

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 2024 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 2024, we submitted our science-based Net Zero targets to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which has since received full validation. 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 our Scope 1 and 2 baseline (2022), all of our facilities above 6,000 sq. ft. are included in the boundary with emissions separately tracked for the facilities under that threshold, to demonstrate that the exclusion does not exceed the 5% exclusion ceiling set by the SBTi for the GHG inventory subject to our SBTs. We have updated our reporting boundaries for Scope 1 and 2 as outlined below to include all facilities using a combination of actual and estimated data. 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 downstream supply chain activities, respectively.

In 2025, we implemented a sustainability platform, Watershed, to help us update our methodology for calculating our operational greenhouse gas footprint. Watershed’s calculation methodologies and emissions factor sets undergo updates incorporating refreshed data, improved granularity of measurement approaches, and custom methodologies for customers. Updates to their data is third-party verified and assured biannually. We are working later this year to apply this new methodology to our 2022 and 2023 emissions inventories.

When Henry Schein completes an acquisition, newly acquired facilities are added into Watershed with a start date reflecting the official acquisition date. When a facility closes, the final lease termination date is entered into Watershed as the end date. Watershed will prorate those facilities based on their start and end dates.

| EMISSIONS CATEGORY | RELATED EMISSION-CAUSING ACTIVITY AND RELEVANT FACILITY/REGION | METHODOLOGY | EMISSION FACTORS |
|--|---|---|---|
| SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS | | | |
| Stationary Combustion: Generation of electricity, heat, or steam | Burning fossil fuels for onsite energy generation for heating in all facilities and refrigerant use — relevant for all facilities globally. | We collect primary utility data from our facilities to calculate emissions. For facilities where we don’t have primary data available, we estimate their utility consumption based on benchmark values for fuel consumption per unit of floor area, considering building type and location. Data for facilities under our 6,000 sq. ft. reporting threshold are estimated. We account for CO ₂ , CH ₄ , and N ₂ O emissions from fossil fuel use in our inventory. | US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2024 IPCC AR6 WG1 Chapter 7 Supplementary Material DEFRA 2024 — Bioenergy, Biofuel Australia National GHG Factors 2024 (2024) |

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| Mobile Combustion: Transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees | Use of fuel in combustion-engine vehicles that make up our Henry Schein-controlled fleet of service technicians, sales professionals, and executive cars, globally. | We collect fuel usage data where possible. If fuel data is not available, the number of vehicles, vehicle type, distance traveled, and location are used. For those countries where kms driven data was not available, we estimated kms driven by calculating an average kms using one of our largest markets (UK) as basis. | US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2024 New Zealand MfE 2024 (2023) |
| Fugitive Emissions: Release of intentional and unintentional emissions during the use of refrigeration and air conditioning | Emissions linked to the use of refrigerants in our facilities, globally. | Our automated system estimated refrigerant use for all facilities, based on building type and square footage. No primary data is currently available to provide actual consumption. | IPCC CARB Refrigerants and AR6 GWP |
| SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS | | | |
| Purchase of electricity and heating | Use of externally supplied electricity in our facilities for lighting, HVAC, to power conveyor equipment, as well as hybrid and electric fleet, among others. Relevant for all facilities globally. For several facilities, district heating was purchased, which is also included in this category. | We collect primary electricity data from our facilities to calculate emissions. For facilities where we don't have primary data available, we estimate their utility consumption based on floor area and building type. Data for facilities under our 6,000 sq. ft. reporting threshold are estimated. We account for CO ₂ , CH ₄ , and N ₂ O emissions from electricity in our inventory. | For location-based: For the U.S.: US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2023 (eGRID), electricity. For non-U.S.: IEA (2022), Emission Factors for electricity. Australia National GHG Factors 2023 & 2024 Canada National Inventory 2024 (2022) New Zealand MfE 2024 (2023) DEFRA 2024 - GB district heat & steam Ecoinvent 3.10 For market-based: For U.S.: EPA Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2021 Data) For non-U.S.: IEA European Residual Mixes 2024 (2023) |

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| SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS | | | |
| 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 used a combination of supplier-specific footprint data, along with spend-based methodology for our purchased goods and services. Our automated system mapped product categories and suppliers to appropriate emission factors. We include all purchased goods and services, including inventory, but excluding capital goods, which are captured below (Category 2). | EPA USEEIO v2.0.1 EPA Supply Chain GHG Factors v1.3.0 Ecoinvent 3.8 CDP (publishing year 2024, reporting year 2023) |
| 2 – Capital goods | Global procurement, tier 1 suppliers of fixed assets and plant, property and equipment (PP&E). | We used 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. Our automated system mapped each capital good category to appropriate emission factors. | EPA USEEIO v2.0.1 EPA Supply Chain GHG Factors v1.3.0 |
| 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. | Our automated system calculated the indirect energy- and fuel-related emissions linked to transmission and distribution losses (T&D) from electricity generation, and fossil fuel consumption using national and regional emission factor databases. | US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2023 (eGRID & Green-E Residuals) IEA (2022) – Electricity & WTT IEA European Residual Mixes 2024 (2023) DEFRA 2024 Australia National GHG Factors 2023 & 2024 Canada National Inventory 2024 (2022) New Zealand MfE 2024 (2023) Ecoinvent 3.10 |

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| 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. For inbound emissions that we do not pay for/control, we used a spend-based methodology to estimate emissions that we don't receive third-party reports for. | Primary data |
| 5 – Waste generated in operations | Waste generated in facilities globally – relevant for all facilities globally. | Waste generated in our Distribution Centers (for which we have primary waste data by weight, type, and treatment) and other facilities (for which our automated system estimates waste based on building type and usage) are reported based on hazardous/non-hazardous origin, and based on disposal method. Emissions factors used account for the end-of-life treatment of the waste, and the waste category. | US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2024 DEFRA 2024 |
| 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 available for a majority of our markets from our travel booking systems. This data is supplemented by employee expense reports. Emissions are calculated by a spend-based-method for employee expense reports and from third-party emissions reports for the rest. Primary data and emissions reports from third parties align with the GHG Protocol. | Supplier-specific emissions reports and employee expense reports, mapped to appropriate spend-based emissions factors in our automated system. EPA Supply Chain GHG Factors v1.3.0 |

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| 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 assigned to each country. Our automated system assigned country-specific emission factors for employee commuting to each market to calculate employee commuting emissions. | US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2023 (eGRID), 2024 & 2025 IEA (2022) - Electricity & WTT IEA European Residual Mixes 2024 (2023) DEFRA 2024 Australia National GHG Factors 2023 & 2024 Canada National Inventory 2024 (2022) New Zealand MfE 2024 (2023) Ecoinvent 3.10 |
| 9 - Downstream transportation & distribution | Inbound freight for transporting products to our Distribution Centers, paid for by third parties. | See also Category 5. Category 9 includes partly primary data and partly estimations and extrapolations, using spend ratios for each of our reporting regions. | Primary data |
| 11-Use of sold products | Use-phase emissions from our customers' use of products that involve energy consumption, such as electrical equipment, throughout the lifecycle of the product. This is relevant for all global sales of electrical equipment. | We estimated equipment lifetime energy usage by multiplying each equipment category's energy demand by its estimated lifetime electricity usage (based on expected average annual use). Our automated system assigned country-specific emission factors to each product category. This exercise was completed for a sample of our equipment sales, and our automated system projected this data using a spend-based method to estimate the remaining emissions. | US EPA Emission Factors Hub, 2023 (eGRID) IEA (2022), WTT |
| 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products | Emissions linked to the disposal and treatment of sold products globally at the end of their lifetime by our customers. | Data is collected with mass, material, location, and disposal method. Our automated system calculated emissions by multiplying waste quantity by the appropriate mixed-material or waste-material-specific emissions factors for each disposal type. | EPA 2024 DEFRA 2024 |

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| Excluded categories | Categories 8 (Upstream leased assets), 10 (Processing of sold products), 13 (Downstream, Leased Assets), 14 (Franchises), and 15 (Investments) are excluded from our inventory as not applicable. | <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>13 and 14 – We do not lease our 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> | |