoveries, translation, other	0.2	(0.1)	(0.1)
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 10.3</u>	<u>\$ 9.4</u>	<u>\$ 8.5</u>

- 3) *Exhibits.* The exhibits are included in the Exhibit Index that appears at the end of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

EDGEWELL PERSONAL CARE COMPANY

By: /s/ Rod R. Little

Rod R. Little

President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 16, 2022

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and as of the date indicated.

Signature	Title
/s/ Rod R. Little	
Rod R. Little (<i>principal executive officer</i>)	President and Chief Executive Officer
/s/ Daniel J. Sullivan	
Daniel J. Sullivan (<i>principal financial officer and principal accounting officer</i>)	Chief Financial Officer
/s/ Robert Black	
Robert Black	Director
/s/ George Corbin	
George Corbin	Director
/s/ Carla C. Hendra	
Carla C. Hendra	Director
/s/ John C. Hunter	
John C. Hunter	Director
/s/ James C. Johnson	
James C. Johnson	Director
/s/ Joseph D. O'Leary	
Joseph D. O'Leary	Director
/s/ Rakesh Sachdev	
Rakesh Sachdev	Director
/s/ Swan Sit	
Swan Sit	Director
/s/ Gary Waring	
Gary Waring	Director

November 16, 2022

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
2.1****	<u>Separation and Distribution Agreement by and between the Company and Energizer Holdings, Inc. dated as of June 25, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 29, 2015).</u>
2.2****	<u>Tax Matters Agreement by and between the Company and Energizer Holdings, Inc. dated as of June 26, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 29, 2015).</u>
2.3****	<u>Employee Matters Agreement by and between the Company and Energizer Holdings, Inc. dated as of June 25, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 29, 2015).</u>
2.4****	<u>Transition Services Agreement by and between the Company and Energizer Holdings, Inc. dated as of June 25, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 29, 2015).</u>
2.5****	<u>Contribution Agreement by and between the Company and Energizer Holdings, Inc. dated June 30, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 1, 2015).</u>
2.6	<u>Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among Edgewell Personal Care Company, Callahan Corp., Harry's Inc. and the Person party thereto solely in its capacity as the Stockholder Representative, dated as of May 8, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 13, 2019).</u>
2.7	<u>Membership Interest Purchase Agreement by and among Edgewell Personal Care Company, solely for purposes of Section 13.17, Edgewell Personal Care, LLC, Cremo Holding Company, LLC, the sellers named therein, and the Joint Holder Representatives named therein, dated as of August 1, 2020.</u>
3.1	<u>Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2013).</u>
3.2	<u>Articles of Merger effective June 30, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 1, 2015).</u>
3.3	<u>Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company effective November 5, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed November 20, 2020).</u>
4.1	<u>Indenture, dated as of May 19, 2011, by and among the Company, the guarantors named therein, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 19, 2011).</u>
4.2	<u>First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 19, 2011, by and among the Company, the guarantors named therein, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 19, 2011).</u>
4.3	<u>Second Supplemental Indenture (including the Form of Note), dated as of May 24, 2012, by and among the Company, the guarantors named therein and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 24, 2012).</u>
10.1	<u>Credit Agreement, dated June 1, 2015, by and among the Company, as borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and Bank of America, N.A., The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., and Citibank, N.A., as co-syndication agents (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 1, 2015).</u>
10.2	<u>Omnibus Amendment No. 1 dated as of September 25, 2015 to Credit Agreement and Subsidiary Guaranty by and among Edgewell Personal Care Company, as borrower, Edgewell Personal Care Brands, LLC, as new subsidiary borrower, certain other subsidiaries of Edgewell, as subsidiary guarantors, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, Bank of America, N.A., The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., and Citibank, N.A., as co-syndication agents, and the various lenders who are a party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 29, 2015).</u>
10.3	<u>Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement by and among Edgewell Personal Care Company, as borrower, Edgewell Personal Care Brands, LLC, as subsidiary borrower, certain other subsidiaries of Edgewell Personal Care Company, as subsidiary guarantors, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the various lenders who are a party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 29, 2016).</u>
10.4	<u>Amendment No. 3 to Credit Agreement dated as of March 13, 2017, by and among Edgewell Personal Care Company, as borrower, Edgewell Personal Care Brands, LLC, as subsidiary borrower, certain other subsidiaries of Edgewell Personal Care Company, as subsidiary guarantors, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, Bank of America, N.A., as syndication agent, and the various lenders who are a party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 14, 2017).</u>
10.5	<u>Increasing Lender Supplement dated as of March 13, 2017, by and among The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., as increasing lender, Edgewell Personal Care Company, as borrower, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 14, 2017).</u>

- 10.6 [Credit Agreement by and among Edgewell Personal Care Netherlands B.V., as borrower, the Company, and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., as Administrative Agent \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 15, 2015\).](#)
- 10.7 [Amendment No. 1 dated as of September 25, 2015 to Credit Agreement by and among Edgewell Personal Care Netherlands B.V., Edgewell Personal Care Company, the institutions listed on the signature pages thereto and the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., as the administrative agent for the lenders referred to therein \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 29, 2015\).](#)
- 10.8 [Master Accounts Receivable Purchase Agreement dated as of September 15, 2017 among Edgewell Personal Care, LLC, as the Seller, Edgewell Personal Care Company, as Guarantor, and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., New York Branch, as the Purchaser \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 19, 2017\).](#)
- 10.9 [Sixth Amendment to Master Accounts Receivable Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 7, 2022, between the Company and MUFG Bank, Ltd. \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2022\).](#)
- 10.10 [Credit Agreement, dated as of March 28, 2020, by and among, inter alia, the Company, the subsidiaries of the Company from time to time parties thereto, the lenders from time to time parties thereto, MUFG, as syndication agent, TD as joint lead arranger and BofA, as administrative agent and collateral agent \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 2, 2020\).](#)
- 10.11 [Indenture, dated as of May 22, 2020, among Edgewell Personal Care Company, the guarantors party thereto and the Trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 22, 2020\).](#)
- 10.12 [Indenture, dated as of March 8, 2021, among Edgewell Personal Care Company, the guarantors party thereto and the Trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 8, 2021\).](#)
- 10.13 [Trademark License Agreement by and between the Company and Energizer Brands, LLC dated June 25, 2015 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 29, 2015\).](#)
- 10.14 [Trademark License Agreement by and between the Company and Wilkinson Sword GmbH, as licensors, and Energizer Holdings, Inc. dated June 25, 2015 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 29, 2015\).](#)
- 10.15 [Tax Sharing Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 of the Company's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form 10, filed April 19, 2000\).](#)
- 10.16*** [A Summary of the Company's director compensation program \(incorporated by reference to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016\).](#)
- 10.17*** [Form of Indemnification Agreement \(for directors with existing agreements\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 28, 2015\).](#)
- 10.18*** [Form of Indemnification Agreement \(for new directors\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 28, 2015\).](#)
- 10.19*** [Second Amended and Restated 2009 Incentive Stock Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2013\).](#)
- 10.20*** [Form of Restricted Stock Equivalent Award Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 14, 2014\).](#)
- 10.21*** [Form of Restricted Stock Equivalent Award Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 10, 2015\).](#)
- 10.22*** [Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 10, 2015\).](#)
- 10.23*** [Form of Performance Restricted Stock Equivalent Award Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2016\).](#)
- 10.24*** [Form of annual Restricted Stock Equivalent Award Agreement for Directors \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2015\).](#)
- 10.25*** [Form of annual Restricted Stock Equivalent Award Agreement for Directors \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2018\).](#)
- 10.26*** [Form of appointment Restricted Stock Equivalent Award Agreement for Directors \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2015\).](#)
- 10.27*** [Form of Change of Control Employment Agreement, as amended December 31, 2008 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 6, 2009\).](#)

- 10.28*** [Form of Change of Control Employment Agreement for use with designated individuals subsequent to January 1, 2012 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.64 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2012\).](#)
- 10.29*** [Form of Change of Control Agreement with certain Executive Officers \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 10, 2015\).](#)
- 10.30*** [Form of Change of Control Agreement with certain Executive Officers \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 2, 2017\).](#)
- 10.31*** [January 1, 2015 Restatement of the Company's Executive Savings Investment Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2015\).](#)
- 10.32*** [Amendment to the Company's Executive Savings Investment Plan, effective July 1, 2015 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015\).](#)
- 10.33*** [2010 Restatement of the Company's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan dated October 15, 2010 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.54 of Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A, filed May 16, 2011\).](#)
- 10.34*** [First Amendment to the 2010 Restatement of the Company's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective July 1, 2015 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2015\).](#)
- 10.35*** [Second Amendment to the 2010 Restatement of the Company's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective July 1, 2015 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015\).](#)
- 10.36*** [2009 Restatement of the Company's Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective as of January 1, 2009 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2008\).](#)
- 10.37*** [First Amendment to the 2009 Restatement of the Company's Deferred Compensation Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed November 21, 2012\).](#)
- 10.38*** [Amendment No. 2 to the 2009 Restatement of the Company's Deferred Compensation Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed November 21, 2012\).](#)
- 10.39*** [Amendment No. 3 to 2009 Restatement of the Company's Deferred Compensation Plan, dated November 7, 2011 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.59 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2012\).](#)
- 10.40*** [Amendment No. 4 to the 2009 Restatement of the Company's Deferred Compensation Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.60 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2012\).](#)
- 10.41*** [Amendment to the 2009 Restatement of the Company's Deferred Compensation Plan, effective July 1, 2015 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015\).](#)
- 10.42*** [Executive Group Personal Excess Liability Insurance Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of the Company's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form 10, filed April 19, 2000\).](#)
- 10.43*** [Amended and Restated Executive Officer Bonus Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2016\).](#)
- 10.44*** [2017 Edgewell Personal Care Company Financial Planning Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2017\).](#)
- 10.45*** [Edgewell Personal Care Company Executive Severance Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017\).](#)
- 10.46*** [Edgewell Personal Care Company Change in Control Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 1, 2019\).](#)
- 21.1* [Subsidiaries of Registrant.](#)
- 23.1* [Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.](#)
- 31.1* [Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- 31.2* [Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- 32.1** [Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)

32.2** [Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)

101* The following materials from the Edgewell Personal Care Company Annual Report on Form 10-K formatted in inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language (iXBRL): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income for the years ended September 30, 2020, 2021 and 2022, (ii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2021 and 2022, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2020, 2021 and 2022, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the period from October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2022, and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended September 30, 2022.

*Filed herewith.

**Furnished herewith.

***Denotes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

****The Company hereby undertakes to furnish supplementally a copy of any omitted schedule or exhibit to such agreement to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.