

**Basis for Greenhouse Gas Reporting**

This index outlines Henry Schein’s approach to measuring, calculating, and disclosing our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across relevant Scope 1, 2, and 3 categories, as reported in our 2023 Sustainability Report. We have aligned our GHG reporting with the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development’s (WBCSD), “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard” (GHG Protocol); WRI/WBCSD “GHG Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance”; and WRI/WBCSD “GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.”

In early 2024, we submitted our science-based Net Zero targets to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), expecting validation later in the year. We have selected 2022 as our baseline for both near-term and Net Zero targets, with our GHG inventory having been completed in alignment with the GHG Protocol.

Our organizational boundary is set using the Operational Control approach, as we believe this approach gives us the best opportunity to mitigate emissions caused by activities and operations controlled by Henry Schein. Our operational boundary is set by mapping the relevant emission-causing activities in Scope 1, 2, and 3 categories globally. For Scope 1 and 2, all our facilities above 10,000 sq.ft. are included in the boundary with emissions separately tracked for the facilities under that threshold, for our 2022 baseline, to demonstrate that the exclusion does not exceed the 5% exclusion ceiling set by the SBTi for the GHG inventory subject to our SBTs.\* Scope 2 is reported using both the location-based and market-based methodology. For Scope 3, relevant categories are included as listed below, taking into account only direct suppliers and customers for up- and down-stream supply chain activities, respectively.

\*In 2023, we lowered our 10,000 sq. ft threshold to 6,000 to further reduce exclusions from our inventory.

EMISSIONS CATEGORY	RELATED EMISSION-CAUSING ACTIVITY AND RELEVANT FACILITY/REGION	METHODOLOGY	EMISSION FACTORS
<b>Scope 1 Emissions</b>			
Stationary Combustion: Generation of electricity, heat, or steam	Burning fuel for onsite energy generation for heating in the facilities (natural gas) – relevant for Distribution Centers (DCs) and Manufacturing Sites globally, as well as other facilities exceeding 10,000 sq. ft. (2022 baseline) and 6,000 sq. ft. (2023)	<p>We collect primary utility data from our facilities to calculate emissions, using emission factors by country. For facilities where we don’t have primary data available, we estimate their utility consumption based on their square footage, and a Henry Schein-specific average utility-linked emissions ratio based on reporting facilities. Facilities under our materiality threshold are excluded from our GHG inventory as they represent under 5% of our inventory. In our 2022 baseline, excluded Scope 1 emissions from these facilities amounted to 115 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e (0.19% of inventory).</p> <p>We account for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from natural gas use in our inventory.</p>	International Energy Agency (“IEA”) (2022), Emission Factors, “Direct combustion factors” for natural gas

EMISSIONS CATEGORY	RELATED EMISSION-CAUSING ACTIVITY AND RELEVANT FACILITY/REGION	METHODOLOGY	EMISSION FACTORS
<p>Mobile Combustion: Transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees</p>	<p>Use of fuel in combustion-engine vehicles that make up our Henry Schein-controlled fleet of service technicians, sales professionals, and executive cars, globally.</p>	<p>We collect total kilometers driven by our fleet in each region, and use emission factors per kilometer of distance driven for large passenger vehicles, assuming petrol fuel, and Euro 5 engines.</p> <p>A minor percentage of our fleet in non-core markets have been excluded from our fleet emissions due to their financial and operational immateriality, but we estimate these to remain under our 5% materiality threshold for our Scope 1 inventory.</p>	<p>Emission Factors, Ecoinvent 2023, LCIA v3.10</p>
<p><b>Scope 2 Emissions</b></p>			
<p>Purchase of electricity</p>	<p>Use of externally supplied electricity in our facilities for lighting, HVAC, and to power conveyor equipment, among others. Relevant for Distribution Centers and Manufacturing Sites globally, as well as other facilities exceeding 10,000 sq. ft. (2022 baseline) and 6,000 sq. ft. (2023)</p>	<p>We collect primary electricity data from our facilities to calculate emissions, using emission factors by country (for the U.S., we use state-specific emission factors). See Scope 1 description for emissions for facilities under the threshold. In our 2022 baseline, excluded Scope 2 emissions from these facilities amounted to 303 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e (1.24% of inventory) for the location-based method, and 358 (1.28%) for market-based. We account for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from electricity in our inventory.</p>	<p>For location-based: For the U.S.: US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2023, electricity. For non-U.S.: IEA (2022), Emission Factors for electricity. For market-based: For U.S.: EPA Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2021 Data) For non-U.S.: Residual Mixes 2022, Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), and IEA 2022</p>

EMISSIONS CATEGORY	RELATED EMISSION-CAUSING ACTIVITY AND RELEVANT FACILITY/REGION	METHODOLOGY	EMISSION FACTORS
<b>Scope 3 Emissions</b>			
1 – Purchased goods & services	Global procurement, tier 1 suppliers of medical and dental supplies and equipment from our branded manufacturing suppliers, and indirect spend for non-core procurement of material and services such as office supplies, consulting services, maintenance, and others.	We currently do not have supplier-specific footprint data for any of our purchased goods and services, but are working to acquire this at least from our key suppliers in the future. We use a spend-based methodology and allocate appropriate spend-based emission factors to our medical spend category, dental spend category, and a breakdown of our indirect spend by industry category.	EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors Spend Based USEEIO, 2023
2 – Capital goods	Global procurement, tier 1 suppliers of fixed assets and plant, property, and equipment (PP&E).	We use a spend-based methodology and allocate appropriate spend-based emission factors to a breakdown of our fixed asset additions for each reporting year, according to industry category such as computer hardware and software, building and facility improvement, furniture, etc.	EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors Spend Based USEEIO, 2023
3 – Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Purchase of fuel (for heating facilities) and electricity (for use in facilities) for relevant facilities reported in Scope 1 and 2 categories.	We have calculated the indirect energy- and fuel-related emissions linked to transmission and distribution losses (T&D) from electricity generation. Other energy-related Scope 3 emissions are linked to natural gas purchases (for heating in facilities). In both cases we have used secondary data – average industrial and national ratios for indirect emissions linked to gas and electricity using appropriate emission factors.	Ecoinvent LCIA version 3.9 IEA, 2022

EMISSIONS CATEGORY	RELATED EMISSION-CAUSING ACTIVITY AND RELEVANT FACILITY/REGION	METHODOLOGY	EMISSION FACTORS
4 - Upstream transportation & distribution	Global inbound and outbound freight for transporting products to our Distribution Centers and our customers, paid for and controlled by Henry Schein.	Our transport and logistics activities are performed by third parties that for most of our distributed products are responsible for both inbound and outbound shipments. We pay for and control all outbound transport and distribution, and a portion of inbound (it varies by region). For the emissions that we pay for and control (Category 4), we have primary transport emissions reports from third parties. Transport partners use methodologies aligned with the GHG Protocol, and include Well-to-Wheel emissions.	Primary data
5 - Waste generated in operations	Waste generated in facilities globally – relevant for Distribution Centers and Manufacturing Sites globally, as well as other facilities exceeding 10,000 sq.ft. (2022 baseline) and 6,000 sq. ft (2023)	Waste generated in our Distribution Centers (for which we have primary waste data by weight, type, and treatment) and other facilities (for which we use extrapolations from the DCs to estimate the waste) are reported based on hazardous/non-hazardous origin, and based on disposal method, aligned with GRI. Emissions factors used account for the end-of-life treatment of the waste and the waste category.	Emission Factors, Ecoinvent 2023, LCIA v3.10
6 - Business travel	Travel by any Henry Schein employee (or external party for HSI) by private (reimbursed by HSI) or by company-paid means, for business-related purposes, globally.	Centrally collected data and primary supplier-specific emissions calculations are only available for the U.S. and a few other markets. Emissions are extrapolated for remaining geographies, using a spend-based method. Primary data and emissions reports from third parties align with the GHG Protocol.	Primary data and extrapolation

EMISSIONS CATEGORY	RELATED EMISSION-CAUSING ACTIVITY AND RELEVANT FACILITY/REGION	METHODOLOGY	EMISSION FACTORS
7 - Employee commuting	Employee commuting to and from work, globally.	We do not have primary data on the modes of employee commuting, so we have used internally calculated commute factors, as well as external and industry databases to estimate emissions. A universal factor for working mode (onsite, remote, and hybrid) has been calculated internally, based on data available in key countries where we operate. This factor has been assigned to all employees for ease of calculations. Total commutes are calculated as: country-specific workdays (from OWiD) x number of employees in each work-mode category x commute factor.	Traffic index and emissions per country from Numbeo: <a href="#">Traffic by Country 2022</a> Work hours per worker per year are from <a href="#">Our World in Data</a>
9 - Downstream transportation & distribution	Inbound freight for transporting products to our Distribution Centers, paid for by third parties.	<b>See also Category 5.</b> Category 9 includes partly primary data and partly estimations and extrapolations, using spend ratios for each of our reporting regions.	Primary data and spend-based extrapolation

EMISSIONS CATEGORY	RELATED EMISSION-CAUSING ACTIVITY AND RELEVANT FACILITY/REGION	METHODOLOGY	EMISSION FACTORS
Excluded categories	<p>Categories 8 (Upstream leased assets), 10 (Processing of sold products), 11 (Use of sold products), 12 (End-of-life treatment of sold products), 13 (Downstream leased assets), 14 (Franchises) and 15 (Investments) are excluded from our inventory as not applicable.</p>	<p>8 – Already captured in Scope 1 and 2.</p> <p>10 – Our customers are direct users and consumers of our products and services. No downstream manufacturing companies or retailers further process our goods and services.</p> <p>11 – Due to the full value-chain scope of the USEEIO emission factors used for Category 1 of Scope 3, our Category 11 emissions are already covered by Category 1. However, for a more precise and granular calculation, we will work on product-level direct use-phase emissions calculations and report these in the future.</p> <p>12 – Our products are distributed to customers in the same state of inherent emissions as they were procured, given that we do not perform additional processing for the significant majority of our products.</p> <p>13 and 14 – We do not lease own assets to downstream parties or operate franchises. Our assets are already reported under Scope 1 and 2.</p> <p>15 – We do not operate investments or provide equity and debt financing. Our revenue-generating activities are already covered under reported emissions in Scopes 1, 2, and 3.</p>	

## SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS AND PROGRESS

NEAR-TERM TARGETS	LONG-TERM NET ZERO TARGETS	2022 BASELINE	2023 PROGRESS
Reduce Scope 1 emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2022 base year	Reduce Scope 1 emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2022 base year	Scope 1 = 61,179 MT CO <sub>2</sub> e	Scope 1 = 58,304, 4.7% reduction
Increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity to 80% by 2025; and 100% by 2030	Maintain annual sourcing of renewable electricity at 100% through 2050	Baseline level unknown or zero.	2023 levels unknown or zero, working with our DCs and facilities to review and enhance energy contracts.
Key suppliers representing 70% of our total procurement spend will set science-based emission reduction targets by 2027	Reduce Scope 3 emissions 97% per million dollar of net sales by 2050 from a 2022 base year	No known science-based targets for suppliers.  Scope 3 emissions intensity at 63.28 metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e per million dollars of sales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Engagement has commenced, and we have identified a significant percentage of suppliers already have climate targets in place. Practice Green, our global marketing and sales program to protect the planet for a healthier future, will help drive our supplier engagement to enhance SBT-setting with suppliers.</li> <li>– Scope 3 intensity at 62.91 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per million dollars of sales, 0.6% reduction.</li> </ul>